THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



NUARY 1960

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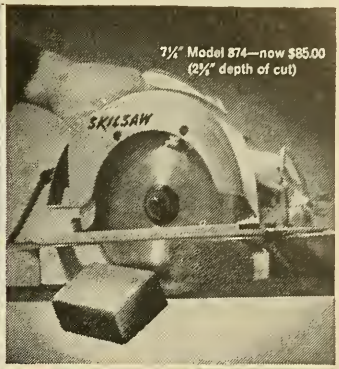


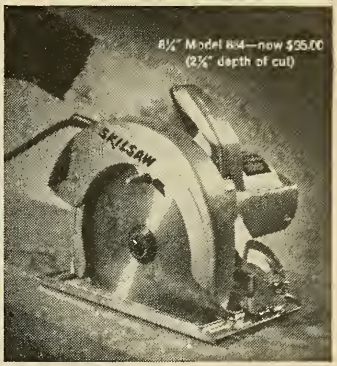
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On Accidents







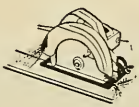
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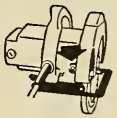
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 1

JANUARY, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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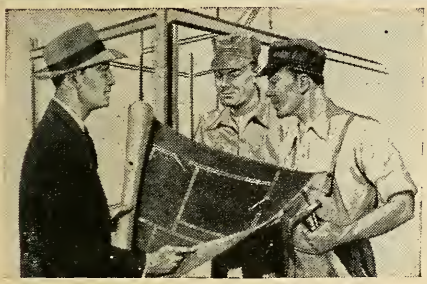
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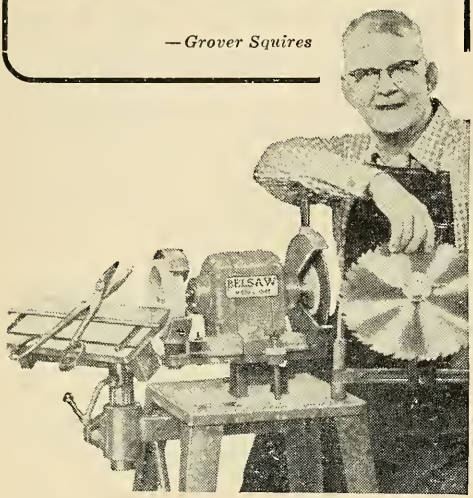
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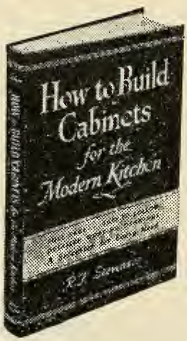
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1959—A Year Of Great Progress

★ ★ ★

In any human institution, a solid past is the greatest guarantee of a sound future—

General President M. A. Hutcheson

THE above words were spoken by General President Hutcheson on the occasion of our 75th Anniversary celebration. Appropriate as they were at that time, they are even more appropriate right now, as we enter the decade of the 60's with all its uncertainties, insecurities and challenges.

A solid past, indeed, is the fundamental ingredient for a good future. It is impossible to erect a sound structure without a solid foundation to build on. The better the foundation, the sounder and more solid the structure must be.

Within the framework of this kind of thinking, it is interesting to assess the operations of our Brotherhood during the past year. It goes without saying that 1959 was not a kind year to organized labor. At no time since the turn of the century was labor attacked on as many fronts as it was during 1959. Newspapers, radio and TV incessantly blasted the labor movement with or without justification. Congressional investigating committees leaned over backward to magnify every isolated union misdeed into a major scandal. Even the President of the United States went on television to recount the misdeeds of a few unions without bothering to point out that the overwhelming majority of unions have no truck with such shenanigans.

The culmination of all this anti-union hysteria was passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill with all its restrictive and punitive provisions.

Yet in this antagonistic climate our Brotherhood made steady progress on all fronts, at a time when many unions were losing ground steadily. A roundup of official figures for the year 1959 shows that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was leading the parade in fields that really count for working people.

Take the matter of wages. Our United Brotherhood not only negotiated the largest wage increase in the building trades, but a higher percentage of our members bettered their wages than any other trade in the construction industry.

Nearly all building trades agreements are reopened in the Spring months. Spring figures released by the Department of Labor show that our members increased their wages by 11.9 cents per hour as compared to 9.9 cents for all the building trades. The same figures show that 79% of our members advanced their rates last year as compared to 55 to 67 per cent for most trades. Here is the way a Department of Labor news release dated August 3 summarized the picture:

"Hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose an average of 3 per cent during the 3 months ended July 1, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics

reported. The gain was greater than in the second quarter last year, but less than the 3.4 per cent rise in the 1957 period.

"Reflecting numerous spring and early summer contract reopenings, wage increases in the quarter raised the average hourly scale 9.9 cents. Gains for the individual trades varied from 4.2 cents for painters to 11.9 cents for carpenters. The average union rate for all building trades workers was estimated at $3.50 an hour on July 1.

"Higher scales were reported for 2 of every 3 construction workers included in the Bureau's quarterly survey of 7 major building trades in 100 cities. Rates advanced for 79 per cent of the carpenters, 75 per cent of the bricklayers, 73 per cent of the building laborers, and from 55 to 67 per cent of the workers in each of the other surveyed trades except painters. About 38 per cent of the painters had scale increases."

No figures are as yet available for the shop industries covered by our Brotherhood, but all indications are that our members led the wage parade in the industrial branches too.

From the foregoing it is evident that our Brotherhood is not allowing anti-labor propaganda, Landrum-Griffin, Right-To-Work, or any of the other anti-labor drives to interfere with our primary purpose—to win for our members a fairer share of the wealth they produce.

On the jurisdictional front, too, our Brotherhood chalked up a commendable record during 1959. Of 411 cases involving our Brotherhood presented to the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes during the first 11 months of 1959, we came out on the short end only 123 times. The record shows that our organization presented 204 cases between January 1 and November 30. Other crafts presented 200, and the employers instituted seven.

An analysis of Joint Board decisions shows that our Brotherhood gained 215 complete victories and 73 partial victories. In 123 cases we lost out to the other trade.

Jurisdiction is the lifeblood of any building trades union. It is the difference between working or not working for many of our members. With the techniques and materials in the construction game changing constantly, the matter of maintaining our traditional jurisdiction is of utmost importance. The figures conclusively show that our Brotherhood is consistently doing a good job defending the jurisdiction of our members from the onslaughts of ambitious trades which are constantly pressing to take over work that rightfully belongs to us.

In the matter of processing wage predeterminations our Brotherhood also made 1959 a fruitful year. During the year, the General Office processed some 35,000 wage predeterminations issued by the Department of Labor. Some 5,000 of these were found to be incorrect in that the rate quoted by the Department of Labor did not jibe with the negotiated rate in the area involved. These predeterminations were protested to the Department of Labor and in 90 per cent of the cases the necessary upward adjustment was made. There is no way of measuring the amount of wages thus salvaged for our members, but it must run into many, many millions.

Organizing is another activity which is of prime concern to union members. The existence of non-union operations constantly holds back the

progress that organized operations can make. Consequently, every non-union plant that is organized constitutes a step forward for the labor movement.

In the field of organizing, our Brotherhood made solid progress during 1959. The official figures tell the story. NLRB statistics for July, August, and September indicate that unions won only 57.8% of the elections they entered during that period. Our Brotherhood's percentage stood at 69% for the first 11 months.

The statistics also show that our Brotherhood is among the most active unions in initiating NLRB elections. In 1958, only one international union participated in as many as 220 elections during the year. However, preliminary figures indicate that we will reach that plateau during 1959.

The figures thus prove not only that we are initiating more NLRB elections than virtually any other union, but also that we are winning away more than the average number of the elections we enter into. In this day and age of strongly organized anti-unionism, this constitutes real achievement.

In summation, wages, jurisdiction, and organizing are the yardsticks by which union progress can be measured. Applying these yardsticks to the activities of our Brotherhood for the year 1959 brings out the fact that we have moved a long way forward in spite of the hostile climate that existed.

If, as General President Hutcheson states, a solid past is the greatest guarantee of a bright future, we have little to fear so long as we maintain the impetus and momentum that placed us in the vanguard of progressive unions last year, and stick by the sound union principles that served us so well for over three-quarters of a century.

ACCIDENT RATE HITS SIX YEAR HIGH

The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate for the third quarter of 1959 was 13.4—the highest since 1953—according to preliminary reports compiled by the Labor Department.

This rate was 14 per cent above the third quarter of 1958, when disabling injuries were occurring at the rate of 11.8 per million man-hours worked in manufacturing.

The gradual downward trend in injury-frequency rates in manufacturing apparently had run its course by mid-1958. Except for the usual seasonal decline in November and December, 1958, the monthly rates moved progressively higher, to reach a peak of 14.4 in August, 1959—the highest rate since August, 1953. Though September showed about the usual seasonal decline, to 12.9, this rate was still the highest September figure since 1953.

The July and August increases were more than seasonal, and indicate a continuation of the current upward trend in injury rates.

Despite the general upward trend in injury rates, 8 of the 138 individual industries for which data were available recorded decreases of 1 full point or more in their averages for the first 9 months of 1959, compared with the same months of 1958.

Increases of 1 full point or more, however, were reported by 74—over half —of the industries, and 56 showed little change between 1958 and 1959.

Monument To God's Glory, Man's Skill

★ ★ ★

SO rapid is the tempo of change today that architects in some cities give consideration to demolition problems even as they design buildings yet to be erected. It is not uncommon for an architect, even though the first batter board has yet to be placed, to run off an extra set of plans for the man who will be tearing the structure down 25 or 30 years hence to make way for something more elaborate.

In such a climate, the pride of craftsmanship, the feeling of permanency, the touch of immortality that inspired building tradesmen in bygone days is absent. Too often these days a building is just a building; it is neither a work of art nor an exhibition piece for skills and crafts laboriously mastered and



Several years ago the Shrine looked like this as building tradesmen translated the architects' dreams into marble and stone.

lovingly passed on from generation to generation.

An outstanding exception is the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C. Since 1919 the firm of Maginnis and Walsh has been drawing plans for the Shrine. Both Maginnis and Walsh are dead but their firm, now Maginnis, Walsh, and Kennedy, is still designing additions to and refinements for the Shrine that may not materialize for generations to come.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the Catholic Bishops of the United States decided that a monumental church should be raised in honor of the National Patroness of the United

States, The Blessed Mother, Mary. The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception was the fruition of the Bishops' plan.

A campaign for voluntary contributions among the Catholics of the United States was undertaken. As funds became available, construction was begun. Last month the first construction goal was reached. The Shrine now stands as one of the construction marvels of our time. A few



The 175-foot boom on the crane at left gives some idea of the magnificence of the Shrine.

statistics point up the splendor and glory of the Shrine. Here are some of them:

	Feet
Length, outside measurement	459
Length, inside measurement	399
Width, outside at Transepts	240
Width, inside exclusive of Porches	180
Width across Nave, outside measurement	157
Width of Nave	58
Height of Campanile to top of Cross	329
Height of Roof	120
Height of Dome to top of Cross	237
Height of Dome, interior measurement	159
Height of Nave, interior measurement	100
Diameter of Dome, outside measurement	108
Diameter of Dome, inside measurement	89
Capacity Seated—approximately	3,000
Capacity Total	6,000

However, the Shrine is far from completed. Eleven more chapels are on the drawing board at the present time awaiting funds for their completion. The east and west walls will be torn down when the construction of these additional chapels gets under way. Six are planned for the west side and five for the east.

Built on the order of ancient European cathedrals, the Shrine is of solid masonry. No structural steel of any kind is involved. When finished, the roof will be mission tile and the dome will be polychrome tile.

As planned at present, the Shrine will never be completely finished. Refinements and additions will be added perpetually as funds permit. So for years to come, the building tradesmen of the Washington, D. C. area will have an opportunity to work on a structure dedicated to beauty, permanency, and the glory of God. Sons will follow fathers and fathers will follow grandfathers in contributing craftsmanship and skill to a structure whose glory will last until masonry and stone have crumbled to dust.

JOHN L. LEWIS TO RETIRE

John L. Lewis is stepping down as president of the United Mine Workers.

The colorful leader of the Miners, a key figure in the meaningful and turbulent labor history of this century, announced his plans in a letter to UMW members. His successor, under the union constitution will be vice president Thomas Kennedy. Lewis will be 80 years old on February 12.

The beetle-browed head of the Miners has served the union as its president for 40 years. He made an indelible mark in labor history during this period.

"The years have been long and individual burdens oppressive," Lewis wrote the membership through the United Mine Workers Journal. "At first, your wages were low, your hours long, your labor perilous, your health disregarded, your union weak, your fellow citizens and public representatives indifferent to your wrongs.

"Today, because of your fortitude and deep loyalty to your union, your wages are the highest in the land, your working hours the lowest, your safety assured, your health more guarded, your old-age protected, your children equal in opportunity with their generation, and your union strong with material resources."

Lewis rose to early prominence working for Samuel Gompers, founding president of the AFL, from 1910 to 1916. Later he was assigned to his first post in the international office of the UMW as a statistician.

He became president of the UMW on February 7, 1920. This was the era of grim depression for the American coal industry and the coal miners fought to hold together their organization with a Lewis-coined slogan: "No backward step."

During the 1930's he was the leader and guiding spirit of the CIO and played a major role in the organization of the steel, rubber and other industries. He left the CIO in 1940 and later rejoined the AFL only to disaffiliate. In recent years the UMW has been an independent union.

Kennedy, 62, first joined the UMW in 1900. He was named to the union's executive board in 1925 as secretary-treasurer to succeed William Green, who became president of the AFL.

In 1934 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1947 he was elevated to the UMW vice presidency.

Construction Industry In Canada

By John Brewin

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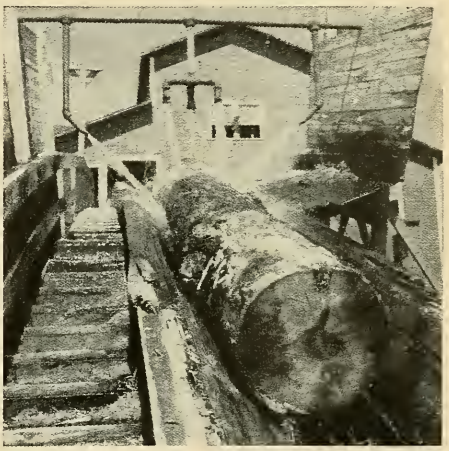
CANADA, since the end of the second World War, has undergone the growing pains that afflict all adolescents.

Hit hard by the depression of the 'thirties', Canada was barely more than a collection of scattered communities, that produced primary goods for her two bigger cousins, the United States and Great Britain.

The war, far from destroying what economic machinery the country had, built and stimulated Canada. In 1945 the nation stood on the threshold of an economic and industrial boom unparalleled among her allies. The financial, governmental, economic and investing machinery had been geared to a wartime economy and the switch to consumer goods kept the country from falling back into pre-war stagnation.

Since 1945, Canadians have "never had it so good," in terms of gross national wealth and production. There has been marked shift of population to the cities that has provided the new secondary industries with labor and consumers.

This whole trend is clearly evident in the construction industry. Canadians have invested heavily in residential and non-residential capital goods, while American investors too have played a major part in this industrial and capital growth.



The timber wealth of Canada is tremendous and its full potential is yet to be developed.

Let the figures tell the story:

Construction Expenditures	1951	1958
Residential		
New Construction	$ 947,000,000	$1,782,000,000
Repair and Maintenance	$ 221,000,000	$ 289,000,000
Non-Residential		
New Construction	$1,924,000,000	$4,174,000,000
Repair and Maintenance	$ 717,000,000	$ 868,000,000
Total	$3,809,000,000	$7,113,000,000

New construction has more than doubled in seven short years. And whereas Pharaoh in Biblical days faced seven lean years after the seven years of prosperity, Canadians have been told by their economic soothsayers that the present trend will more or less continue, barring, of

course, an atomic war or the gross mismanagement of our economy by governments and big business.

The recent Royal Commission on Canada's economic prospects, popularly known as the Gordon Commission, has predicted an investment of $43.7 billion in housing alone during the next 25 years.

But let's deal with the future later. What has been happening, more specifically, in recent years?



Canadian cities are growing by leaps and bounds. Montreal, shown above, rates as one of the world's 10 greatest.

Housing has been an important sector of the construction industry since the war. Nearly 1.3 million housing units were completed between 1945 and 1958, averaging 100,000 units a year.

At the end of the war, Canada's housing stock was in short supply. Its growth had been impeded by the depression, and the war and the demands on the existing supply of houses were intensified by the return of the veterans. Moreover, there were only a small number of contractors and construction workers with any substantial experience in house building. Building materials were also in short supply.

To this alarming situation, there soon was added another problem. Marriages and births far exceeded expectations in the early postwar years and there was heavy immigration.

The housing industry did have some clear advantages. There was no shortage of land, or mortgage money. The National Housing Act, first passed in 1944, enabled lenders to find a market for investment funds and enabled many families to get mortgages at relatively low rates of interest.

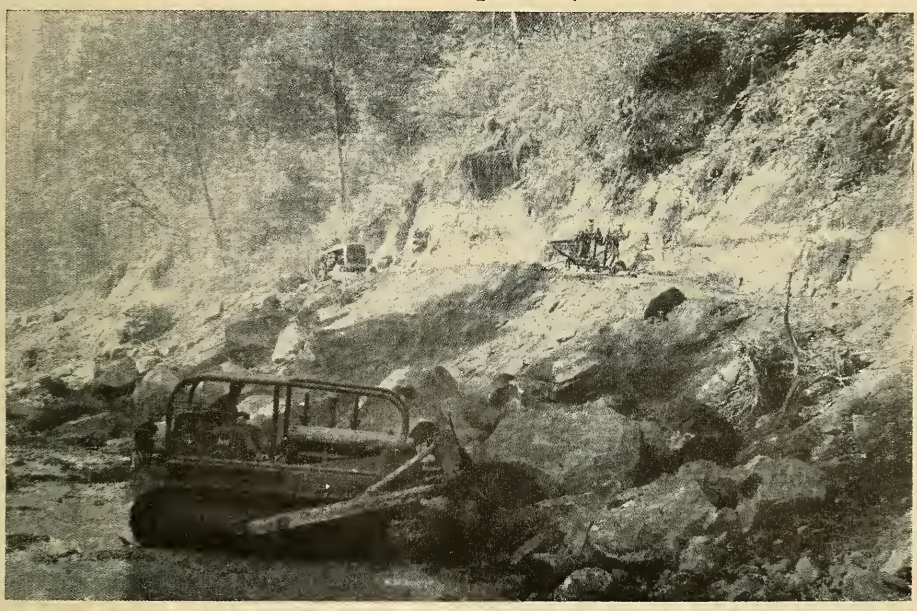
As a result, the past decade has seen an expansion of Canada's construction unlike anything that went before—and it has covered all types of construction and building. The future, too, offers great potential.

There will probably be a continuing need for construction of all types. Certainly the housing shortage is far from solved and population experts say the wartime boom in marriages will soon be felt in terms of second generation families. University enrollments will double in the next ten years and that means there will be an equivalent boom in family formations. Immigration shows no sign of slackening off and obsolescence (10 per cent of Canadian homes were built before 1880) will produce new housing needs.

There is a further demand for single family dwellings as more and more Canadian workers move into income brackets that can afford the homes which the construction industry has been building.

Finally, low-cost and low-rental housing, almost completely neglected in the past, may finally receive the attention of both public and private groups in the next decade. Labor, church and welfare groups are winning wide support for their demands that low-rental housing be given a priority and, after years of shilly-shallying, action in this field may be forthcoming.

Non-housing construction, too, gives no indication of falling off. The Gordon Commission predicts that $47.5 billion will be invested in that sector of the economy in the next 25 years as companies and corporations reap the profits of their investments in the past 15 years.



A vast road building program is opening up wilderness areas rich in natural resources of all kinds.

Yet despite the glowing prospects, many clouds loom on the horizon that must be solved if the potential is to be fulfilled.

The whole picture, of course, would be changed if Canada and the rest of the world became involved in a catastrophic world war. Canadians of all walks of life, including the construction trades, must do what they can to avoid this.

Also, a major economic dislocation would shatter the dreams outlined by the Gordon Commission. Mismanage-

ment of the economy either by the government or by big business would bring the construction industry down with everything else.

Some problems are particularly pressing in the industry itself:

Tight money. High interest rates have slowed down demand in 1959 with the result that housing starts are behind 1958. The government is trying to balance the budget and has cut off mortgage money for the remainder of the year, thereby cutting off virtually the only source of money available. Unless this problem is solved now it will continue to plague the industry. Lack of money will effectively put the lid on demand and will curtail or retard expansion.

Winter construction. Canada's climate (many parts of the country don't see the sunny side of 32 degrees above zero for three months each winter) makes construction difficult. Lately, the industry in co-operation with federal and provincial governments and with building trades unions have attempted to tackle the problem with some success.

Shortage of land. It is hard to visualize Canada short of land, but on consideration it is clear that serviced and serviceable land around urban centres is hard to come by these days. The industry has been working on a surplus of available land in the past and has not faced the problem before. There is the further complication that speculators have pushed up land prices beyond reason.

Influencial pressure groups demand a shortage. Real estate operators in most municipalities here are in the driver's seat and don't mind keeping the supply down. As a result local government particularly is slow to implement low-rental measures for example. Nor are major governments free from pressures to limit the money supply for construction.

From the unions' point of view the chief task of the next few years lies in joining with other groups to avoid the pitfalls listed above and to see that the fruits of the boom in construction Canadians so confidently expect are shared fairly with those who do the work.

In the past the construction worker often couldn't afford the houses he helped to build. The land speculators and the real estate operators, along with the large contractors were the chief beneficiaries. Perhaps a worthwhile goal would be a prosperity more evenly divided among all concerned.

HIGH INTEREST RATES TO HURT HOUSING IN 1960

High interest rates brought on by the Administration's tight money policies will cut private housing starts by 10 to 12 per cent in 1960, the National Association of Home Builders predicted.

The builders association said the expectation is that funds for FHA and VA mortgages will dry up in light of the higher interest rates for government securities and other investments.

The builders' prediction came as the U. S. Treasury accepted bids for its issue of $1.2 billion of 91-day bills at an average interest rate of 4.638 per cent, a new record for this type of issue.

The tight money policy was reflected also in an announcement by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York which declared a 100 per cent stock dividend and increased the quarterly dividend on current stock.

Why Contractors Fail

★ ★

TO a large degree, contracting in the construction field is a dog-eat-dog business. The strong prosper and the weak and inefficient go down the drain sooner or later. That is what makes contracting a rugged game. It also is what makes contract construction the cheapest and fastest method yet devised.

A recent survey by Dun and Bradstreet, pace setter in the field of business statistics, sheds some interesting light on failures in the contracting business. Some 2,162 contractors went to the wall in 1958. They wound up owing a total of $115,115,000 to creditors. During the first nine months of 1959, the failure rate was running somewhat lower than the 1958 pace. However, about 40 firms a week were throwing in the sponge anyway.

Carpentry, apparently, is one of the more stable fields in the contracting game. Only 37 carpentry contractors were involved in the 1,551 firms that failed during the first nine months of this year. By way of contrast, 261 were heating, plumbing and air conditioning contractors. General contractors accounted for 540 of the failures between January and October. Some 86 were excavation and foundation contractors, 76 were electrical, and 87 roofing and sheet metal.

Analyzing the reasons for the 2,162 failures in 1958, Dun and Bradstreet found that incompetence was responsible for the greatest number of failures. Inexperience was the second greatest cause of business breakdowns. Inadequate sales forced a great many firms to boards. Unrealistic bookkeeping procedures took a heavy toll, too. Competitive weakness and inability to keep inventories properly adjusted also tripped up many.

In this day and age when administered prices and fair trade agreements keep prices artificially high in many industries, construction contracting is still a fiercely competitive game. There are no guaranteed profits or fixed over-ride. Each job is a make-or-break proposition.

Though strikes and labor troubles are often pictured as a major cause of business failures, Dun and Bradstreet's figures show that only one-tenth of one per cent of the failures in construction during 1958 stemmed from strikes.

If any conclusions can be drawn from the statistics developed by Dun and Bradstreet, it is that contracting is a highly competitive game that requires well rounded experience in all phases of business—not just the production end. Proper financing arrangements, tight bookkeeping procedures and efficient inventory controls are musts. The most efficient builder in the world can easily go broke if leaks in the office end eat away the profits earned on the job site.

The following three tables compiled by Dun and Bradstreet tell the whole story in a few simple figures. Members dreaming of the day when they can branch out for themselves would do well to study them carefully.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION FAILURES

1934-1958

Year	Number	Liabilities
1934	826	$ 26,341,000
1935	686	22,151,000
1936	507	28,228,000
1937	584	11,625,000
1938	625	10,081,000
1939	646	11,031,000
1940	760	13,311,000
1941	701	10,671,000
1942	748	10,232,000
1943	399	5,455,000
1944	164	2,376,000
1945	92	3,559,000
1946	139	4,340,000
1947	239	7,211,000
1948	439	15,609,000
1949	838	27,245,000
1950	912	25,651,000
1951	957	37,473 000
1952	838	36,145,000
1953	1,024	43,327,000
1954	1,305	56,829,000
1955	1,404	83,179,000
1956	1,834	100,803,000
1957	2,105	110,312,000
1958	2,162	115,115,000

Source: Business Economics Department, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

This record includes those businesses that ceased operations following assignment or bankruptcy; ceased with loss to creditors after such actions as executions, foreclosure or attachment; voluntarily withdrew leaving unpaid obligations; were involved in court actions such as receivership, reorganization or arrangement; or voluntarily compromised with creditors.

CONSTRUCTION FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES
January to September, 1959 vs. January to September, 1958

Line of Construction	First 9 Months, 1959 Number	First 9 Months, 1959 Liabilities (000)	First 9 Months, 1958 Number	First 9 Months, 1958 Liabilities (000)
General Building Contractors	540	$51,130	654	$47,207
Building Sub-Contractors	889	32,272	890	31,256
Heating, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	261	8,505	280	9,092
Painting & Papering	73	1,624	57	1,054
Electrical	76	2,923	94	4,764
Masonry & Stone Work	47	1,697	45	1,733
Plastering & Lathing	26	1,288	22	566
Terrazzo & Tile, etc.	19	484	19	415
Carpentering	37	1,097	40	701
Flooring	37	613	30	526
Roofing & Sheet Metal	87	2,223	88	2,913
Concreting	33	1,596	48	1,280
General Building Maintenance	9	165	14	177
Structural Steel Erection	16	1,365	11	819
Ornamental Iron & Steel Work	7	194	4	60
Glass & Glazing	13	477	17	1,055
Excavation & Foundation	86	6,141	52	2,695
Wrecking & Moving	11	396	9	651
Installing of Machinery & Equipment	3	372	14	461
Miscellaneous	48	1,112	46	2,294
Other Contractors	122	8,760	90	10,340
Highway & Street	67	6,134	32	5,958
Heavy Construction (Sewers, Dams, Water Mains, etc.)	24	1,512	22	2,077
Marine Construction	3	155	2	356
Water Wells	4	165	10	244
Miscellaneous	24	794	24	1,705
Total Construction	1,551	$92,162	1,634	$88,803

Source: Business Economics Department, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

This record includes those businesses that ceased operations following assignment or bankruptcy; ceased with loss to creditors after such actions as executions, foreclosure or attachment; voluntarily withdrew leaving unpaid obligations; were involved in court actions such as receivership, reorganization or arrangement; or voluntarily compromised with creditors.

Classification of Causes of BUSINESS FAILURES IN U.S., Year 1958

Based on Opinions of Informed Creditors and Information in Dun & Bradstreet's Credit Reports

LINE OF BUSINESS: All — METHOD OF OPERATION: Construction

NUMBER	PER CENT	UNDERLYING CAUSES		APPARENT CAUSES	NUMBER	PER CENT
79	3.7	NEGLECT:	Due to	Bad Habits	24	1.1
				Poor Health	44	2.0
				Marital Difficulties	8	0.4
				Other	3	0.2
41	1.9	FRAUD:	On the part of the principals, reflected by	Misleading Name	--	---
				False Financial Statement	10	0.5
				Premeditated Overbuy	--	---
				Irregular Disposal of Assets	26	1.2
				Other	5	0.2
182	8.4	LACK OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LINE	Evidenced by inability to avoid conditions which resulted in:-	Inadequate Sales	833	38.5
				Heavy Operating Expenses	196	9.1
427	19.8	LACK OF MANAGERIAL EXPERIENCE		Receivables Difficulties	380	17.6
				Inventory Difficulties	43	2.0
494	22.8	UNBALANCED EXPERIENCE *		Excessive Fixed Assets	117	5.4
				Poor Location	6	0.3
882	40.8	INCOMPETENCE		Competitive Weakness	623	28.8
				Other	152	7.0
11	0.5	DISASTER:	Some of these occurrences could have been provided against through insurance.	Fire	1	0.0
				Flood	2	0.1
				Burglary	--	---
				Employees' Fraud	1	0.0
				Strike	2	0.1
				Other	5	0.3
46	2.1	REASON UNKNOWN				
2162	100.0	TOTAL				

Because some failures are attributed to a combination of apparent causes, the totals of these columns exceed the totals of the corresponding columns on the left.

* Experience not well rounded in sales, finance, purchasing, and production on the part of an individual in case of a proprietorship, or of two or more partners or officers constituting a management unit.

These Movies Are Yours—Enjoy Them

★

Over the past 10 years our Brotherhood has completed a series of instructive and entertaining movies showing various phases of our operations. No member can truly appreciate the breadth and scope of our Brotherhood until he has seen these films.

These films are yours to use and enjoy. Any of them may be booked for a showing by making arrangements with General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Why not set up a program for showing a film a month this year?

While these movies are particularly designed to enlighten our own members as to the variety of skills and know-how our members must possess to meet the demands of an ever-changing age, they are ideally suited for showing at lodge meetings, PTA's, and especially at high school Career Days. They make excellent good will ambassadors for the labor movement in general and our Brotherhood in particular. Here is a list of films available from the General Office:

THE CARPENTER. A dramatic 54-minute film showing the many types of work performed by our members from the woods to the finished structure. Should be seen by every member.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. A 23-minute film featuring the many phases of work Brotherhood members carry on under and above water in the construction of bridges and piers.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL PANELS. A 24-minute film graphically showing the uses of this type of material in both new and remodeling work.

SLIP FORM CONSTRUCTION. A short but complete course in this type of construction.

FLOOR COVERINGS. This short film covers the work of floor laying from A to Z, whether hardwood, tile, or carpeting is involved.

THE CARPENTERS HOME. A 25-minute film showing the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida in operation, providing the kind of care that makes it a model institution of its kind.

ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATIONS. A film that shows acoustical application in its many forms, and the skills that our members display in making such applications.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION. This film outlines the many types of work done by Brotherhood members in the construction of modern highways.

BOWLING ALLEYS. Bowling alleys have been springing up like mushrooms all over the nation. This 20-minute film shows all the detailed work involved in erecting a bowling alley—from laying the alleys to assembling automatic pin spotters.

LIFT-SLAB CONSTRUCTION. A pictorial summation of this dramatic new method of construction.

Films are booked on a first come, first served, basis. Be sure to request films well in advance to insure getting the date you desire. All films are 16 mm in color and sound.

PLANE GOSSIP

THERE'S NO WINNING

When the Landrum-Griffin Bill was passed, someone dubbed it "a full employment bill for lawyers." Subsequent events are proving that evaluation to be more truth than poetry. Dozens of petty suits against unions are being filed all over the country on the flimsiest grounds. From chasing ambulances, the shysters are switching to chasing union members who think they have a grievance. Under Landrum-Griffin, with its confusing, ambiguous language, fast-buck lawyers can conjure up a case out of almost anything. In fact, the law even tells them how in some instances.

Reminds us of the farm girl who was walking down a country lane with a boy who had a pail in one hand, a cane in the other, a chicken under one arm, and a goat on the end of a piece of rope. As they came to a woods, the girl said, "I'm not going into the woods with you. You might try to kiss me."

"With a pail, a cane, a chicken and a goat? How in the world could I?"

"Well," replied the girl, "you might push the cane in the ground, tie the goat to the cane and put the chicken under the pail."



"Here's another one, Ed! Now stop me if you've heard this one—"

TOO MANY BRANDS

A Kansas woman tells of going to the city to attend a cattlemen's convention. She made up her mind she would have something unusual to wear on the trip, so she made herself a blouse and embroidered it with every cattle brand she knew of.

In the hotel where the cattle folks were staying, she waited while her husband registered, and noticed two old cattlemen really giving her blouse the once-over. Finally one of them remarked in a voice that could be heard way up the canyon: "That critter sure has changed hands a lot, ain't she?"

★ ★ ★

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT

A medical researcher finds that cheerful people resist disease better than surly ones, and they recuperate more quickly in case they do get sick.

In other words, "the surly bird catches the germ."

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WE KNOW WHAT THE KNOCKING IS

In an effort to create a better climate of understanding between labor and management, the AFL-CIO has suggested a "summit meeting" between the top echelons of the two groups. The Secretary of Labor has endorsed the idea. However, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has shown little enthusiasm for such a meeting up to now. NAM wants to dictate in advance the terms under which it will meet.

If the project falls through because of the bullheadedness of some employer groups, a fine opportunity to build a more effective framework of collective bargaining will be lost.

This gives us an opportunity to tell about the college girl who was out riding with her boy friend. As they were driving through a lonely stretch of road, the car developed a loud knock.

"I wonder what that knocking is?" the boy asked.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied the girl, "but I can tell you one thing. It ain't opportunity."

UP AND AT 'EM

With elections only a few months off, labor faces the difficult task of trying to pick reliable candidates to back. This is not an easy thing to do because it is difficult to find a man who thinks right on all issues.

However, passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill made the task much easier insofar as the incumbents are concerned. Those who voted against it are our friends; those who voted for it, our enemies. This makes us something like the recruit at bayonet drill.

It was an extremely hot day, and the sergeant in charge of bayonet drill was trying hard to get his listless men to attack the stuffed dummies with more energy. Finally he halted the drill and said, "Listen men, those dummies are the enemy. They have burned your house and killed your parents. They carried away your sisters, stole all your money and drank up all of the whisky in the house."

The sergeant then stepped back and motioned the recruits forward toward the row of dummies. The line surged ahead with new purpose. The men with grim looks on their faces showed eagerness to attack. One recruit, his eyes stern and his lips drawn back over his teeth in a snarl, paused to ask: "Sergeant, which one drank that whisky?"

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AFTER CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

No wonder Santa's fat and jolly,
It's me that pays the bills, by golly.

★ ★ ★

EVERYONE HAS A TALENT

God gave each of us special talents. Who is to say any are superior? All contribute to the general good according to their gifts. In the sight of Him we are all equal! The proud and pompous need but remind themselves that Jesus was a carpenter. Mohammed was a shepherd, and Moses was a keeper of the flocks. The skill of each of us is of importance to all of us. Let him who looks down upon the farmer try to grow his own food, or him who snubs the carpenter try to build his own shelter, or him who derides the tailor try to make his own clothes, or him who belittles the laundress try to iron his own shirts. Then he would acquire respect for all God's children and admiration and appreciation for the special contribution each makes to our way of life. —**Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor.**

GOOD QUESTION

The current Congressional investigation of the drug manufacturing industry is producing some mighty interesting drama as manufacturers, druggists, wholesalers, etc. try to blame each other for the fact that a bottle of pills that cost 30c to make sometimes nicks the consumer as much as $15.00. Everybody is a great, unselfish benefactor of the human race, but "the other guy" is the chiseler who makes drugs cost so much.

Somehow or other the situation reminds us of the old one about the doctor who was walking home from church with his wife when a slinky chick with painted eyebrows and skin-tight dress gave him a big smile and a throaty "hello."

"Who was that?" enquired the wife.

"Oh, just a girl I met professionally."

"Yours or hers?" asked the wife acidly.

★ ★ ★

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

If you don't think this is a funny world, consider the following item as reported in LABOR:

Civil War?—In Memphis, Tenn., Ulysses S. Grant was fined $11 for drunkenness after a lawyer named Robert E. Lee refused to defend him. Explaining the turndown, attorney Lee commented. "What would people here say if I lost the case?"



"I'm new here. Where do I hide when I'm caught up with my work?"

Buffalo Testing Plan Works Well

By Al Spindler
(reprinted from the Buffalo Courier-Express)

★ ★

A SECTION of the collective bargaining agreement between Buffalo's Carpenters District Council and three local employer associations has been attracting national attention in recent months.

The part of the agreement which has aroused the interest of employer groups and unions in the construction field spells out a program for testing the qualifications of men applying for jobs as carpenters.

It's a plan designed to certify qualified carpenters for employment and weed out the unskilled job applicants.

Roger R. Logan, executive vice president of the Construction Industry Employers Association, and President Herman F. Bodewes of the Carpenters District Council, say it is the first program of its type in the country.

That's why they've been getting enquiries from many parts of the United States seeking details of the agreement and how it works.

The plan is an outgrowth of the 1958 contract negotiations between the union and the CIEA, the Niagara Home Builders Association and the Lumber Mill Owners Association.

Its purpose, as stated in the agreement, is "to enable the employer to secure at all times sufficient forces of skilled workmen, to eliminate uneconomical employment practices occasioned by the hire of unskilled men and to preserve classifications of the various skills of the carpentry craft."

A Joint Policy and Qualification Board, consisting of an equal number of employer and union representatives, was created to guide the overall administration of the program.

Several panels, also with joint labor-management representation, test the job applicants in the residential, commercial and mill fields to determine if they are qualified for their specialty. If the man passes the test, he's considered a skilled craftsman and is certified for employment.

Those who fail the first test are entitled to a re-examination within 30 days. If they fail that one too, they have the right to appeal the decision to an appeal board headed by Dr. Ernest Notar, dean of Erie County Technical Institute.

More than 70 job applicants have been tested in the seven months the program has been in effect. Half of them have passed the examination and were certified as qualified carpenters. The other 50 per cent failed and were denied employment as carpenters. And in every case taken to the appeal board, the findings of the panels have been upheld.

Union membership or the lack of it has no bearing on deciding whether a man is a qualified carpenter, Bodewes said.

"The panels determine each case strictly on the basis of what the applicant knows about his craft," he explained.

Bodewes believes the qualifying system will increase the importance of the joint union-employer apprenticeship program, which requires young men to study night courses at

ECTI in addition to the practical training they get on the job.

He points out that if a man were able to get a job as a carpenter without adequate training, it would undermine the apprenticeship program.

"We'd have difficulty convincing a boy he should serve four years of apprenticeship at reduced wages and study at night if he could earn journeyman wages without that training," he noted.

Furthermore, Bodewes believes, the qualifying plan will assure the employers of workmen who are skilled in the craft of carpentry.

"They are paying top rates and are entitled to skilled workers," he explained. "If the employers don't get top workers, they are not getting what they should for their money."

This, he said, would be detrimental to the industry and in the long run would have an adverse effect upon the union and its members.

Logan agreed with Bodewes' comments. "We have long felt the need for a bona fide method of passing upon the qualifications of employes and thus establishing basic qualifications of skilled craftsmen upon whom our industry must depend for efficient construction," he said.

The employers' representative believes the new program will raise the standards of carpenter craftsmen in this area.

HIGHBROW JURISDICTION

Oxford University's governing body has come up with a beauty of a jurisdictional dispute.

It is debating whether to permit Jews to teach Hebrew at the university. Since 1630 only a Church of England clergyman has occupied the chair. It's suggested that the post be opened to others. "This is the thin edge of the wedge," one professor said. "They will be getting Greeks to teach Greek next."

IN A BIKINI, WE HOPE

Hot Diggety, Men, Marilyn Monroe may be walking the picket line next month!

Some of the most famous men and women in the world may go on strike January 30.

On that date the current contract between the AFL-CIO Screen Actors Guild and the Association of Motion Picture Producers expires, and so far there are no signs the industry is willing to compromise on its firm opposition to a basic demand by the actors.

The Guild wants a formula for paying actors a share of the profits made by the movie moguls if and when they sell movies for use on television. This is the key issue, although the Guild is also seeking health and pension programs and other contract improvements.

The strike, if it comes, could have world-wide implications because several producers have threatened to take all their production to foreign countries.

The union is preparing to meet this threat by working with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to set up an entertainment industry council composed of unions throughout the world, and one aim of the SAG would be to get the cooperation of other actors in other countries to refuse to act as "scab labor."

The actors want payment for movies made after August, 1948, and sold to TV.

The present contract permits the actors to strike if any firm now sells movies to TV without first agreeing to pay their actors for performances in such movies.

Several deals for post-1948 films have already been made, but the employer association is resisting any move to make these arrangements formally with the Guild.

The Screen Writers Guild of America is already on strike against independent motion picture studios over the same issue.

Editorial

The Housewife Has Her Own Yardstick

It is no secret to any housewife that the cost of living is climbing constantly. She needs no government statistics to tell her so. Her efforts to feed and clothe the family on the old paycheck prove it every week at the grocery or clothing store as the struggle gets harder and harder.

Uncle Sam tells her that the cost of living rose 3.6 points between December, 1957, and September, 1959. But she figures it in how many fewer quarts of milk or pairs of sox the paycheck will buy, and comes up with the same answer.

The 3.6 figure issued by the government is not nearly as reliable a conclusion as that arrived at by the harried housewife. The Bureau of Labor Statistics makes a heroic effort to make its consumer price index a realistic one, but in spite of all it can do its index fits very few actual cases. A drop in the price of carpets or water heaters doesn't mean much to most families, but a change in the price of canned peas or work shirts means a great deal.

Industry, of course, is making an all-out effort to pin the blame for inflation on wages. However, a study of the consumer price index shows some very definite indications that administered prices are the real culprit. "Administered prices" is a new term that has come into use to describe those prices that are fixed by undercover agreement between competitors in the same field. This sort of thing is illegal under the anti-trust laws, but apparently it goes on all the time in industries where a few firms dominate the field and have the capacity to hold prices regardless of demand.

In the 1958 recession, despite a shrinking demand in many lines of goods, prices stayed up and, in some instances, even increased in defiance of all laws of supply and demand. Administered rather than competitive prices must be the answer.

A check of the 1957-1959 consumer price index uncovers some significant paradoxes. Wages, generally speaking, have advanced pretty uniformly throughout all industries during the past two years. Yet in some lines prices have actually decreased while in others they have climbed drastically.

For example, in fabrics, where a competitive battle is going on between natural and synthetic fibers, prices dropped between 1957 and 1959. Wool blankets that rated 126.7 points on the index in 1957 dropped to 122.4 by 1959. Wool Axminister rugs slid from 156.9 to 151.7.

By way of contrast, the price of private cars CLIMBED from 128.6 to 135.3 in the two year period. Street shoes jumped from 131.5 to 138.5.

However, it was in the field of medical care that the greatest increases showed up. All medical care skyrocketed from 140.8 to 152.2. Hospital care jumped from 193.5 to 210.4 Dentists' fees scrambled up nearly seven points—from 128.6 to 135.1. Needless to say, the medical profession has the closest thing to a monopoly that exists in the nation today.

Another thing the figures point up is that the members of our organization are not culprits in the inflation picture. For example, the index for bedroom suites (a category where our members are employed) DECREASED from 101.0 to 97.9 in the period.

In view of these selected items picked out of the consumer price index, it is obvious that labor's wages are not the contributing factor to inflation that business likes to claim. Working people are the victims rather than the instigators of inflation. And nobody knows it better than the housewife struggling to make the paycheck do the essential job.

We Need Our Own Summit Meeting

It is too bad that the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce cannot see the value of a summit meeting between labor and management, as recently proposed by the AFL-CIO. Such a meeting is desperately needed. Relations between industry as a whole and organized labor have never been more strained. The steel strike, the pending battle on the railroads, passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, all contributed something to development of the current hostile climate that exists in labor relations.

A top echelon meeting to frame some general rules and principles is needed to clear the atmosphere. Such a meeting would hardly solve specific problems, but it could provide a vehicle for establishing broad principles of policy and procedure.

To say that such a meeting is unrealistic because chances of success are small is evading responsibility. After all, there is little hope that the summit meeting President Eisenhower has been working for so desperately will culminate in universal and lasting peace. But the administration is pursuing the idea doggedly, hopeful that at least better understanding between nations will result. If a summit meeting between labor and industry resulted in nothing more concrete than better understanding, it would be well worthwhile.

The American economic system has reached a rocky place in the road. The Russian threat poses a challenge from without that is paramount. Automation, taxes, tight money, etc. add up to a domestic roadblock that can spell disaster if not properly handled. Both management and labor have a vital stake in the answers that are developed.

Fortunately, the ultimate aim of management and labor is the same—preservation of the free enterprise system and progressive economic growth. These things can be achieved only if both management and labor are prosperous. There must be balance. But management seems determined to grind the labor movement into the dust. Steel is demanding the surrender of all forms of job security as the price for industrial peace. The railroads give every indication of following suit when new negotiations fall due this Spring. "Clobber Labor" seems to be the theme song of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and NAM.

This kind of hostility can only lead to prolonged and costly strife that will help no one but the Reds.

Labor and industry need to face the fact that we are in the midst of an era of tremendous industrial and social upheaval. Automation and electronic wizardry are making many products and many skills obsolete overnight. There is little security for either side in such a situation. The factory manager who suddenly finds his plant or product obsolete is as worried as the skilled tradesman who wakes up one morning to find his skill outmoded. Both are going to fight back as effectively as they can to maintain what they have.

This makes it mandatory that some new rules be laid down for introducing change. Progress cannot be stopped. Nor, indeed, should it be. But there ought to be order and gradualism in the process. This is where a summit meeting could lay down some broad rules aimed at orderliness in industrial change. If the worker knows that the plant will not be uprooted suddenly and moved to a distant state without "by your leave" in his direction, he can plan his future with some confidence. On the other hand, if management can feel that labor will not arbitrarily hamstring essential modernization plans unnecessarily, it, too, can plan ahead intelligently.

A summit meeting cannot evolve a magical formula that will eliminate all problems at once. But it can set up a framework of procedure within which some of the tensions, fears, and head-butting can be reduced. If the U.S. C. of C. and NAM pass up the chance to establish such a framework they simply will be breeding scabs on their noses that will cost them dearly in the years ahead.

'Twas Ever Thus

According to Senator Kefauver, who heads the committee investigating the drug business, the drug makers spend $750,000,000 a year courting the doctors and cultivating their good will. This, of course, is added to the cost of drugs. It averages out to about $5,000 per doctor. Figuring that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 45,000,000 families in the nation, this works out to around $16 or $17 per year that the average family must pay unnecessarily for drugs. No wonder that some drug companies charge $15 per gram for preparations that cost them 14c to make.

Some promotional effort on the part of drug companies is justified, of course. But an expenditure of $5,000 yearly per doctor is fantastic. Included are free junkets to lush summer and winter resorts for the medics and their families, free golf tournaments with prizes for practically everybody, expensive presents, etc. Naturally, doctors eat up this kind of treatment. In return, they prescribe by brand name rather than by the basic drug. Since the druggist cannot substitute, the doctor's word is law. The drug companies can charge whatever they want for their brand-named drugs so long as doctors write prescriptions calling for them rather than the basic drugs involved.

The drug manufacturers defend their prices by pointing out that they carry on considerable research to develop new drugs and improve old ones. Unless this research leads to a new or better product, it is lost money, they insist. Up to a point their argument is a valid one. Research is expensive and often it pays no dividends when expected results fail to materialize. However, the fact remains that the industry spends three or four dollars buttering up doctors for every dollar it spends on research.

However, what really fascinates us is the $750,000,000 figure. There are somewhere in the neighborhood of 18,000,000 union members in the United States and Canada. If their average union dues are $4.00 per month, or $48 per year, the total amount they pay into their unions is $720,000,000, or $30,000,000 less than the drug companies extract from the general public for promotional purposes.

There is another interesting contrast. If all the conclusions drawn by the McClelland Committee regarding pilfering of union treasuries were true (and most conclusions were nothing but conjecture and implication), someone once figured out that not more than $10,000,000 over the past 10 years would be involved. This, of course, provides no absolution for the chiselers in the labor movement. A single dollar diverted to private gain is a sin. But the fact remains that the investigations of labor unions uncovered a maximum of $10,000,000 of possible chicanery compared to a $750,000,000 "promotional" bite put on the public annually by the drug manufacturers.

It is interesting further to note that the newspapers, radio, TV, etc. set up a furore and a hue and cry that even had the President of the United States on the air pleading for "reform" legislation for labor. If there is any clamor for similar legislation to regulate the pricing of drugs, it is the quietest campaign in history. And we strongly advise that you not hold your breath until such a campaign develops.

HOW DO WE SHOW OUR STRENGTH??

By John S. Wyse, Local Union 2172, Santa Ana, Cal.

Sometimes we hear the complaint that the Union is weak. So often this claim is voiced the loudest by some brother who has never done a thing for the Union except pay his dues—grudgingly. He never attends Union meetings —not even the special ones called for elections or negotiations. He refuses to serve as a steward, or committeeman, or officer, or delegate—"Let George do it; I'm busy."

It is not unusual for such a member to come to the hall after he has been laid off or fired and complain that he has not been paid scale, or that he has been working overtime for straight-time pay, and then state that if the Union amounted to anything—why do they allow this? Can the Union collect for him?

But why did this member fail to come in with his check stubs the first time he got a below-scale paycheck and file a grievance in writing?

A close investigation of such cases usually reveals two things. First, he was sure that this "private deal" he had with his employer was a way of making a "fast buck," and he was certain his employer would keep him as long as he did not say anything about the discrepancy. Second, he was among those who were telling his coworkers, and the boss too, that the Union was weak or no good and interested only in his dues payments with which he was usually behind as far as possible!

Well, Brother, the Union is only as weak or as strong as you are. If you fail to abide by the working rules and trade agreements, then what can you expect of your brothers, or of your Union because **you** are THE UNION.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The Quarterly Circular for the months January, February and March, 1960, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department** without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein must be used.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ACKERMAN, NELS, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
ARNOLD, HOMER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
ARROWSMITH, GUY, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
BARR, JOSEPH, L. U. 1167, Smithtown, N. Y.
BARSCHEWSKI, STANLEY, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
BECKER, JAMES F., L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
BETTIS, ORA H., L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
BOGART, WILLIAM C., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
BOLDEBUCK, OTTO M., L. U. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.
CALAHAN, ROY, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHAMPAGNE, RAY, L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
CHAUNCEY, WILLIAM, L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
CHURKA, WENDELL, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
CLEMONS, HANNIBAL C., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
COUTTS, ALLAN, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
CRONK, EMERSON L., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
CRUEA, CURTIS W., L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
CURTIS, ROBERT J., L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
DEATON, ROBERT L., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
DELO, MERLE, L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
DERRICOTT, EARL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
DUBREE, HOLLIS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
EADLER, EVERETT, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
FELTON, ROBERT, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
FEW, ROSWELL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
FISHER, EMANUEL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
GAGNIER, CHARLES, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
GARD, EUGENE, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
GARDNER, CHARLES, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
GARDNER, ESPIE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
GIDLUND, EDWIN, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
GORDON, HENRY, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
GUTHRIE, LEE, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
HALL, S. V., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HAMMON, ADOLPH, L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
HANTELMAN, EMIL A., L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
HELLSTERN, WILLIAM T., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HERDEL, CHARLES, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
HILLELSON, PHILIP, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
HIMES, DAN Sr., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
HOFFERBER, CHARLES R., L. U. 1938, Crown Point, Ind.
HURST, SOD, L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill.
IVANOFF, JOHN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JENSEN, VICTOR T., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
KLUMP, FRED, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
KREITZER, IRVIN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
LANE, ALFRED B., L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
LEWIS, JOHN H., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
MARSHALL, RAYMOND, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
McGINNIS, HOWARD L., L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
McKINLEY, T. H., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
McNEAL, GEORGE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
MERCER, CHARLES, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
NUMMER, JOHN C., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
OHLUND, FRANK, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
OLSON, LEO, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
OSTERLUND, EMIL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
PAAGANEN, JOHN, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
PASTOREK, STEVE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
PEDERSON, ANDREW, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
PHILIPS, LYLE, L. U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
POLIVICK, JOHN, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
POSEY, CLINE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
QUISENBERRY, CLARENCE, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
RANDALL, C. J., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
REED, IRVEN, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
RICHISON, GUY E., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
ROBERTS, HANSFORD, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
ROBERTSON, GEORGE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
RUTLEDGE, THOMAS R., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
SARVER, NOEL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
SNEDIKER, CHARLES F., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
STANLEY, ROXIE, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
SZABO, JULIUS, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
THORESEN, PETER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
VALESTIN, LOUIS, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
VALETT, HAROLD, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
WALLIN, HELGE, L. U. 791, New York, N. Y.
WALTON, FRANK, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WARRENDER, ALEXANDER, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
WELLBANKS, MORLEY, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.
WEST, L. E., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
WESTHAVER, NAPEAN, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
WHITE, LAWRENCE M., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
WIK, ALFRED, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
WILEY, CHARLES, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
WILLIAMS, A. Y., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
WILLIAMS, EMMET, L. U. 387, Columbus, Miss.
WILLIAMS, WRENNIE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WINKLER, JOSEPH, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WOERTH, HENRY F., L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
WOLLERSHEIM, PETER, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wisc.
WOOD, CLAYTON G., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.



By Fred Goetz

According to the judges, it was a tough job picking the winning title for these jottings. Almost all of the titles submitted could have applied. But one had to be chosen, and it shall head these writings from here on out: OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS.

The title was submitted by Richard W. Kiejci of Central City, Iowa. Runner-up winners for the Jensen lure packs were: Eric Gudat, Box 12, Union Street, Washingtonville, Ohio; Frank Coffen, 237 Craigmiller Ave., St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada; and Lewis Kindig, P. O. Box 49, Bozeman, Montana.

Congrats to the winners. Sorry everybody couldn't win.

—o—

Glenn Pickering of Newton, Iowa, a member of Local 1133, has a 6½ ft. glass spin rod and Pfluegar Pelican reel. He asks for some verbal ramblin' on spinning and bass fishing. We're happy to throw some threadline philosophy on the fire for what it's worth, and we'll cover the bass fishing at a later date.

—o—

The Siwash Indians were the first Americans to use a spinning reel. It was a crude affair, naturally. Just an oblong frame about three inches wide and six inches long, with the line wrapped around. The lure and weight were attached to this line and the line peeled off the frame.

No gears to this contrivance and the line was retrieved the hard way. Couldn't have gone over very big with the Siwash for they gave it up in the 17th century and started using a more advanced method —the net.

—o—

Trying to eliminate line twist in a spinning outfit would be like trying to eliminate the necessity of using oil in the old tin can. It can't be done, not completely.

The following will help you cut line twist down to a minimum. Don't wind the reel when the fish is taking out line. Change lures occasionally with reverse spin-actions. This will compensate twist. Don't use spinners in fast drifts for more than two casts. Use keel weights for small plastic rudders. If excessive line twist develops, remove all gear and strip free line into the current, retrieving line under slight pressure. This operation will remove most all of the twist.

—o—

The following question and answer from Dick Warner may be of some value to other readers:

Q. I want to buy a good spinning rod, but want to get some idea on what is the best type. Can you help me out?

A. The type of rod depends on the type of fishing you intend to do. For brush creek work, would recommend a light, 6½ foot rod with a fast tip so you can feel the slightest tap of that fish nibbling on your night crawler or single egg. For medium spinning in coastal angling, we suggest a 7 foot medium action stick with good backbone in the tip. For winter, or steelhead fishing, an 8 or 9 foot rod is best. Plenty of backbone is needed here, enough to set a good sturdy cluster-egg hook. For work in heavy fast water, I urge a heavy spinning outfit with as heavy a line as you can manage to cast efficiently. Nothing is so exasperating to your fellow angler as to be inconvenienced by waiting a half-hour while a spin fisherman plays a big fish on too light gear.

—o—

One of the greatest assets to the deer species is provided by Mother Nature to the doe bearing young. Her newly born fawns have no odor, which protects them from the many marauding forest predators equipped with powerful sniffers. Naturalist Eugene Burns told of a trained dog that passed within a few feet of an infant fawn deer and failed to detect it. Other protective wildlife gimmicks are the sensitive hearing with which some animals are endowed.

The dog is considered by many to have the most perfect sense of hearing in the animal kingdom, far better than that of the human. Scientific tests have proven that a dog can recognize a quarter tone on the piano, where many humans cannot recognize a whole tone. (I couldn't recognize a

whole tone until I learned to play the ukelele, so there.) Another outstanding protective device is demonstrated when a dog meets a cat. For instance: Dog sees cat. Dog rushes at cat. Cat arches her back, raises her hair, spits. The dog bristles. The cat's tail goes up. The dog barks and moves closer. The cat spits more vigorously. What's all this? Just a big bluff. The cat's bluff is the protective process. Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

If the cat did not have that protective process, could be the dog would have exterminated the cat long ago.

—o—

The following illustration is that of a Shyster lure—one of the fish-gettinest lures ever, we're told.

We would like to send all readers of this column a pair of these angler's delights—FREE!



All you have to do to get one is to drop us a few lines and accompanying photo about an interesting hunting or fishing or camping experience you've had. A snapshot will do, and it doesn't have to be a current one.

Write to: Fred Goetz
Dept. OM
404 Times Bldg.
Portland 4, Oregon

This offer is open to all members in good standing and members of their families.

One pair of lures to a person, and please state your union affiliation.

—o—

Brother Carl A. Binder of 2043 Francisco St. in Berkeley, California, tells about the fish following his lure on the retrieve—but failing to strike.

Well, Carl, I've had the same trouble, especially on minnow-simulating lures. I guess that fish are just curious, as are all wild critters. Occasionally when this happens, I have provoked a strike by stopping the retrieve; letting the lure sink to the bottom; and then jigging it gingerly near the bottom. Try it the next time you run into that problem.

Here's a smattering of "take-em-for-what-they-are-worth" tips for scattergunners:

1. Wait 'til the birds are in range before you shoot. Shooting at birds too far away doesn't add up to clean kills.

2. Use the correct shot size with maximum loads to insure a clean kill. Waterfowl are hardy, tough birds to drop—you should know.

3. Line up downed birds carefully, using trees, stumps, patches of vegetation or other like-landmarks. Seek the downed wingers as soon as possible.

4. For maximum waterfowl-hunter efficiency use a good retriever dog. A good retriever will eliminate a lot of bone chilling work for yourself, and will cut down loss of crippled birds. If you can't take the dog, be equipped to wade with sound, high boots—and a change of socks, just in case an emergency arises.

—o—

While on the subject of migratory waterfowl, we note that a solution to a perplexing mystery concerning wild geese has finally been solved.

From SYLVA, delightful publication of the Ontario Dept. of Land and Forests, comes the following question—excerpt from a teacher's report: "In the fall, why do wild geese fly south?"

It stimulated the following answer from a logical Ontario schoolboy: "Because it is too far to walk."

Wouldn't life be a lot easier if we could all think as clearly as the young 'uns?

—o—

Here's a chart on the "Young and Old" of wildlife that might settle an old, current or future argument.

	Male	Female	Young
Elk	Bull	Cow	Calf
Deer	Buck	Doe	Fawn
Antelope	Buck	Doe	Fawn
Coyote	Male	Bitch	Whelp
Fox	Dog fox	Vixen	Kit
Goose	Gander	Goose	Gosling
Pheasant	Cock	Hen	Chick
Steelhead	Buck	Doe	Fry

Fred C. Larsen of 2069 Dayton Drive, Lemon Grove, California, a member of Local 1300, is a trailer and angling fan. He claims there should be more trailer facilities in vacation and fishing areas. Anyone want to join Fred in a crusade?

Why Do Drugs Cost So Much?

By David W. Angevine

(Third and last of a series on the drug business).

★ ★

SUGGESTIONS thus far advanced for arresting the cost of prescription drugs are not encouraging.

The drug industry can hardly be expected to halt its dizzying pursuit of bonanza profits. A course to help physicians peer through the fog of pharmaceutical merchandising is now offered at only one of the nation's 85 medical schools and, though hopeful, is essentially long-range.

New laws that might halt the flow of ineffective and unnecessary prescription drugs without putting the industry and indeed the whole practice of medicine in a strait jacket have not yet been devised. And physicians—either as a profession or as a significant group within the profession—are unlikely to bite the hand that feeds and fondles them, the drug makers.

In such a situation, it may well be that the people who pay the prescription bill and who support the whole drug industry and the medical profession may need to take matters into their own hands.

Through their labor unions, co-ops, and community health centers, several million people have already hired physicians whose job it is to keep them well. The American Medical Association has recently given up its long and bitter struggle to suppress these groups, and an AMA investigating team has publicly recognized that they frequently provide their members with the highest type of medical service.

In such a group, the person who pays the prescription bill not only has a right to demand that his physician surrender none of his responsibilities to the purveyors of drugs but he has the means at his disposal to enforce that demand.

He may require the team of physicians who serve him to prescribe drugs and not products, to reassert their responsibility for the enlightened care of their patients, and by so doing to regain for the practice of medicine its lost prestige.

Armed with the doctor's prescription for a drug, rather than a product, the fellow who's going to pay the bill can then undertake a brief shopping tour among nearby drug stores and find out who will charge the least. He is now well on his way to reducing his prescription costs.

WANNA BET?

The current investigation of the drug industry makes this series of articles extremely timely. Evidence already presented at the hearings indicates that the charges of abuse made in these articles are extremely mild. Investigators have heard that some companies get $15 or $16 for pills that cost 30c to make; that the industry spends as much as $5,000 per doctor per year courting good will; that small producers are frozen out by the giant firms that dominate the business.

We presume that Congressmen Griffin and Landrum are busy drawing up a "reform" bill for the drug industry patterned after the labor bill they sponsored. Wanna bet?

For example, if your doctor prescribes Squibb's Rau-Sed, each druggist will probably quote the same price, thanks to the so-called fair trade laws. Or, if your doctor calls for Merck's Roxinoid, each druggist's price will probably be identical.

On the other hand, if your physician prescribes reserpine and the druggist knows you're demanding a little competition, he can give you Rau-sed, Roxinoid, Serpasil (Ciba), Cyrstoserpine (Smith-Dorsey), Reserpoid (Upjohn), Raurine (LD&W), Resercen (Central), Serfin (Parke-Davis), Serpanray (Panry), Serpena (Haag), or some other brand-name product, whichever is cheapest. For each of them is reserpine, which your doctor prescribed.

To save this shopping around and yet hold down prescription costs, some people have organized nonprofit drug stores. Sometimes they've made them part of their health co-op. In other places, such as suburbs near Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, the people who buy prescriptions are operating their own modern pharmacies.

When they buy their prescriptions, they may pay slightly more than it costs to stock and handle the drugs, but at the end of each year they put this margin back in their own pockets through the co-op refund.

These consumer-owned drug stores in Maryland have recently figured out how to save their customers' money even if the doctor prescribes by brand and despite the state's fair trade law.

Suppose your doctor prescribes Brand X and it comes in 100-capsule bottles. If you buy 100 capsules, the law says the co-op must charge you what everyone else does. If you buy 25 capsules, the co-op will charge you one-fourth of the fair trade price for 100 but eliminate the standard "professional fee" that nearly all druggists add for transferring pills from a big bottle to a little bottle, typing the prescription, filing it, and so forth.

Retail druggists quite naturally look on prescription buyers who serve themselves with something akin to horror. Even in the Stone Age, the Ancient Order of Grinders and Chippers of Flint threw the young warriors who made their own arrowheads into the volcano. The druggists have ever been in the vanguard of co-op opponents, and as consumer-owned drug stores and dispensaries multiply, they can be expected to redouble their opposition.

They may even bring pressure on the giant drug makers to find legal or quietly illegal ways for withholding their products from co-op stores. With such concentrated ownership as exists in the drug industry today, a few firms could make the boycott quite effective.

To survive, the co-ops would need to find their own sources of raw materials. They would probably find themselves kicked into drug-making —just as they found themselves kicked into oil refining, crude oil production, generation of electricity, phosphate mining, and nitrate production.

This is where Celo Laboratories may come in handy.

In 1948 several health co-op leaders asked Harry Abrahamson to find out whether they could benefit by pooling their needs for drugs and vitamins they dispensed to their members.

Abrahamson was running the chemical products division of National Cooperatives, and they felt this might be expanded into pharmaceuticals.

After a 2-year investigation, Abrahamson reported to directors of Cooperative Health Federation of America (since merged into Group Health Association of America) that they

could get their drugs considerably cheaper if they would buy them direct.

Meanwhile, National Cooperatives underwent a retrenchment that eliminated the chemical division, and Abrahamson was free to organize the drug co-op with CHFA help. He and an assistant moved from Chicago to Celo, N. Car.—one of the nation's idyllic spots—and there founded Celo Laboratories.

The two men agreed to run the co-op and pay themselves $250 a month. They knew the co-op would have no money at all for salaries while they were building the business and acquiring an inventory. This proved to be correct, and at first the two men and their families depended entirely on other resources.

Such was the promise of Celo Laboratories, however, that Tom Lea, a successful and retired businessman living in Celo, joined the staff on the same salaries-when-we-can basis. Today the co-op in more than making ends meet and has repaid most of the back salaries it owes Abrahamson and Lea.

Celo has slowly built up a sizeable mail order business—all by one satisfied customer's telling his neighbor. Today more than 4,000 families regularly write Celo for vitamins and drugs they want. This is nearly a third of the co-op's sales.

The co-op doesn't recommend that anyone take vitamins. It does say that if you do, you can probably buy them cheaper from Celo. This matter-of-fact approach contrasts vividly with the ordinary drug firm's assurance that its vitamin products will correct everything from skin blemishes to sexual impotency.

Whether people need extra vitamins is a much debated question. A careful Agriculture Department survey of the diets of 6,000 representative families recently showed that 25% were short on Vitamin C, 19% on Vitamin B_2, and 17% on Vitamin B_1. These deficiencies showed up everywhere—high and low income families, small and large families, city and farm families.

No one argues with American Medical Association when it says, "No vitamin-mineral preparation even remotely begins to compare with good, wholesome food." From this, however, AMA concludes: "If you're well nourished, you need no extra vitamins. If you're not, you need medical advice."

From this viewpoint, there is sharp dissent. Some doctors believe many people who aren't in the best health suffer borderline vitamin deficiencies that won't show up in a clinical examination.

Compared with others, Celo's vitamins are clearly a bargain. Under the labels of Squibb, Parke-Davis, or Eli Lilly, 100 Vitamin A capsules, each with 25,000 standard units, cost $4.10. The same capsules under the Co-op label cost 75c.

Squibb's Theragran costs $9.45 for 100 capsules, whereas Co-op Hi-Potency Vitamin with exactly the same formula costs $3.60 for 100 capsules. Eli Lilly's Cevalin costs $1.98 for 100 tablets, whereas Co-op Vitamin C costs 65c for 100 identical tablets. Upjohn's Unicaps sell for $3.11 a hundred, and Co-op Multiple Vitamin for $1.50.

For its mail order customers and co-op supermarkets, Celo handles only 34 standard products. For co-op pharmacies and dispensaries, it handles a considerably larger number, including several injections.

Celo buys these standard preparations in capsule, tablet, powder, or li-

quid form from the big drug makers. It then transfers these preparations from big bottles to little bottles and ships them out on order.

As in so many co-ops, there's no waste or lost motion, nothing that approaches the "hard sell," and no mumbo-jumbo about the way Celo operates.

DIVIDENDS LEAD PARADE AS 1959 ENDS

As 1959 came to an end, the statistics show that chief beneficiaries of the year's recovery were recipients of dividend and interest income. Wages and salaries came in third, while farm income plunged disastrously.

November figures issued by the Department of Commerce show that personal income through November was running at a record rate of $385 billion, about $1 billion above the previous peak in June, the last full month not affected by the steel strike.

The breakdown showed:

Wages and Salaries running at the rate of $260.2 billion, or 7 per cent higher than in 1958.

Dividends running at a rate of $13.7 billion, or 10 per cent higher than in 1958.

Personal interest income running at a rate of $23.5 billion for a boost of 10 per cent over 1958, and

Farm income running at a $10.4 billion rate or 26 per cent lower than in 1958.

Unemployment compensation payments were up slightly, mostly due to heavy benefits in the automobile industry which was hard-hit by the steel strike.

On the dividend front every major industry showed gains, the only exception being mining where dividends dropped about 10 per cent instead of conforming with the general 10 per cent increase shown by the rest of the economy.

The sharp 10 per cent boost in interest income due to the "tight money" policy has been reflected on the banking front by what the Wall Street Journal called a "rash of increased dividends, year-end extras and stock dividends." At least nine New York banks boosted dividends from 2 per cent to 100 per cent while banks in other financial centers such as Boston and Philadelphia also boosted their dividend payments substantially.

The banking boom also was reflected in the stock market with bank group stock averaging 20 per cent higher than the low point for the year.

Meanwhile, news from the job front was not so encouraging. The Department of Labor reported that both new and insured unemployment under State programs rose sharply during the week ending December 5. Jobless workers filed 345,200 initial claims, almost 40,000 more than during the previous week. In all, 40 states showed increases.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL UNION No. 680 HONORS FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS

At special ceremonies held recently, Local Union 680 of Newton Highlands, Mass., paid tribute to five of its members who have more than fifty years of membership in our Brotherhood.

Trustee John Drinkwater presented 50-year pins to the old timers and, on behalf of Local 680, expressed the union's appreciation of the contributions these men have made over the years. The Local was honored to have the District's Business Agent, Edward Gallagher, present for the ceremonies.



Four of the five members of Local 680 who received 50-year pins are shown above. From left to right are Alfred Albee, Joseph Allison, Angus McDonald, Michael McDonald. Business Agent Edward Gallagher is on the extreme right.

Festivities were held at Ken's Steak House, where the membership and their guests enjoyed a delicious dinner preceding the ceremonies.

PENNSYLVANIANS ORGANIZE TO HELP SENIOR CITIZENS

Earlier this year, in response to an inquiry from Senator McNamara (D., Mich.), chairman of the Senate committee studying problems of the aged, President Hutcheson set forth some of the obstacles to be overcome in our present society in order to give older citizens a better deal. President Hutcheson's program was printed in full in the September issue of The Carpenter.

In at least one section of the country the problem was already being considered from many angles at that time, and a plan of constructive action being initiated.

For some 9 months prior to last September members of the Central Labor Union in Monroe and Pike Counties of Pennsylvania were working toward a solution in their own backyard for some of the unhappy situations that older people were experiencing.

It began when Thomas D. Douglas, a member of Local Union 501 at Stroudsburg and delegate to the Central Labor Union, was asked to form a Senior Citizens Committee for Monroe and Pike Counties. As chairman of the new Committee Brother Douglas, with

the able help of Eugene B. Strunk, president of the Committee and financial secretary of Local Union 501, touched off the months of research to follow.

They found that in the two counties there were "8,200 people of 70 years and over who needed to feel that they have not outlived their usefulness." They got in touch with all the clubs that they felt would be interested in learning more of the problems of the aged and in giving aid. They canvassed churches of all denominations of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, with the endorsement of the burgess and council of both cities, who fully approved of the program. Next, Brothers Douglas and Strunk, with the cooperation of other interested persons, got in touch with most of the local factories "to see if there was any possibility of doing something for our senior citizens." The result was that a number of programs were discussed, with management sympathetic. Brother Douglas is of the opinion that factory officials contacted will have something worthwhile to offer in the way of aid for the elderly. As he puts it, "They feel as we do that the senior citizen does not get enough in his old age pension."

The offshoot of the above spadework was the organization of the Senior Citizens Club on September 23, 1959 at the sponsoring Central Labor Union Club in East Stroudsburg. Over 40 persons from Monroe and Pike Counties attended this initial meeting. It was voted that regular meetings would be held twice a month to provide entertainment and companionship for the older members of the community.

The organizational meeting program included remarks by Chairman Douglas; the invocation and benediction by Father John A. Essef, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church; and a welcoming speech by Stuart Pipher, CLU president. Robert P. Lonergan, community welfare planning consultant of the Office for Aging of the state's Department of Welfare, spoke on the topic "Objectives of a Senior Citizen's Club."

Also on the committee for the new club are Stuart Pipher, Carl Woolever, James Robert, Ethel Ruth, George Rung, Glenn Klinger, Robert Westbrook, Mary Jones and Ida Krebs.

The club is open to all senior citizens of Pike and Monroe Counties, regardless of race, creed or color. Through the efforts of the club it is hoped a better day will be inaugurated for the older citizens of the area.

EIGHT MEMBERS OF SAVANNAH LOCAL RECEIVE PINS

At a special meeting in October, Roy B. Horton, president of Local Union 256 of Savannah, Georgia, presented twenty-five year pins to eight members of long standing. Shown in accompanying picture are seven of these members.



Reading from left to right (front row):

J. A. Echols, initiated July 5, 1933; J. E. Stevens, May 1, 1924; Thomas Davis, April 18, 1923.

(Back row): J. W. Readdick, initiated January 21, 1930; C. O. Frisbee, November 10, 1925; E. Hoagland, December 29, 1925; and Alex H. Gray, September 16, 1924.

Not shown in the picture was L. D. Chestnut who was initiated on November 9, 1926.

CHICAGO GRADUATES 113 APPRENTICES

The Chicago District Council on November 12, 1959, held graduating exercises for 113 apprentices and awarded them Journeyman Certificates attesting to the completion of their training in a difficult field. As in each previous ceremony of the sort, each gradu-

ating apprentice also received congratulations from the co-sponsoring Builders Association of Chicago.

The excellence of the city's apprentice training program was thereby again demonstrated. The joint efforts of the Chicago District Council and the Builders Association of Chicago have for many years turned out a steady supply of competently trained young men capable of holding their own in any situation the construction game can present.

In Chicago, graduating exercises are a semi-annual affair. This class of 113 is one of the largest ever graduated in the area. Representatives from all the District's affiliated



local unions were in attendance to wish Godspeed to the young men entering journeyman ranks.

They were addressed by a number of guests, among them General Vice President John R. Stevenson, who, as usual, brought an interesting and informative message to the assemblage. Vice President Stevenson recalled for the younger men his vast experience in the construction field starting with his own apprenticeship in Scotland over half a century ago.

Other guests who spoke at the event were: representatives of the Chicago District Council; representatives of the Employers Association; the Chicago Building Trades Council; the Illinois State Federation of Labor; the Bureau of Apprenticeship, and the principals and staffs of the several schools concerned with the advancement of the training program.

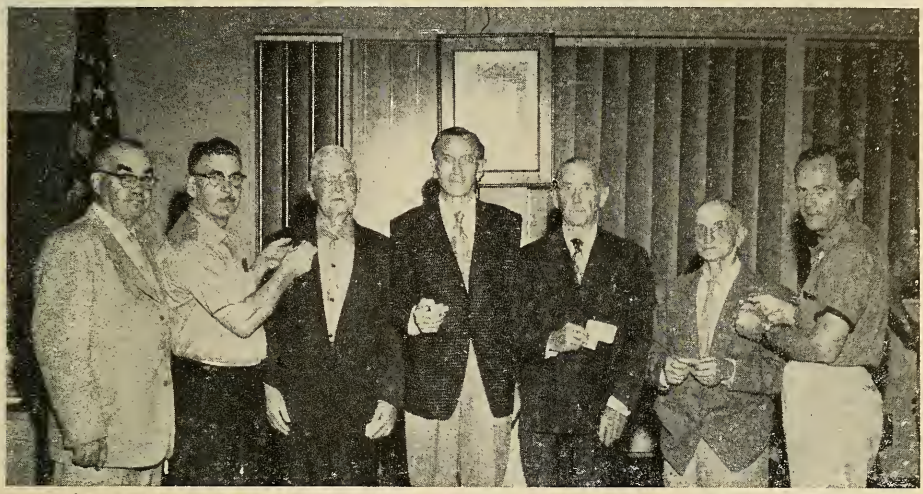
Co-chairmen for the occasion were Council Secretary Charles Thompson and President Ted Kenney, who provided a wholesome buffet luncheon for those present.

As can be seen clearly in the faces of those pictured above, the evening was a complete success, enriched by the continuing interest of the sponsors in apprenticeship affairs as well as by the maxim "Competency Through Training" that has been the byword literally practiced by all those who helped to make each successive group of Chicago journeymen as well equipped to meet their future career requirements as is humanly possible.

SIX RECEIVE 50-YEAR PINS—LOCAL 25

Last October, Local Union No. 25, Los Angeles, awarded 50-year pins to six old timers who joined the union away back when carpenters had to ride to work in horse-drawn streetcars. The six members honored for their half century of faithful service were Cameron Bracken, Otto Kraude, William D. Smith, Joe Giandini, W. W. Crouse, and Carl Meister.

Brothers Bracken, Kraude, Smith and Giandini were present at the ceremonies to receive their recognition pins from the hands of Local Union President E. G. Daley and Past President Amrose Connors. Unfortunately, illness prevented Brothers W. W. Crouse and Carl Meister from attending. Arrangements were made to deliver their pins to them at a later time.

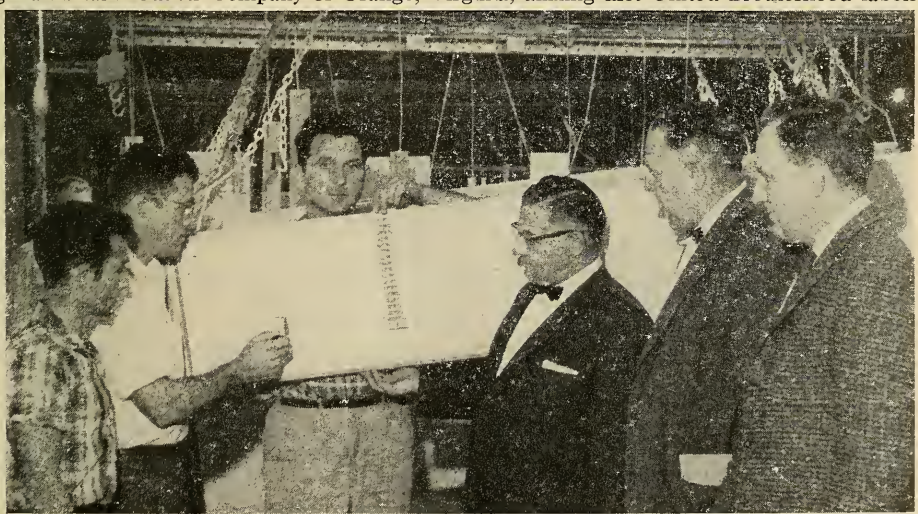


As the camera recorded the presentation ceremonies, the above picture shows (left to right): Amrose Connors, past president; E. G. Daley, president; old timers Cameron Bracken, Otto Kraude, William D. Smith, and Joe Giandini. On the extreme right is financial secretary James L. Keen.

Local Union No. 25 is especially proud of its roster of great old timers who helped to carry the union through many trying days early in the century.

HISTORIC STEP FOR LOCAL 2683

Pictured below is a group of officers of Local Union No. 2683 and officials of the Virginia Metal Products Company of Orange, Virginia, affixing first United Brotherhood labels



From left to right in the picture are: Stanley Gallihugh, secretary, Local No. 2683; Tom Davis, Local president; Harvey Tinsman, Local vice president; Larry Felder, president, Virginia Metal Products Company; W. A. Johnson, Brotherhood Representative; and Tom Lee, vice president in charge of production for the company.

to products turned out by the firm. Recently the management and the union entered into an agreement giving the company the right of displaying our Brotherhood's label on the products it makes.



ACTIVE AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 20th ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 347, Van Nuys, California.

The members of this auxiliary send greetings to all sister auxiliaries. We are a very active auxiliary, working very hard to live up to the obligation we all took when we became members.

We are sponsored by Local No. 1913, Van Nuys, and are very proud of our lovely meeting hall and the furnishings that they have provided for us. We have found them to be very cooperative on our many money-raising events, etc. We serve refreshments on the fourth Friday, and they very generously pay us $20.00 to cover the expense. In return, we make every effort to be a cooperative auxiliary, and hope we have succeeded to the extent that they are proud to sponsor us.

We are affiliated with the Carpenters Ladies State Council of California and are a charter member. We are proud to report that we have had one of our members serving on the executive board of the State Council each year. At the present time our president, Ruby Goodwin, is serving as board member of the Third District.

We are also affiliated with the Los Angeles Union Label Council, and send two delegates to each monthly meeting. Several members work hard each year, donating time at the Union Label and Union Industries show when it is held in Los Angeles. We have ten members who volunteered to work this year when the show was held in October.

Our auxiliary is celebrating its 20th Anniversary this year. We still have a few charter members active in the auxiliary.

We also worked hard on the Save Our State Committee this past year, against the Right-to-Work bill, and were delighted when the bill was defeated in California.

We have several money-making events each year. The main one is a Fall Festival held each year in October. We have many social events, some in the daytime and some in the evening when the men can attend.

We contribute to many worthwhile charities. At the present time, in addition to the many charity drives that we donate to, we send $60 a year to the San Fernando Valley Association for Retarded Children for their scholarship fund.

We welcome visits from members of other auxiliaries. We meet the second and fourth Friday evening at 8:00 P.M. in the Carpenters Hall, 7500 Van Nuys Blvd.

We had a very wonderful installation evening this year in July. Local No. 1913 invited us to join them for a joint installation of officers, and the event included as guests our husbands and their wives. After the installation ceremony we all enjoyed a very delicious catered buffet dinner which had been provided by the Local.

Fraternally,
Inez M. Edwards, Secretary
6538 Costello Avenue
Van Nuys, California

Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 374

By H. H. Siegele

Pantries.—There are still a great many pantries in daily use, and there are still many housewives who would not do without their pantry. Pantries are not coming back in the sense that every new home will have one, but the housewife who has a conveniently located and well arranged pantry, will continue to use it, and it is quite likely that if she ever has a part in making plans for a new home, she will insist on a pantry, or something that will answer as a substitute for a pantry.

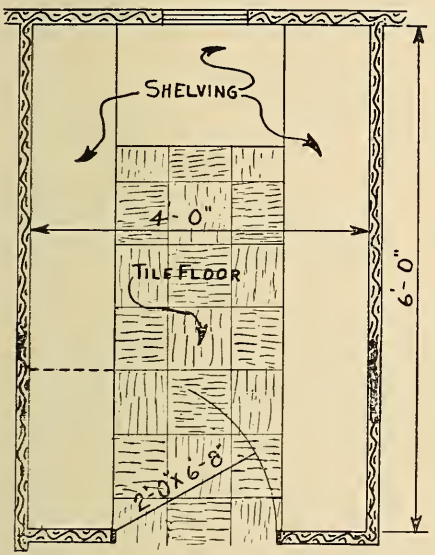


Fig. 1

A plan of the pantry that went with the pattern kitchen, which was discussed in the previous lessons of this series, is shown by Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows an elevation of the left wall of this plan. Here we have three shelves that are intended to hold rather large utensils or other large objects that are necessities in a home, especially in the

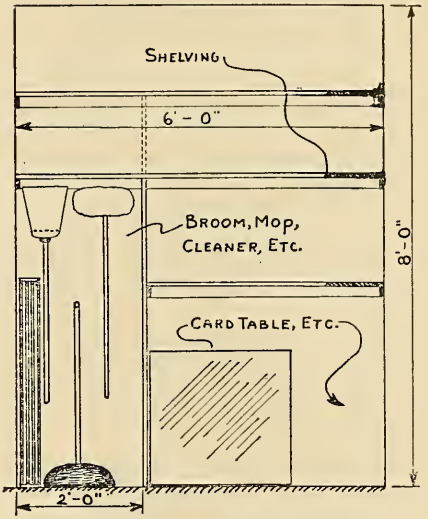


Fig. 2

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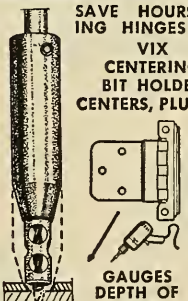
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kitchen. To the left is shown a place for brooms, mops, cleaners and so forth. This is located to the left of the pantry entrance. To the right of the drawing there is floor and wall space for storing card tables and

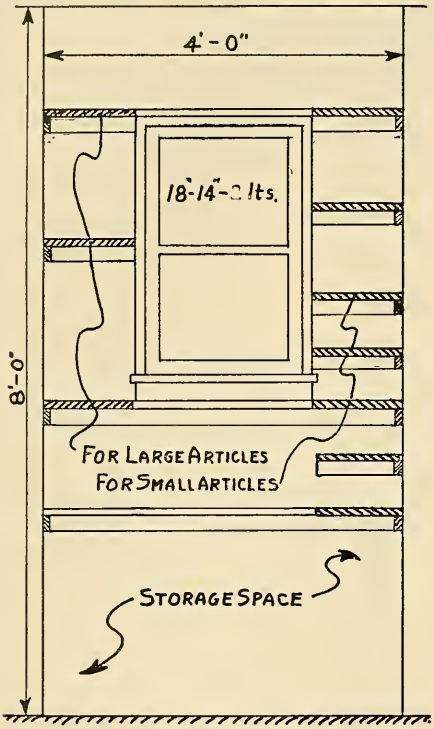


Fig. 3

the like. Fig. 3 gives a cross section of the pantry, showing the window in the outside wall. The shelving to the left is for large things, as already mentioned, but to the right the shelving arrangement will accommodate small and medium articles. There is also storage space below the window and under the shelving of the wall to the right.

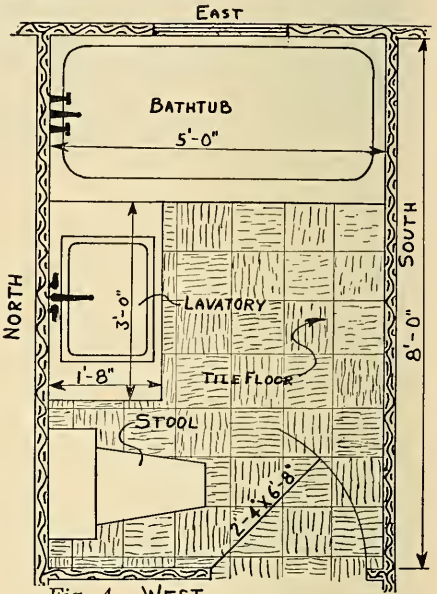


Fig. 4 WEST

Modernizing Homes.—This is a field, as mentioned in a previous lesson, in which



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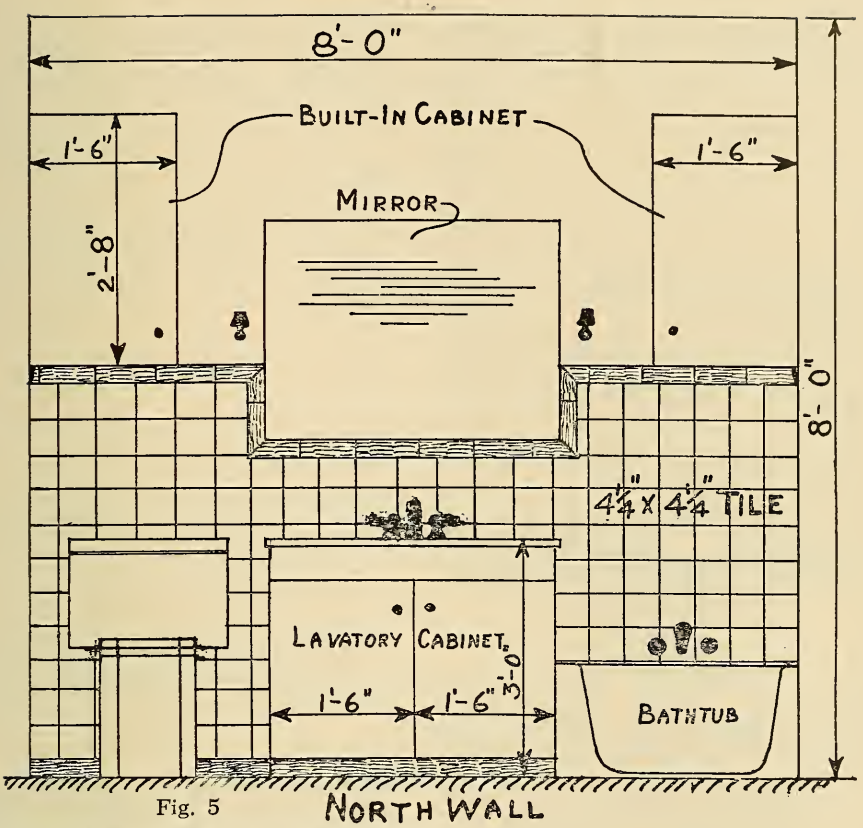


Fig. 5

the progressive carpenter can carry on and build up a business of his own. This suggestion should be remembered by the student, as he reads and studies these lessons. Almost any well-built house, no matter how old-fashioned it might be, can be modernized. What such householders want is somebody who can first work out the details, and then do the work in a manner that will be a credit to himself and satisfactory to the householder.

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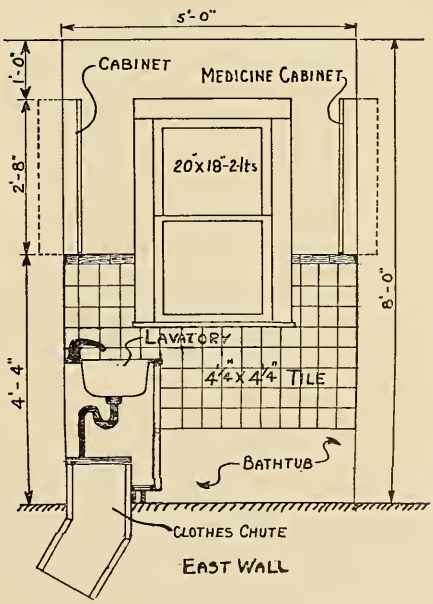
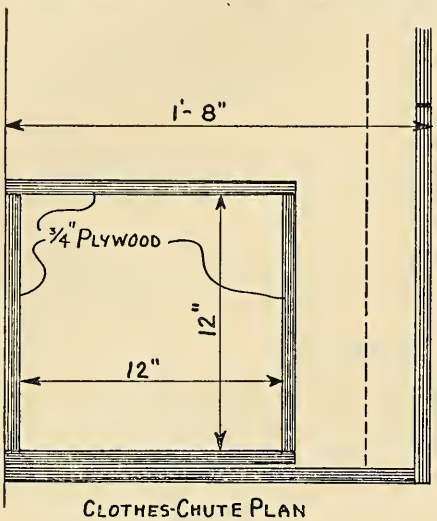


Fig. 6

Bathroom.—Fig. 4 gives the floor plan of the modernized bathroom that belonged to the old-fashioned home taken here as an over-all pattern for these lessons. The



CLOTHES-CHUTE PLAN

Fig. 7

changes were: Bathtub with fixtures, cabinet lavatory, stool, and tile floor. Fig. 5 shows additional changes that were made on the north wall, namely, two built-in

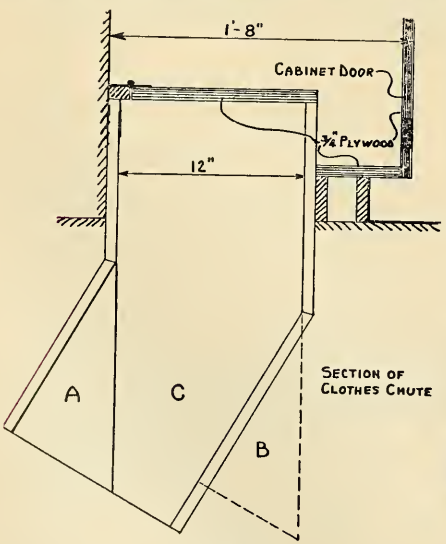


Fig. 8

cabinets for towels and other bathroom necessities, a mirror with a light to the right and left, and the tile wainscoting. Fig. 6 shows a cross section and the east wall. Here, by dotted lines, is shown how the cabinets are built into the wall, with part of them extending into the room. The cabinet shown to the left is built into the north wall, while the medicine cabinet shown to the right is built into the south wall. A cross section is given on this figure of the lavatory and the cabinet that supports it.

Clothes Chute.—The clothes chute shown toward the bottom of Fig. 6, is given in detail in Figs. 7 and 8. Fig. 7 shows the floor plan of that part of the lavatory cabinet,

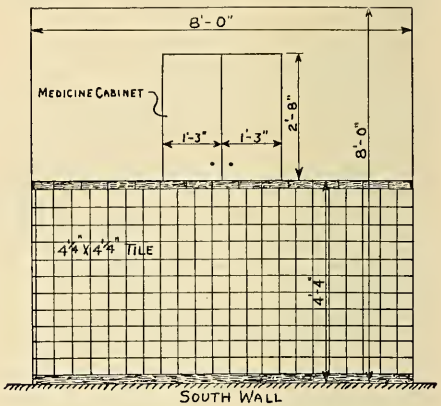
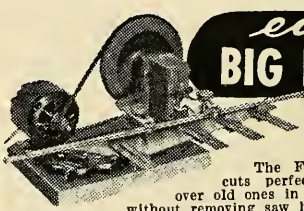


Fig. 9

where the clothes chute is located. The drawing specifies ¾-inch plywood, but the chute can be made of ordinary lumber with good results. Fig. 8 shows how to build the chute so it will drop the clothes where they should be, rather than directly under it. The part marked A was cut away as shown at B, from the part marked C.

Medicine Cabinet.—Fig. 9 shows the elevation of the south wall. Here are shown the wainscoting, the medicine cabinet and the different dimensions of this figure. Fig.



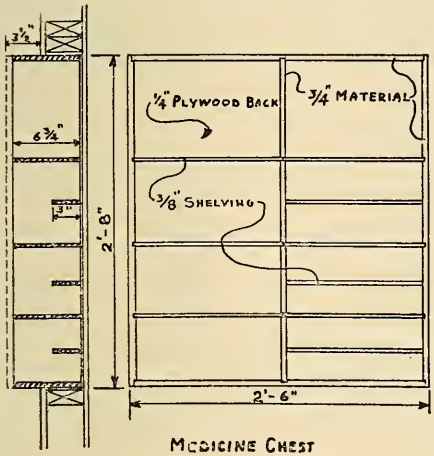
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10, to the right, shows a face view of the medicine cabinet without the doors in place. The doors are to be slab doors, such as have been shown for the kitchen in the



Medicine Chest

Fig. 10

previous lessons. They are hung with concealed hinges. The shelving here is made of ⅜-inch material, while the frame is made of ¾-inch boards. To the left is shown a cross section of the right half of the medicine cabinet. Notice the small shelves, which make possible additional storage space for small objects, such as small bottles, boxes, and so forth. The doors are indicated by the dotted line to the left.

The student should remember that the explanations and the drawings of these lessons are hypothetical, and therefore open for modifications—they should not be taken as hard and fast.

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A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

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Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

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and ceilings — sheet rock, structural tile, thin paneling, or lath and plaster.

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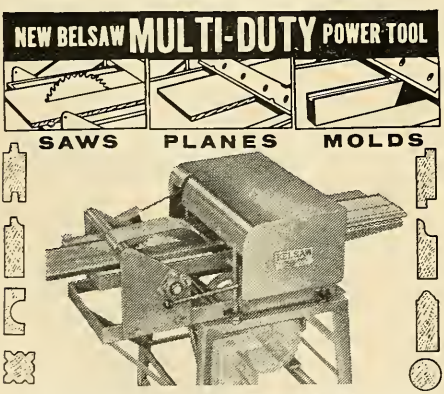
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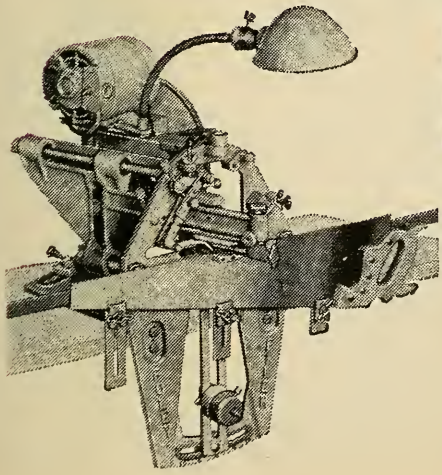
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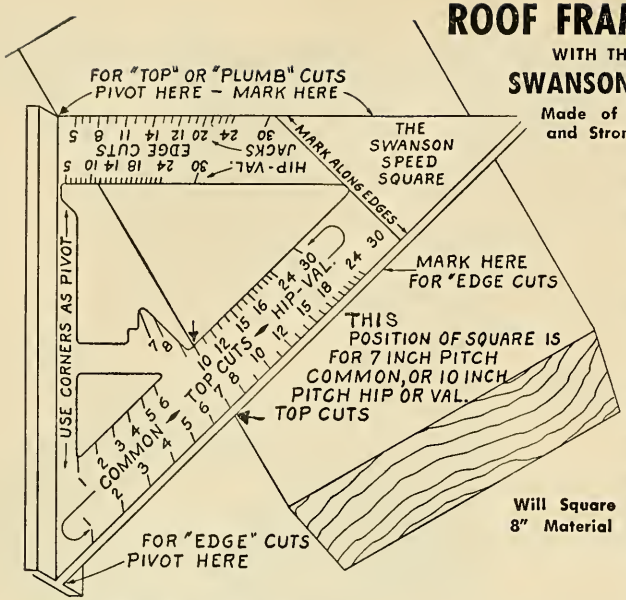
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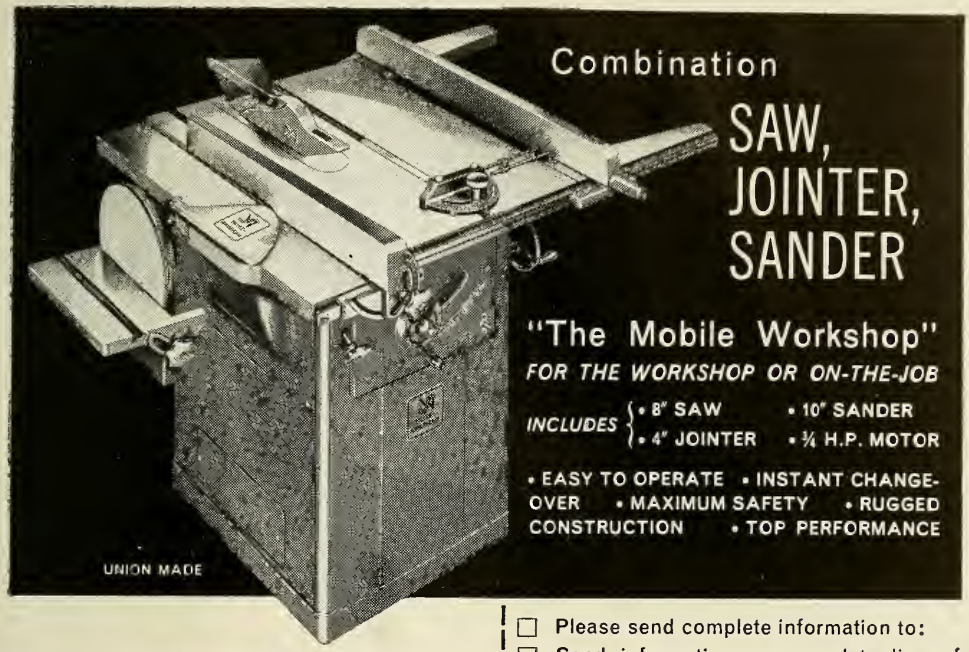
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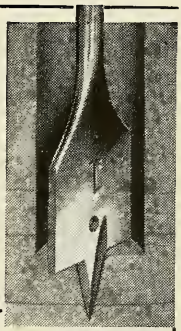
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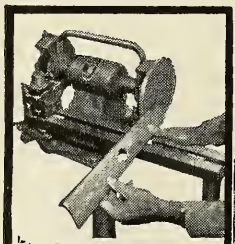
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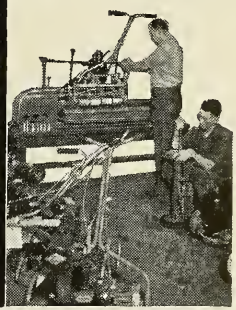
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Send Free Plan on lawn mower business and Special Combination Offer.

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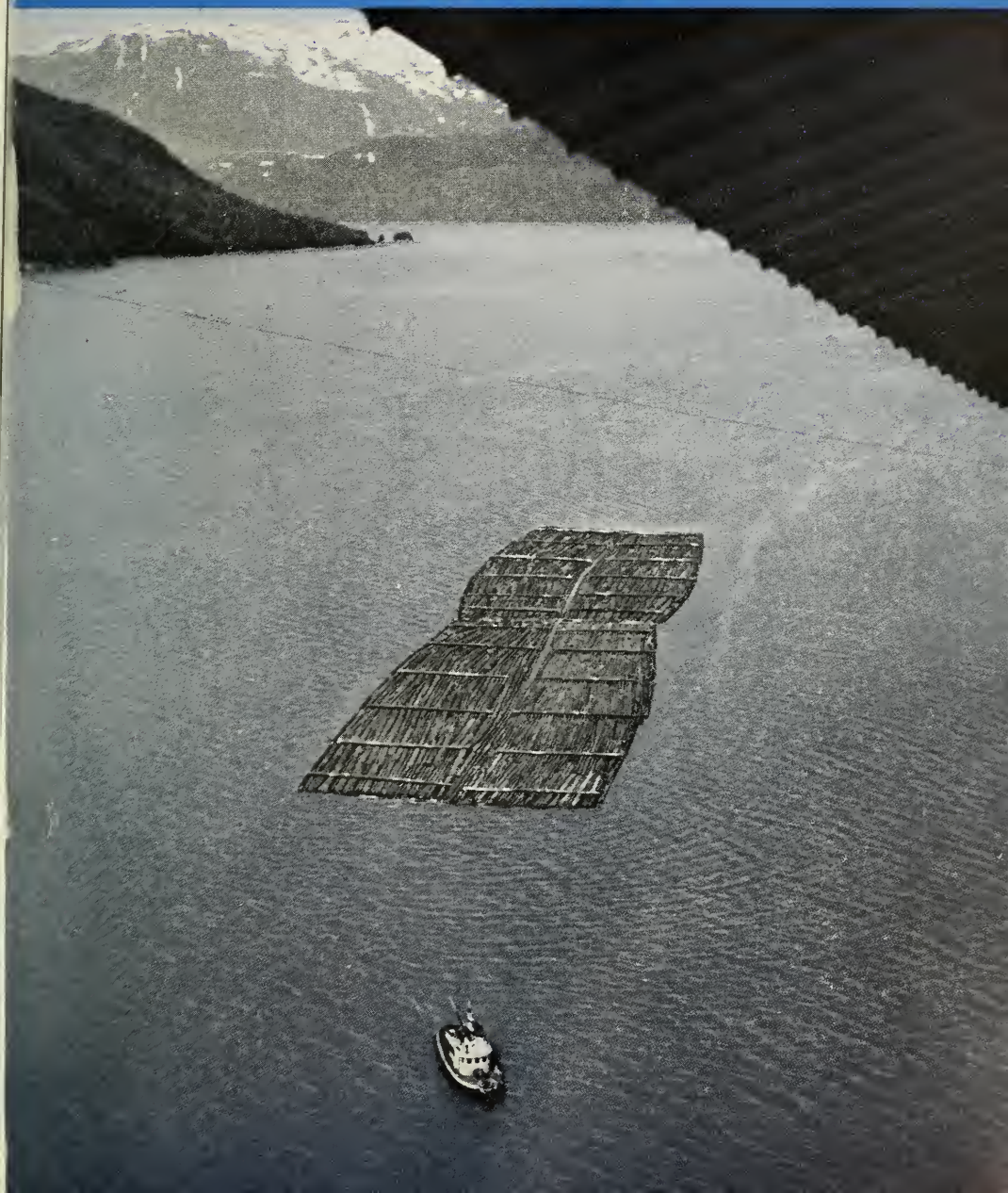
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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FEBRUARY, 1960



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222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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The others began to say, "Ask Tom, he knows." The supervisor began to take notice. The boss began to receive reports on Tom's progress. *And Tom began to move!*

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Look What Science Finds In Trees! - - 5

Once simply a source of lumber, wood long since has become the basic raw material for a host of everyday products ranging from car tires to animal foods. And the surface has scarcely been scratched, the boys with the test tubes proclaim.

Gleason's Dream House Of Wood - - - 8

TV comedian Jackie Gleason doesn't do any joking when it comes to selecting materials for his new dream home. He chooses wood not only for its warmth and beauty, but also for its unbeatable acoustical properties and flexibility. At some future date you may be seeing Jackie broadcasting from his self-designed, 20th century palace.

Shared Work Project Aids Youngsters - - 12

Hundreds of Youngstown small fry will enjoy the pleasures of camp life next summer because organized labor successfully completed a rebuilding program at the Father Kane Camp during the past year.

Labor Explores Prepaid Legal Aid - - - 16

Organized labor pioneered in the field of prepaid medicine. It took many years of hard fighting to break down Medical Association opposition to group health plans. Now different unions are experimenting with prepaid legal plans to combat the high price of legal aid.

Victoria Member Makes Sailing History - - 21

Brother John Guzzwell, a member of Local Union No. 2527, Victoria, recently wrote the greatest saga in the history of small boat sailing. In four years he piloted a 20-foot sailboat of his own make some 33,000 miles around the world.

The Carpenter And His Eye Glasses - - 32

"Business" Way Isn't Always Best - - - 34

★ ★ ★

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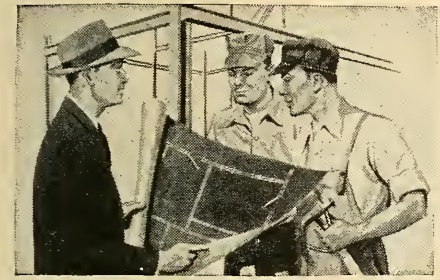
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COVER PHOTO: Tug hauling several million feet of logs from the newly-opened Nass River section of British Columbia.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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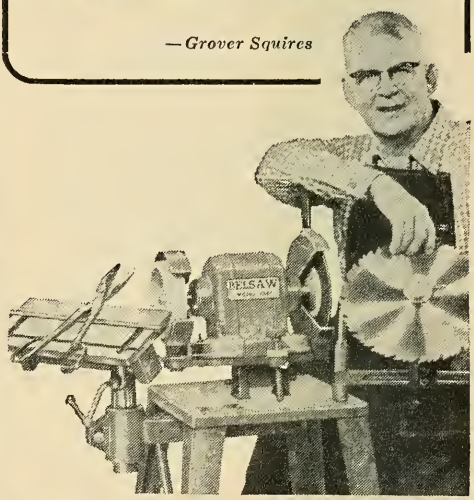
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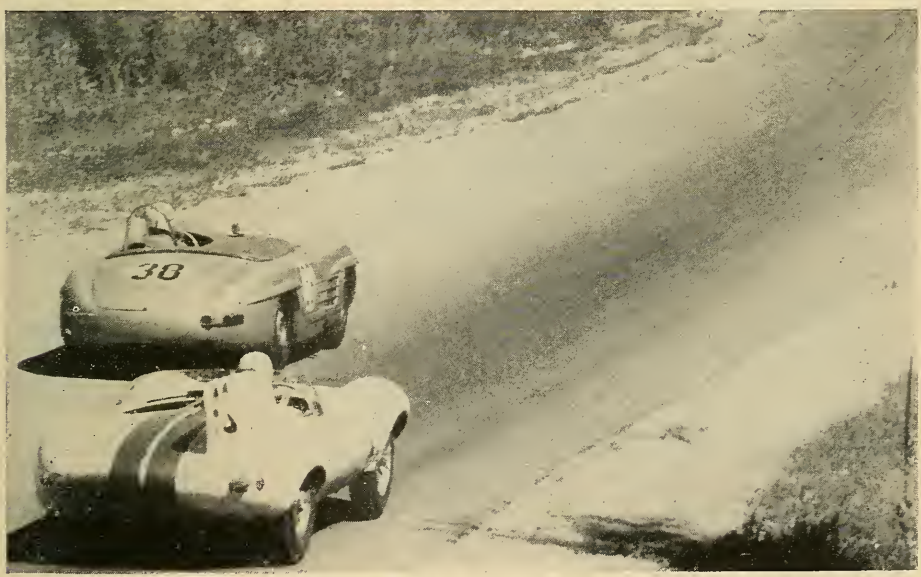
Look What Science Finds In Trees!

★ ★ ★

WHEN Pioneer IV plunged into outer space on March 3, 1959, it might well have gotten its final boost into eternity from a tree—a western hemlock or a southern pine.

Whether yes or no, the Army isn't saying. But a form of cellulose—"the chemical from the tree"—might have provided the final charge for flinging the missile into perpetual orbit around the sun. For nitro-cellulose, a powerful explosive, is but one of the many uses to which science has put the tree's major chemical.

Comprising 50% of the tree, cellulose is so important to man that one authority reports "no hot or cold war can be won without it." For cellulose is



A 300 SL TAKES THE LEAD. Over 99% of the world's land speed records have been set on cellulose cord tires like those on car 38 above.—*Photo courtesy of Mercedes-Benz.*

more widely used in our civilization than any other basic commodity with one exception: water.

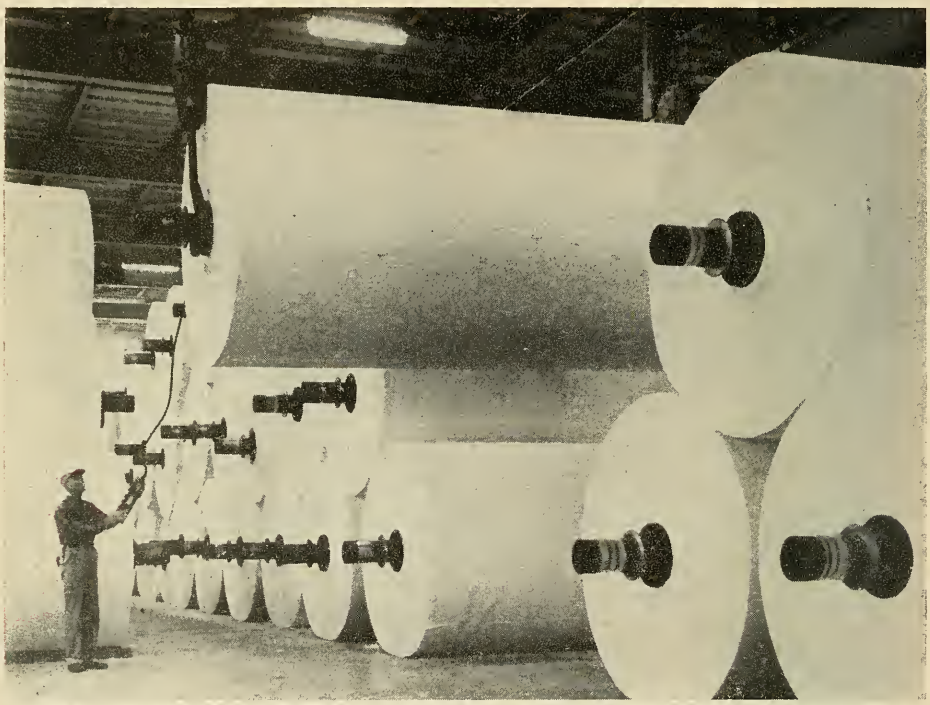
As common as clay, as abundant as air, cellulose is likely to be in the food you eat, the clothes you wear, the car you drive, even in the filter of your cigarette.

It is in the photofilm you shoot, the bed you sleep in—and in scores of places you would least expect to find it.

A finished cellulose product can be as soft as plush—like rayon or surgical gauze. Or hard and tough like the casing of your telephone or the steering wheel in your car. Too, it can be durable and shock resistant like Tyrex cord for your auto and truck tires.

It may be transparent as it is in cellophane—or a powder in a detergent where it locks out dirt. It might be the casing of a hot dog, a "leatherette" case for a camera or the coating of a vitamin pill.

It could be the lining in your best shoes, the substance of a sponge, a tool handle, or a plastic dish or cup. It is in lacquers and your shotgun shells and in just about every corner of your home—perhaps your home itself.



JUMBO! Weighing in at 7 to 12 tons, finished cellulose looks like white blotting paper. However, one gram of cellulose contains over 5,000,000 chemical fibers.—*Photo from Rayonier.*

Chemically, cellulose is a carbohydrate. The formula for its basic unit is exactly the same as the sugar "glucose," minus one molecule of water. A cellulose molecule is made up of hundreds of these basic units linked together in long chains.

Physically, cellulose is more easily described. It is the skeleton of all plant life—of the rose as well as of the giant redwood; of grass, shrubs and weeds. (For reasons of economy, commercial cellulose comes from trees.) However, its simplicity stops there. As a very basic form of living matter, it holds one of Nature's highly guarded secrets. For scientists have yet to make a particle of cellulose synthetically. Perhaps that's why they approach it with such healthy respect.

Nonetheless, within the past century, millions of tons of cellulose from western hemlock and southern pine—two popular sources—have been turned out for hundreds of industries producing over 6500 useful, everyday products.

Science calls cellulose a "polymer," or giant molecule. It is from the chemistry of polymers that come all our synthetics, plastics and "miracle" fibers in their wide range of colors and textures.

As a natural resource of unimaginable potential, cellulose is unique in

that it is replenishable. Unlike minerals or petroleum, cellulose is readily replaceable—simply by growing new trees.

One company, Rayonier, which processes over a billion pounds of cellulose a year, maintains vast tree farms in the U. S. A. and Canada where the land is re-seeded in a dynamic and continuing conservation program.

The same company also conducts extensive research, exploring the possibilities of cellulose as well as its potentially interesting "kissin' cousins" only recently named the "silvichemicals."

Researchers believe these silvichemicals—tree chemicals other than cellulose—can eventually become to the forest products industries what petro-chemicals today are to the oil industry: valuable co-products. Rayonier is now marketing five of them. One, for example, is important to oil well drilling.

No one knows, and fewer still will predict, what the future of these amazing "chemicals-that-grow" may be. However, in the wastes of the cellulose industry perhaps lies a new way to help feed the human race. For right now some of these silvichemicals are providing a new origin for animal feeds.

And there are hints that whole families of chemical-medicinal compounds may emerge from this new science of silvichemistry.

Such tree chemicals as tall oil, another cellulose co-product, account for a varied group of industrial chemicals whose applications, though numerous, are growing vigorously. Tall oil is now in hundreds of products ranging from paints, varnishes and lubricants to linoleum and soap.

Meanwhile the expanding uses of cellulose tell much about the scientific progress of a country—and even more about its living standard. For cellulose is intimately associated with better living: the more consumed, the higher a nation's standard of living.

In the U. S. A., for example, we use about 430 lbs. per person a year—the world's top consumption. On the other hand, a Russian "comrade" squeaks by on just 27 lbs., and Red China uses a scant three pounds per capita annually. But a Chinese living in Free Formosa consumes 14 lbs. a year!

Chemists are the least inclined to make predictions. However, they will go this far: "There is no limiting reason why chemicals from trees can't be further developed and marketed to help fill almost all the basic wants of the human race, at economical prices." A pretty startling statement when you analyze it.



FALLEN GIANT. In the Northwest the big trees are today's economical source of cellulose. But in the South smaller, faster-growing southern pine provide the chemicals.

But even as the scientists uncover an ever-expanding storehouse of chemical raw materials in wood, lumber—the primary product of trees—goes on improving, too. There is every reason to believe that extruded lumber—tailor-made to specifications of density, hardness, and tensile strength—is just around the corner.

Gleason's Dream House Of Wood

★ ★

TELEVISION and Stage Star Jackie Gleason, who is accustomed to doing things in a big, spectacular way, has just completed building himself a new house—and by every count, it measures up to another "spectacular." It also adds up to a tremendous tribute to the versatility, beauty, and permanence of wood construction.



Seated like a huge dome cakepan on a rocky bluff overlooking the Hudson River is Jackie Gleason's flamboyant new home of wood and glass. Called Round Rock, the half million dollar spectacular echoes the personality of a man racing to become a true legend of Broadway in the same tradition as Ziegfeld and George M. Cohan.

The house sits high on the rocky, forested hills that overlook the Hudson River above New York City. The massive structure, weighing around 700 tons with an overall length of 175 feet, is cantilevered from the hillside on trusses. At night, with lights pouring from its floor-to-ceiling windows, the house

seems to be weightless, hovering alone in space like a giant oblongated flying sphere.

Architect Gerard Silverman, of New York City, who translated Jackie Gleason's thoughts and plans into a flowing marble, wood, and glass showplace, had to come up with a new architectural category to describe the Gleason design concept for newsmen. The word he found was "musical."

And "musical" is the key to the "why's" and "how's" of Jackie Gleason's new architectural creation.

The job he put before the architects was a demanding one. The house, he said, must be acoustically perfect, so he could rehearse and broadcast many types of shows—pantomimes, dramatic sketches, dancing and singing numbers.

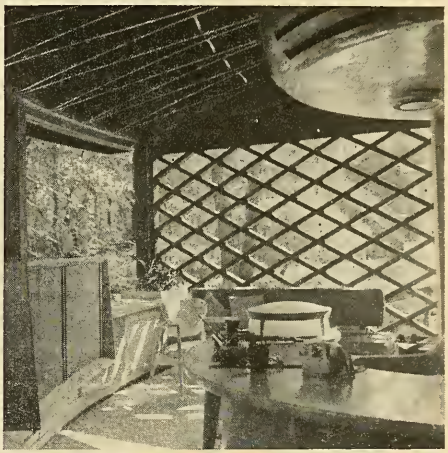
The house was two years in the building. It is of wood construction except for some of its terraces, ramps, and a small portion of the total floor area; and being essentially circular in form, the woods used in it have been shaped to follow the curved pattern.

Even the three-quarter-inch wood flooring planks have been individually laid into a continuous curve to conform to the outlines of the rooms. Solid wood doors have been carefully curved to carry out this circular over-all plan, as have the doors of each bookcase and cabinet.

Because of wood's acoustical qualities, as well as its beauty of grain and texture, the architects designed laminated boat-shaped rafters and floor joists, employing them both for structural support and for diffusion of sound and light in a building whose first need was for acoustical perfection. Laminated wood was shaped out into compound curved railings to serve the numerous ramps between the house's three levels. Wood desks, cabinets, chairs and tables were especially designed to conform to the unique requirements.

The room lay-out is a complex pattern of interweaving circles and semicircles.

The heart of the structure is the immense studio-living room area of the middle level. The room measures 55 feet from the front windows to the rear wall—and connects with the recreation room. Light shines into it from all sides. Connections for microphones and other broadcasting equipment were set inconspicuously into its floor. A television projector and a large screen for life-size television showings have been built into the studio ceiling, to come down or retract by electrical control.



In this room on the upper level of the studio, Jackie Gleason works at his semi-circular desk (in right foreground) and can look at the short-wave and television receivers housed in blond wood cabinets at the left of the picture. Stout wooden grill in rear of picture supplies graceful decoration and added structural strength. At top, note the boat-shaped rafters and, at right top, the curved, suspended canopy of wood.

Along the front wall of the studio stands a massive chimney of white Carrara marble, with two interior fireplaces facing into the room and a third one, for outdoor barbecues, facing on a terrace. This 240-ton chimney, custom-made in Italy, stands 40 feet high.

A circular area about 30 feet in diameter occupies the rear portion of the combined living room and studio. Around the edge of the circle runs a 1,500 gallon aquarium, its glass top set flush with the floor. Small bass, perch, and pike, caught in a nearby brook on the nine-acre estate, swim around in the semi-circular tank. Banks of plants and vines grow along the edge of the room, as they do on several front terraces and in other rooms.

The Gleason House abounds in spectacular features.

Wooden canopies, suspended from the ceilings of several rooms, house speakers and indirect lighting. Each was carefully fabricated into a compound curve pattern at an outside shop before being shipped to the site for installation.



A far cry from the coldwater flat of Ralph Cramdon, this is the heart of Gleason's castle, reached by a curving wooden stairway from the upper level. Where piano is, Gleason will put on broadcasts and rehearsals. Note slim laminated wooden supporting columns with aluminum footings. At top, a central light well and the boat-shaped rafters with sound and light equipment set in.—*All photos by National Lumber Manufacturers Association.*

Gleason's "work desk" is an eleven-foot-long curved wood showpiece. The desk is so planned that sitting behind it on a revolving chair, he can swing around to compose a tune on an electric organ without getting up.

The bedroom is ranged around a vast circular bed, eight feet, seven

inches in diameter. A laminated wood "canopy" has been placed directly over the bed with a television set built into it. The screen is slanted for direct viewing by the occupant of the bed who can select the programs and adjust the image by remote control without getting out of bed.

A handsome 22-foot bar has stools carved from solid wood.

Marble terraces along the front of the building at the upper and lower levels are electrically heated in winter to keep them clear of ice and snow.

The house sports a 20-ton air-conditioning unit and an electrical system, planned to handle broadcasting from the site, which require 600 amperes to operate. A high-fidelity sound system can send music throughout the building from an automatic selection of 400 recordings.

The recordings, of course, are Jackie's own compositions and arrangements.

POVERTY STILL HAUNTS MILLIONS IN U. S.

The glittering picture of an America filled with prosperity and comfort —a picture painted by much of the press and many political leaders—is bitterly false for nearly a fifth of all Americans, or over 32 million people.

That's the conclusion of a study of the nation's "low income population" prepared for the Congressional Economic Committee by Robert J. Lampman, economics professor at the University of Wisconsin.

Using official figures, Lampman found that in 1957 fully 19 per cent of all Americans had poverty incomes. He defined such incomes as $2,500 a year or less (at 1957 prices) for a family of four—and correspondingly less or more for smaller or larger families. For a family of two, for example, the poverty income level would be $1,638 or less a year.

Thus, nearly a fifth of all Americans live in deep poverty. In addition, Lampman found, 30 million more live on the fringe of poverty—making less than enough to maintain modest but "adequate" living standards.

This minimum "adequate" income is officially estimated at $4,000 a year (at 1957 prices) for a family of four. In 1957, Lampman found, 36 per cent of all Americans—62,000,000 people—had less than this minimum "adequate" income.

The bright side of Lampman's report is that between 1947 and 1957 several million Americans did manage to rise out of the lowest poverty level. The percentage of all Americans below the poverty level dropped from 26 per cent in 1947 to 19 per cent in 1957, Lampman said.

LABOR TO HELP PROBE HOSPITAL COSTS

Organized labor in the Chicago area is backing a study of the constantly rising costs of hospital care.

President William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor took the initiative in calling a meeting attended by President John M. Fewkers of the Chicago Teachers Union, who is chairman of the Federation's Health and Welfare Committee as well as representative of the medical profession.

A committee was set up to study the situation. It included representatives of labor, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Hospital Council and the Blue Cross-Blue Shield hospital and medical care plans.

The meeting, which was the first of its kind to be held in the Midwest area, voted to invite representatives of management to participate in its work.

Shared Work Project Aids Youngsters

★ ★

ABOUT this time of the year youngsters begin dreaming seriously about summer camp and the joys of getting back to nature. Youngstown, Ohio, youngsters are no exception. And many of them from underprivileged homes will have their dreams fulfilled next summer because the Building Trades Unions and the Steel Workers of Youngstown spent a good deal of time last year expanding and refurbishing the Father Kane Camp.

The Father Kane Camp is operated by the Diocese of Youngstown and is open to all youths 7 to 16 regardless of race, creed or color. Year by year the camp facilities have been insufficient to meet the growing demands made on it. Last summer the Building Trades Unions and Steel Workers decided to take a hand.

They set up a program under which the Steel Workers donated the necessary material and the Building tradesmen donated the working time necessary to expand and modernize the camp.

The job started May 2, 1959, and was completed July 2, 1959. The various crafts worked for eight straight Saturdays and Sundays to complete the job.



Brotherhood members in Youngstown demonstrating that the word has a real place in our name.

The five cabins, on the camp site when the job was started, were completely remodeled with new asphalt roofs, and general repairs were made. Two toilets, two lavatories and a drinking fountain were installed in each cottage. Each cabin had a complete paint job.

The dining hall was painted inside and out. A completely new shower room, 20 ft. x 20 ft., was built with 16 showers and a dressing room. They also built five completely new cottages with toilets, lavatories and drinking fountains. The swimming pool and other camp equipment were all painted. A completely new sewer system was installed, and slag drives were made around and through the camp at a total cost of a little over $40,000.

Locals within the Building Trades whose members donated many hours of work include: Carpenters of Local No. 171; Bricklayers of Local No. 8; Painters of Local No. 476; Electricians of Local No. 64; Laborers of Local No. 125; Plumbers of Local No. 87; Sheetmetal workers of Local No. 5, plus men from the Steelworkers who helped handle material on the job and served lunches to the workmen. In all, nearly 500 workmen had a hand in making this project a success.

Father William Slipski, director of the camp, in accepting the unions' gift, said:

"Our prayers have been answered. The public should be grateful, as I am, that we have such public-spirited AFL-CIO leaders of all faiths, who have joined together and undertaken this project out of a humanitarian motive for our youngsters. Their dedication should never be forgotten."

Charles Bishop, executive secretary of the Carpenters District Council and president of the United Labor Congress, served as chairman of the project committee. Carl DeNiro, Steelworkers staff representative, acted as committee secretary-treasurer.



This is the spic and span environment in which many under-privileged Youngstown youngsters will spend many happy hours this summer.

BUYING POWER TOO LOW, SURVEY SHOWS

Consumer sentiment to purchase new cars, appliances and other products "must improve considerably during the next few months if 1960 is to be a really good year" for durable goods, the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan reports.

The findings are based on a survey during October and November which found that the steel strike had spread uneasiness and caution among consumers. But aside from the steel dispute, said the survey, "the recovery in sentiment from the 1958 recession was slower than the recovery from the 1953-54 recession."

In 1954, it noted, a sharp upsurge in optimism stimulated consumer demand. In November, 1959, consumer expectations were not "sufficiently buoyant" to provide the buying push in line with the rising level of spending indicated by income trends.

Other factors giving rise to uncertainty among consumers are rising interest rates and uneasiness over inflation. The high interest rate concern is reflected in a drop in the number of families planning to purchase homes in 1960, the survey said.

PLANE GOSSIP

OF CONGRESSMEN AND CATS

Congressman Albert Rains of Alabama has introduced a new housing bill designed to prop up the sagging home buying market. Tight money brought on a serious decline in housing starts last year and all indications point to further declines in 1960 as tight money policy jells more solidly.

Congressman Rains' bill undoubtedly will get lip service from many colleagues in preliminary skirmishes, but when the chips are down on a final vote, most of them will chicken out in one way or another.

The situation sort of reminds us of the tomcat who was courting a real lovely.

"I love you so much I would gladly die for you," he breathed in her shell pink ear.

Being a very practical kitten, she asked: "How many times?"

That's how it is with labor legislation; the last vote is the one that really means something.

★ ★ ★

CANDID COMMENTS

Think nothing of the rudeness all around you these days, for it is almost impossible to be polite without someone wondering what you want.



"My last name is PRAUFITZ!"

QUESTIONABLE BARGAIN

The exodus of northern firms to the south on the promise of free taxes, docile labor, no unions, etc., continues unabated even though many such firms have found out that cheap labor and inexpensive labor are not always the same thing. A large Indian rubber plant recently succumbed to the lure of no taxes and unorganized labor proffered by a southern state.

The firms that swallow such bait are not the only ones disillusioned at times. Many southern towns that pirated northern industry found that their costs for more schools, more sewers, more police and fire protection more than over-balanced the advantages of an additional industry.

Every time we hear of such a case we think of an Irishman who bought a broken-down horse at the county fair for next to nothing. When he got the nag home he offered it a bucket of oats, but it refused to eat. Then he offered it a bucket of water and it refused to drink.

Turning to his son with a greedy gleam in his eye, the Irishman said:

"Son, if he turns out to be a good worker, we really got ourselves a bargain."

★ ★ ★

CASE DISMISSED

The judge was righteously indignant.

"I can't think of anything worse than a man beating up his wife," he said to the defendant sternly. "What made you do it?"

"Well," said the man, "she kept saying: 'Hit me! Go ahead and hit me! I'll have you brought before that bald-headed old baboon of a judge in court, and he'll fix you!"

★ ★ ★

SEE-WORTHY

On the beach a genial fat man watched a group of shapely young ladies in scanty swim suits as they went through their morning setting-up exercises.

"Do you think this sort of thing is really good for reducing?" a sour-visaged acquaintance demanded.

"Unquestionably," beamed the fat man. "Why, I walk three miles every morning to watch it."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

Not long ago, a beautiful waitress in a Western town was awarded $10,000 in a breach of promise suit against a wealthy banker. As she was leaving the court a car ran her down and fractured eight of her ribs. In the same court she eventually was awarded $17 in damages for the injuries she sustained.

Actually, there is not much to this story except for the fact it contains a moral: never play with a woman's heart—kick her in the ribs instead.

★ ★ ★

CANDID COMMENTS

Nobody is lonelier than the parents in a one-car family with teenage children.

★ ★ ★

FEATHERBEDDING AT ITS WORST

Having milked the "corruption" angle for all it was worth, the Big Business spokesmen are switching to "featherbedding" as their new propaganda weapon against labor. Day in and day out, unions are pictured as obstructionists to progress who insist on more men than a job demands.

Years ago such pipe dreams as bricklayers laying only a specified number of bricks per day and carpenters tearing down cabinets only to reassemble them were proved to be hogwash. But they are still being bandied about by paid propagandists.

And every job that doesn't have a man working every second—regardless of the fact that safety of life, limb and property may be involved by his presence—is termed featherbedding.

Apparently England, too, is having a rash of featherbedding propaganda, because a union official recently wrote the following piece after attending a band concert:

For considerable periods the four flute players had nothing to do. The number of flutes should be reduced and the work spread more evenly over the whole concert to eliminate peaks and valleys of activity.

All 12 violins were playing identical notes. This makes 11 featherbedders. If larger volume is required, an electronic amplifier could be used.

There was much needless repetition, too. Scores could be pruned drastically. No useful purpose is served by having the horns repeat a passage that was just played by the strings.

By putting in all these efficiency measures, the two-hour concert can be reduced to 20 minutes with a 75% cut in staff.

NOT YET, BUT SOON

The encroachments of automation can no longer be escaped even in death.

According to a clipping from the labor press, a "mechanical grave digger" is now at work in St. Louis. It can dig a grave in half an hour—a task which is reported formerly to have required eight hours for two men with the traditional pick and shovel.

Even the toughest ground, previously requiring loosening with compressed air equipment, gives way before the machine, it is said.

So far, there are no reports of mechanized clergy presiding at the services. But don't under-estimate Bell Telephone Company.

★ ★ ★

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

A new lawyer had just opened up his office. "Ah! A client already," he thought as he saw the door opening. "I must impress him."

He picked up the telephone. "No, I'm very sorry. I can't take your case, even for $1,000," he said. "I'm too busy."

He replaced the receiver and looked at his caller. "And now, what can I do for you?" he asked briskly.

"Nothing, really," was the reply. "I just came to connect your telephone."



"Union meeting?...Gosh, I'd like to, Fred, but I don't have time!"

LABOR EXPLORES PREPAID LEGAL AID

★ ★

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Labor's Consumer Expert

LABOR UNIONS, which pioneered prepaid medical care for working families, now are investigating the possibility of providing prepaid legal care. Los Angeles hotel and restaurant unions recently surveyed members' legal problems and are exploring ways to make available legal aid on a prepaid basis. Other local unions have developed a number of methods of providing such help. The AFL-CIO Community Services Activities also is surveying the various ways unions and other civic organizations provide legal help for members as part of the CSA consumer-guidance program.

Undoubtedly your family, if it's at all typical, from time to time could use legal protection and advice if it were available at reasonable cost. Many of the financial scrapes working families get into would be avoided if they could afford to consult a lawyer first. No businessman ever signs a contract without having a lawyer read it first. No moderate-income family ever does have a lawyer read a contract, except in rare instances.

Many consumer frauds in the sale of cars, home repairs, furniture and other goods and services have their roots in tricky contracts. Many consumers don't even read contracts themselves before signing. Even when they do, the legal language is hard to understand. Sometimes buyers even sign contracts in blank, thus leaving themselves open to serious overcharges for finance fees. At the end of this report you'll find a checklist of gyps based on contract tricks, which buyers need to beware of.

Consumer frauds are this department's major concern, but aren't the only reason a family may need legal help. An analysis of the Los Angeles survey by Paul Mendenhall of the Community Services Activities staff, found that the most frequent problems requiring urgent legal help were traffic cases, followed by marital problems; cases involving collection of money; naturalizations; sales of homes; non-job personal injuries; landlord disputes, and violations of law other than traffic cases.

Just as group health insurance pays your medical bill if you get sick, the Los Angeles plan would "insure" wage-earners against legal expenses. Workers and their employers would contribute to a fund. Then a family would get legal help when needed without further cost or by payment of only a modest fee.

One of the most important values of such a group legal plan is that it could provide "preventive" legal care, just as the checkups provided by group medical plans help prevent small illnesses from becoming serious ones.

One problem is that a legal-care plan may face the same opposition from lawyers' associations—bar associations—that group medical-care plans got from the American Medical Association for many years.

However, a number of individual lawyers have announced approval of the legal-care proposal. Los Angeles attorney James Denison has pointed out that without some such system, in actual practice genuine justice is only for the rich. A lawyer may undertake a big case, such as a serious accident injury, on a contingent basis. That is, his fee would be a percentage of the settlement if you win, say, 25-40 per cent. But it won't pay him to take a small case on this basis. Thus, moderate-income families who have suffered some personal or financial wrong often must lick their wounds in silence because legal expenses come too high, Denison observes.

But the bar associations have a "canon of ethics" which opposes giving legal help without fee to members of an organization, by a lawyer employed by the organization.

Many union locals and lodges now do have informal or even organized methods of providing legal help. One common method simply is to send the member to the local's own attorney who will provide at least an initial consultation with little or no fee.

Another method some unions use is to provide a legal clinic one night a week, when members can consult a lawyer. Such a plan especially can help avoid consumer frauds, if members can be convinced to wait a few days before they sign contracts. No reputable seller tries to pressure buyers into signing contracts right away, but is willing to let you take the document home to study.

One international union's legal department now conducts a column in the union's newspaper discussing legal problems sent in by members. Its popularity is another evidence of the need for legal help for wage-earners.

Without such organizational services, families without much money have a problem. There are Legal Aid Societies in some large cities, but they mostly take only the cases of nearly-destitute people. Nor do they provide the preventive advice people need to keep out of legal jams.

Some local bar associations have a referral service for people of moderate means. This provides names of local attorneys who will take cases at "minimum" fees. This system may be of some help to you if need arises. But it doesn't really solve the problem. There is no insurance against catastrophic legal problems in which anyone can get involved, and the "minimum" fees themselves are only relatively moderate. In many cities lawyers now charge $20 to $25 an hour for their services if you pay the full going fee.

In case of a serious legal involvement in which you or a member of your family might have to stand trial, some cities have the Public Defender system. This is a great liberal concept since it guarantees defense for an accused person with little means. But in reality, the Public Defender's office often is understaffed and over-crowded with cases. Still, the Public Defender, where available, is considered a more thorough plan than the court-appointed lawyers used in some areas to defend people without means.

Without a legal-care plan, it's doubly important to watch contracts closely. Here are tips on some tricks you need to guard against:

—Most installment-purchase contracts nowadays are turned over by the dealer to a bank or finance company. Do you have written assurance from the dealer that he will make good on the guarantee or replace the merchandise if it is defective? You also need to read the guarantee itself

carefully. Some complaints are now being received from used-car buyers that warranties are worded so that repairs aren't really guaranteed on all parts of the car.

—Add-on contracts are a special problem in the installment furniture business. The new purchase is added on to the old contract. This means you can lose goods all or mostly paid for, if you default on the most recent purchase.

—Beware referral schemes which promise you a bonus if you send in names of other prospects for such goods as garbage-disposers or fire-alarm systems. One contract this writer recently saw, says specifically that "The referral program does not reflect or have any bearing on your monthly payment to the lending institution." So you've got to pay whether you get the promised bonuses or not.

—Beware signing so-called "receipts" which canvassers selling jewelry or watches on "approval" may offer. These often are actually purchase contracts which include an assignment of your wages if you fail to pay or try to return the merchandise.

—Don't sign an FHA completion certificate of a home-repair job until the job actually has been completed to your approval.

—Look for the wage assignment in installment contracts. It may be hard to escape a garnishee if an assignment is included, as it often is. Sometimes a wage assignment may be palmed off on you at the bottom page of the contract you are signing.

DRUG FIRMS EXPECT NO REFORM BILL

Exposures of price gouging and shocking profiteering in the drug industry are not worrying the drug makers, if a survey conducted by the **Wall Street Journal** is correct. The drug companies fear neither Congressional curbs nor crack-down action by the Federal Trade Commission.

"Drug makers say they have rarely felt better," the Wall Street paper reported after querying officers of 16 big drug manufacturers. "Drug producers insist the (government) inquiries will bring little if any change in present research and marketing activities . . . the companies have apparently made no change in their business methods."

Behind the big drug makers' optimism, the WSJ indicated, lies the substantial rise in sales and profits they achieved in 1959 over the already high 1958 figures. "They look for more of the same in 1960," the Wall Street paper added.

The Senate probers, after focusing first on anti-arthritis drugs, will also hold hearings on high-priced antibiotics, tranquilizers and anti-diabetic drugs. The drug makers expect a few "uneasy moments" from this, the WSJ indicated.

But the drug manufacturers note that after Kefauver and his group, in previous years, exposed profiteering and price-fixing in steel and autos, neither Congress nor the courts did anything to stop it. Drug makers, said the WSJ, "take comfort" in that fact.

The fact that abuses uncovered in a few unions brought on the labor "reform" bill apparently does not upset the drug makers. They realize that a tremendous anti-labor campaign was necessary to put over the Landrum Bill, and certainly Big Business has no intention of financing a similar campaign against one of its own.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

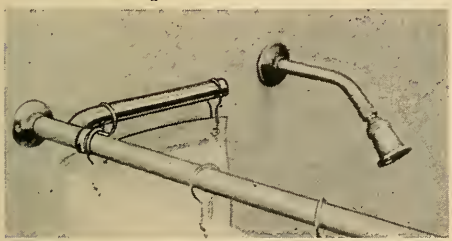
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

Wilhold Casein Glue is a new protein glue for laminating beams, bonding oily woods, and for use where joints are not perfectly fitted. Bonds are said to be water-



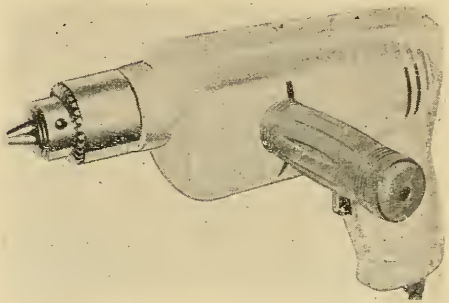
and mold-resistant. The product mixes in cold water and can be used at low temperatures above freezing to over 100°F. Complies with Federal Specification MMM-A125. Available in 5 lb. cans and 50 lb. bags. Write Wilhold Products Co., Div. of Acorn Adhesive Co., Inc., Los Angeles 31 or Chicago 44.

Shown is a new corner bar attachment to run shower curtains around corners where gaps between wall and curtain may allow water to escape to the floor. A circular



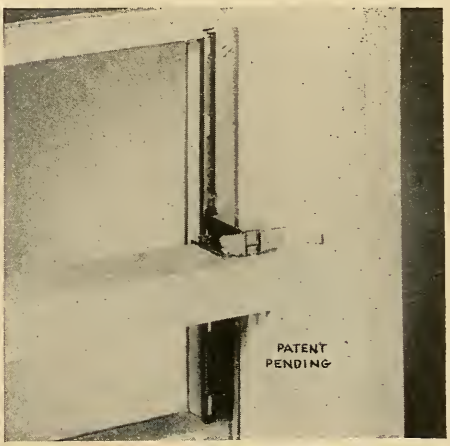
clamp connects corner bar to curtain rod with screw and bolt. Available from Forest Specialties Co., 13000 Athens Ave., Cleveland 7, Ohio.

A new lightweight ⅜" drill with ⅜" capacity in steel and ¾" in hardwood is claimed to give 50% more torque than ¼" models. It features a series 2.6 amp 1,000 rpm motor, double reduction steel



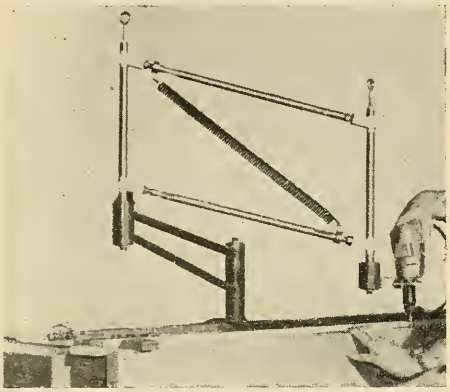
gears and special bronze bearings, and comes equipped with lock-type release trigger switch, six-foot cord and auxiliary handle. Write Portable Electric Tools, Inc., 320 W. 83rd St., Chicago 20, Ill.

A new burglar-proof window lock allows ventilation and safety without possibility of entry and can be installed on either side of any double-hung window. Free acting on



downward motion of sash, the lock has positive locking position every two inches up to eight inches when lower sash is raised. Product of Foldo Products, 5846 Haverford Ave., Indianapolis 20, Ind.

A new unit of a line of automatic equipment for building complete, pre-assembled door and jamb units is the Turn-A-Bore Hardware Application Machine, which cuts time required to attach hinges, lock and striker plate to two minutes, it is said. The door is placed in the machine, where it is mechanically positioned to successive requirements as operator activates the power



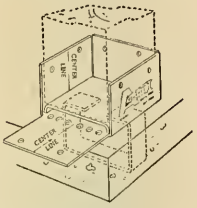
screw gun, suspended from machine's balanced radial arm, to apply hardware. Machine is also used to mortise door and jamb for hinge butts, mortise and drill for striker plate, drill for lock, mortise and drill for lock piston, it is claimed. Address Dept. E, Turn-A-Bore Equipment Co., P. O. Box 7072, Fort Worth, Texas.

One of a new line of 7 chain saws, the McCulloch ONE/60 is a gear drive saw for bucking pulpwood, cutting sileage, sawing railroad ties, mine timbers or dock pilings, and other jobs where extra power is needed, cutting to within 5¼" of ground. The manufacturers also claim that two oil-

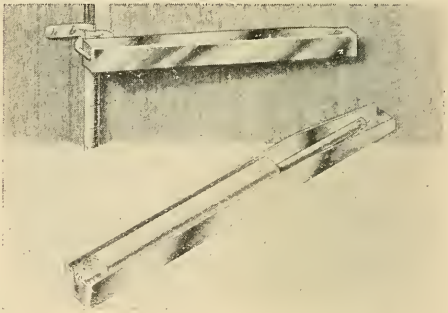


ing systems keep chain well lubricated in any type of wood. Comes with either regular cutting bar or plunge bow. McCulloch Corp., 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

The Post Anchor protects wood posts resting on concrete slabs from termite rot and deterioration. Type "A" has built-in anchor for presetting on forms prior to pouring slab. Anchor is automatically imbedded in the concrete, and after the forms are stripped a standoff plate which keeps the post off the bottom is inserted in the metal box. Weep holes drain any water flowing down the post. Type "O" anchor is available without built-in anchor and attaches to existing slabs for drilling for a ½" shield and bolting with a lag screw. Write to Advance Metal Products, Inc., 2445 N. W. 76th St., Miami 47, Fla.



Two easily installed models of the automatic Hydra-Close will fit most inside doors and feature a hood that conceals the working unit for greater attractiveness. Of brass



finish, the closer's hydraulic action is hermetically sealed for life and never needs oiling or adjustment, it is claimed. Address T & R Service & Manufacturing Co., P. O. Box 52, Dept. 25, Crystal Lake, Ill.

A new precision-made extension for electric drill bits, the Irwin E88 is said to fit all makes of power bits with ¼" shanks and to provide an extra 12" reach. An Allen



wrench is supplied for tightening set screw that securely locks extension to bit shank. Two E88's can also be locked together by set screw for 24" reach. For heavy duty use. Manufactured by the Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio.

Victoria Member Makes Sailing History

★ ★

WHEN the unpaid bills pile up, when the job becomes monotonous, when the hurry, hurry, hurry of modern living becomes nearly unbearable, have you ever dreamed of chucking it all and heading for far-off places? Do names like Mozambique, Tambora, and Savaii set your blood to coursing faster?

If you are such a person (and who isn't?) the exploits of Brother John Guzzwell of Local Union No. 2527, Victoria, B. C., must hold a special appeal. Last Fall, Brother Guzzwell sailed his tiny 20-foot yawl, the Trekka, back into Victoria Harbor after a 33,000 mile, four-year jaunt around the world. All Victoria accorded him a tremendous welcome, since his sailing feats surpassed anything ever attempted by any other sailor.

Brother Guzzwell left Victoria in September, 1955, and reached Hawaii in 29 days—fast time even for the biggest ocean-going yachts. From Hawaii he sailed on to New Zealand, Australia, the Barrier Reef, across the Indian Ocean to Durban, South Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope to Barbados, and through the Panama Canal back to Hawaii. He was crew, cook, navigator and captain. The ship he commanded was not much bigger than the average rowboat people drag around on the tops of their cars on weekend fishing jaunts. Small wonder the sailing fraternity looks upon his trek as the greatest feat in the history of small boat sailing.

Brother Guzzwell was born in England 29 years ago. He learned his trade (cabinetmaking) there. In 1953 he migrated to Canada and settled in Victoria, where he deposited his Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers card in Local Union No. 2527. Brother Guzzwell was employed as a joiner by the Ace Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Company. The son of a small boat sailing enthusiast, he naturally began working on a boat of his own.

Within two years the Trekka, as neat and trim a yawl as ever sliced through the waters of Victoria Harbor, was completed. Shortly thereafter he embarked on his record-shattering journey that took him to most of the remote corners of the earth.

Now Brother Guzzwell is back in Victoria re-employed at his old job and an active member of Local Union No. 2527 once more. The Trekka rides at her moorage as stout and as sound as the day she first hit the water. But dusts and the memories of far-off places still cling to them both.

Nearly two-thirds of Page 1 of the **Victoria Colonist** was devoted to a welcome-home story about Brother Guzzwell and his unprecedented feat of seamanship. It is the hope of Local Union No. 2527 that the Provincial Government can be prevailed upon to purchase the Trekka and preserve it as a monument to commemorate the historic saga chalked up by the dauntless cabinetmaker-sailor.

Only a sailor can appreciate the obstacles Brother Guzzwell had to overcome in making his epic journey; the problems of storm and tide and navi-

gation. But even a landlubber who never saw a body of water bigger than a bathtub can appreciate the loneliness of weeks at sea without a soul to talk to, the constant danger of sickness or accident without any hope of medical aid, and the perilousness of bobbing about in a vast ocean in a craft scarcely larger than a modern auto.

Sailing comes naturally to Brother Guzzwell. His father was a small craft sailor of note. It was from him that Brother Guzzwell learned both sailing and navigation. When John was but three his father sailed him and his whole family from England to Capetown and back in a fifty-footer.



Our sincerest congratulations to Brother Guzzwell, a man who has both the skill and the intestinal fortitude to do things most of us only dream about.

Official Information

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11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

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133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Canadian Labour Congress

CONVENTION CALL

To All Affiliated and Chartered Unions, Labour Councils, and Federations of Labor.

GREETINGS:

The Third Constitutional Convention of the Canadian Labour Congress will be held in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, beginning at 10:00 a.m., Monday, April 25, 1960, and continuing until its business is concluded.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein **must be used.**

Editorial

The Chickens Come Home To Roost

The steel strike has been settled. It is no exaggeration to say that the Steelworkers achieved a fairly complete victory. They received something in the neighborhood of 40c an hour in wage increases; but even more important, the steel companies backed down from their original demand for sole authority to set and enforce work rules.

Monday Morning Quarterbacking a strike is, generally speaking, a profitless gesture, but in this instance so many basic principles were involved and so many morals can be drawn that a rehash seems advisable.

First, it ought to be noted that solidarity won the strike. The newspapers are endeavoring to credit the strike settlement to Vice President Nixon, who is pressing hard for the Republican nomination next summer. But the cold facts show that the steel companies yielded only when a Taft-Hartley strike vote loomed big on the horizon. Consensus is that the vote would have been from 80 to 85% in favor of resuming the strike at the end of the enforced cooling off period. Needless to say, the steel moguls were as aware of this fact as anyone else.

An overwhelming vote for a resumption of the strike would have exploded the steel companies' contention that the strike was an unpopular one instigated and promoted by union "bosses." They knew, too, that the Steelworkers, fortified by several months' pay checks, would stay out another 116 days if necessary. They also knew the labor movement was solidly lined up behind the Steelworkers. So they capitulated.

The first lesson is: solidarity wins strikes.

A second conclusion that can be drawn from the strike is that the steel companies allowed their antagonism toward unionism to get in the way of their good judgment. An offer of eight or ten cents an hour in the beginning probably would have been accepted by the steel workers. A token decrease in the price of steel (entirely feasible in face of steel profits) would have strengthened the steel companies' pleas that all have a duty to fight inflation. The price cut could have been recaptured a few months later without much criticism.

However, the steel moguls decided to try the union on for size. They not only refused to offer any wage increase, they even insisted on a wage cut in the form of revisions in the cost-of-living escalator clause. To make sure the union could not accept their offer they demanded almost complete control over work rules. So the union had no alternative but to strike.

Five months later, five months of bitterness, lost production, and costly strife, the steel companies granted a package wage increase several times higher than the eight or ten cents that might have averted a strike in the beginning. And they backed away from their original demand for sole control of work assignments.

The second moral pointed up by the steel strike is that collective bargaining works effectively only when both parties come into negotiations with clean hands and open minds. The side that hopes to put something over on the other party invariably stubs its toe.

The third lesson that can be drawn from the steel strike is that all organized labor shared in the victory of the Steelworkers. Had the companies succeeded in starving their employes into submission all other industries would have been quick to follow the example set by steel. The right of any and every union to have some say in work assignments would have been challenged. In this day of automation and far-reaching technological changes such results would have sounded the death knell for many, many jobs, many trades and many skills.

When all is said and done, the big question facing American workers in the days ahead is simply this: shall the fruits of technological progress be divided in such a way that part of the benefits accrue to working people and the public, or shall management gobble them all up? If the benefits of technological progress can be divided to help everybody, manager, worker, and consumer, automation can be a boon. Otherwise, it can become a Frankenstein.

Labor has neither the power nor the desire to stop the march of technological progress. All it wants is some voice in the determinations that are made in order that working people have at least a semblance of protection during the transition period. Essentially, that is what the steel strike was all about.

Who Is Guilty Of What?

Last month a clerk in a New York brokerage house was arrested for embezzling some $4,000 or $5,000 per month from the firm over a period of several years. The chap developed an ingenious scheme for latching on to part of his employer's funds. Every few days the firm would send him to the postoffice with a check to deposit against the postage used by the mailing meter. Only instead of depositing the full amount, the clerk usually took a percentage in stamps, which he peddled to other people at a discount. For example, if he had a check for $1,000 he might deposit $750 to the credit of the meter and take $250 in stamps for resale to a fence.

The scheme worked beautifully for four or five years. Except for the fact that he got too greedy around Christmas time, he might still be getting away with his pilfering. But someone noticed the December postage bill jumped enormously. This led to an investigation and the jig was soon up for the clerk.

On the surface this is just another case of a trusted employe turning sour. It happens all the time. But what made us sit up and take particular notice was the fact that after nearly 15 years of employment by the brokerage house the clerk was getting the munificent salary of $62 per week take-home pay.

Stealing is stealing, and there is no logical justification for it on moral or ethical grounds. But certainly a bilked employer who pays a 15-year employe $62 per week evokes no spontaneous outburst of outraged tears. In the eyes

of the law there is no doubt who is guiltier, but in the eyes of God we believe it might rate as a tossup.

If the employer could pay no more, it would be one thing. But a firm that can sustain a loss of $40,000 or $50,000 per year for years without missing it can hardly plead poor-mouth. Certainly if we were on a jury we would like to know what the owners were paying themselves during the years the clerk was stealing.

An employe of a financial institution can hardly wear overalls to work. He must be well dressed at all times. And suits, shirts, hats, overcoats, etc., must be neat and clean too. All this costs money. Also it costs money to get to and from work; probably 50c or 75c per day. Brokerage houses being on a five and a half day week, this item alone shoots a sizeable hole in the weekly $62. Then there is the matter of lunches; six of them a week.

Add all these essentials together and the residue left for the clerk to maintain his family on becomes brutally inadequate. Even under these circumstances his crime is not condonable; but certainly it becomes understandable. Each of us can be goaded and tempted only so much. In some of us the breaking point may be high, in some of us it may be low, but we all have a breaking point.

As we see it, only the Lord can determine who is guilty of what in this case. The employer cannot escape all responsibility in view of the kind of treatment he handed out to his clerk for 15 years. If he had invested only five per cent of the amount stolen as a pay increase for the clerk no theft ever might have occurred.

In law there is a doctrine called "attractive nuisance" which holds that a home owner is guilty of neglect if a neighbor's child wanders onto his property and gets hurt playing with a tempting object. That the home owner warned the child to stay away does not constitute exoneration of responsibility.

It seems to us that some such doctrine applies here. The clerk committed a very serious crime, but he had serious provocation in the form of starvation wages.

But perhaps the first and biggest mistake the clerk made was in docilely accepting peon wages year in and year out, without making any effort to correct the situation. In the days before unions all workers got just this kind of treatment from management. But the skilled craftsmen and production workers found a solution. They formed unions, and through those unions they won for themselves decent wages, fair treatment and agreeable working conditions. The same pathway is open to all the white collar workers and all the $62 men in the country. Sooner or later they will become smart enough to realize it.

A Beautiful Thought

In interviewing Marian Anderson, widely acclaimed Negro singer, whose voice has thrilled people all over the world, a reporter for a national magazine recently asked her why she always used the editorial "we" in talking of her musical accomplishments. "After all," said the reporter, "the voice is yours. God gave it to you. You developed it. Why, then, do you always say 'we' when you talk about your concerts?"

To this question Miss Anderson replied approximately as follows: "The voice is mine, but without the aid of my inspired accompanist it would not mean much. And without the beautiful music someone else wrote, there would be nothing to sing. Furthermore, the skilled craftsmen who made the piano with loving care contributed an ingredient that is indispensable."

What a profound and beautiful thought! No man or woman achieves success in a vacuum. He or she always has an army of dedicated little people backing him or her up. The men and women who chopped down the trees and mined the metal to make the piano that accompanied Miss Anderson contributed something that was absolutely necessary. So did the people who made the paper the music was printed on and erected the building in which the concert was held. If you think about it long enough, you come to the conclusion just about everybody contributed something to Miss Anderson's success.

If every successful person mulled this fact over occasionally, this might be a much better world, containing a great deal less arrogance, tyranny and egotism.

Business Morals (Canadian Version)

(Reprinted from "Canadian Labour")

The morals and political activities of a large Canadian industry were exposed to public view during the combines' charges against Canadian Breweries Ltd., before the Ontario Supreme Court recently.

In a memo from Carlings to E. P. Taylor, chairman of the Brewing Corporation of Canada (now Canadian Breweries) price cutting is described as "the most vicious form of competition that we could possibly engage in, as, eventually, nobody benefits but the consumer."

When Mr. Taylor decided to move into Alberta in 1950 his first step was a friendly visit. "I would also like to see my friend, the Attorney-General, and if possible the Premier," wrote Mr. Taylor to a colleague.

Later he urged the appointment of W. R. MacKenzie as general manager of Western Canada Breweries, terming him "an extremely capable brewing operator, in addition to which he knows how to handle the political side with the provincial government."

In a letter, read to the court by the prosecution, Mr. Taylor, as far back as 1934, boasted about the power he had in the brewing industry.

"I am sure," Mr. Taylor wrote, "we now have the power to control prices and sales practices of the industry and while it may be necessary to start local price wars here and there to discipline a small competitor, I am sure the profits will prove most gratifying to the shareholders."

Another letter from Mr. Taylor to a fellow businessman reads as follows:

"As you are aware, any contemplated change in the laws of the province will require the expenditure of a considerable sum of money for propaganda to produce a favorable background for the government to take the necessary action.

"In order to insure secrecy I felt it would be better under the circumstances to only ask the following to subscribe to the fund:" and here he listed seven major Canadian breweries.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALLAN, CLARENCE, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
ALLISON, F. H., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
ALLUMS, FRED, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
ANDERSON, AGNER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ANDERSON, ALBIN I., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ANDERSON, OSCAR, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
ANDRE, GUS A., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ARMSTRONG, NATHANIEL, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
ARNESEN, JENS, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ASHWORTH, WILLIAM, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
BARDSLEY, WALTER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
BARLETTA, ENRICO, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
BEDMARCZYK, PETER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
BENDA, JOSEPH, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BENSON, ARTHUR, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
BERG, ARNE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
BERGIN, THOMAS F., L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
BERNIQUEZ, ANDRE, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
BERNSTROM, FOLKE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BLOUGH, WILLIAM W., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
BOBO, CLAUDE, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
BORKOWSKI, JOHN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
BORMANN, LOUIS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BRENNER, HENRY, L. U. 1154, Marine City, Mich.
BRILL, HENRY, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
BRITT, EDDIE, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
BRODEUR, EDGAR, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
BUSCH, JOSEPH, L. U. 355, Buffa'o, N. Y.
BUTLIN, HAROLD, L. U. 1154, Marine City, Mich.
CARLSON, CARL J., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CARTER, DEE WOOD, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
CASSERLY, JOHN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
CAULEY, HARRY H., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
CECIL, CLYDE E., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
CHERRIE, JOHN H., L. U. 1844, Cloquet, Minn.
CHICHKAM, RALPH, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
CHRISTMAN, PHILIP, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
CHRISTOPHER, WILLIAM F., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CLARK, ALEXANDER, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
CLEMENT, JOHN E., L. U. 867, Milford, Mass.
COFFMAN, CLAUDE, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
COON, ELZA E., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
COONEY, JOHN J., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CORDTZ, HEROLD A., L. U. 2020, San Diego, Cal.
CORNISH, CHESTER H., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
COUCH, J. ERNEST, L. U. 2020, San Diego, Cal.
CRAWFORD, CLYDE, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
CRUMERINE, RAY, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
CRUMRIN, RAYMOND, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
DAVIDSON, H. A., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
DAVIS, WALTER H., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
DeCAMP, GROVER, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
DeLUCIA, GUIDO, L. U. 1939, Clifton, N. J.
DESIDERIO, LOUIS, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
DeSTORIES, THOMAS, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
DILLEY, CHARLES A., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
DOLLENMAYER, CHARLES J., L. U. 854, Cincinnati. Ohio
DONAHOO, FOREST L., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
DOUCETT, LEO, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
DOWNS, GEORGE W., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
DOWNS, JESSE A., L. U. 1480, Bou'der, Colo.
DRANGSLAND, ANDERS, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
DuBOIS, ALVA, L. U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
DUER, ARTHUR, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
DUNDER, VICTOR, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
DYER, JAMES, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
DYKER, WILLIAM, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
EASTERLING, O. E., L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
ELLIS, EARL, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
FANNING, JOE, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
FENSTER, JOSEPH, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FRITZ, JOHN W., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
FRY, M. B., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
GALLETTA, JOSEPH, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
GARRETSON, F. M., L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
GERWE, FREDERICK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GLASS, BENJAMIN, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
GORDON, DAVID H., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
GRAY, ERNEST E., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
GROVER, PAUL, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
GUDICKSEN, WALTER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GURULE, ANDREW G., L. U. 2020, San Diego, Cal.
HALVORSEN, LARS G., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.

In Memoriam

HANLEY, THOMAS M., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HANRON, JOSEPH P., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HARFEN, MICHAEL, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HELBURG, VICTOR P., L. U. 1480, Boulder, Colo.
HEPFNER, GEORGE W., L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
HERRING, JESSE F., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HIPPOLITUS, JOSEPH, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
HOFFMAN, ARTHUR M., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
HOOPER, F. E., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
HUNT, JAMES C., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HUNT, RALPH, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HUTCHENSEN, OLIVER, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
JENSEN, AXEL, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
JOHNSON, CHARLES, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOHNSON, JOHN T., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
JORDAN, ARTHUR, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOSEFF, SAMUEL, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
JUDD, LEON E., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
KAPES, JOHN, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
KAUFMAN, ABRAHAM, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
KING, V. C., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
KOOIMAN, ABRAM, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
KORNOVITCH, FRANK, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
KRIER, HARRY Sr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
KURTH, FRANK, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
LANCE, ELLIS B., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
LANDON, JAMES O., L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
LARMORE, GEORGE, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
LAW, JOHN H., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
LAWHORN, H. W., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
LAYN, JOHN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
LEA, FORREST J., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
LEITHUESSER, WILLIAM, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
LENHART, CLAY C., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
LEONARD, JAMES, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
LEONARD, MARSHALL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LICURSI, EMIL, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
LINARDY, JOHN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
LINDSTEDT, CARL, L. U. 2020, San Diego, Cal.
LOFGREN, JOHN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
LOONEY, A. B., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
LUFKIN, RAYMOND, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
MADDOX, ERNEST L., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
MAKIEL, WALTER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
MARCANTONIO, NICHOLAS, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
MARQUARDT, WILLIAM O., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
MARTAN, JAMES, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
MAURER, LOUIS, L. U. 2094, Forest Park, Ill.
McGAUGHEY, O. R., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
McMILLAN, JAMES, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
McNUTT, H. V., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
McVEAN, V. N., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
MEINERSMAN, WILLIAM, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
MERRITT, T. S., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
MEYER, JOHN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
MOSEL, WILLIAM, L. U. 2094, Forest Park, Ill.
MYLES, JOHN A., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
NARDONE, POMPILIO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
NEIL, GILBERT T., L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
NELSON, HENNING, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
NELSON, JOHN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
NEWBRECH, JACOB, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
NIX, CLEMENT E., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
NORDQUIST, ERIK, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ORUM, MARLIN D., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
PAGE, FREDERICK, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
PATTON, FAY G., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
PAYNE, JOHN T., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
PEACOCK, BILL, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
PEDERSON, GEORGE, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
PEVZNER, HARRY, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
PRESTIGIOVANNI, G., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PREVITI, NUNZIO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
RANDOLPH, JAMES T., L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
REBECK, JOHN, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
RILEY, A. C., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
RINTALA, JOHN, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
RITCHIE, LEWIS, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
ROBERTS, HUBERT E., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM C., L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
ROBERTSON, J. F., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
ROBINSON, GERALD M., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ROBSON, J., L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
ROOKE, ROUNDELL, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
ROSE, LESLIE E., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
ROSSON, E. A., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
RYAN, FRANK, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
SALO, VICTOR, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
SALOMON, FRANK, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
SCHLEGEL, LEVI, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
SCHOLER, EDWARD A., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
SCHWEIZER, MAX, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
SELBY, EDWARD F., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
SERGOTT, JOHN F., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
SHAW, JAMES, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
SHUMAN, CLIFTON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
SILVERIA, JOHN J., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
SKEEN, GLEN, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
SMITH, FRANCIS O., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
YANCEY, A. L., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas.
YOZWIAK, CLEMENT, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
ZAKOVEC, FRANK, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.



Outdoor Meanderings



By Fred Goetz

Knowing that a goodly portion of our readerfolk are ironhead fishermen the following palaver is keyed to an important, current subject, winter steelheading—Great Lake or West Coast style:

If you're in a spot where Mr. Steelhead has taken great gobs of line from your reel on his downstream dash and you are, by virtue of some stream bank impediment, unable to follow him, try slacking off line—not too much, say about 15 yards or so.

Chances are your slack-off will be carried downstream by the current creating a bowed-line in back of the sulking steelhead. This bowed-line, under pressure from the stream's current, will be pulling in back of the hooked fish and it is this pressure that oftentimes prods the steelhead into a panicky upstream dash—toward you!

When this occurs, reel like mad, regaining the slack line as quickly as possible. When you're back in a "tight line" position, the steelie will in all probability be considerably farther upstream and in a much better position for working to beach.

That's one advantage of the slack-off method but we're not overlooking the fact that it sometimes ends in fruitless effort. If you happen to be slacking off in fast water where the stream bottom is irregular or snag-infested, you stand a mighty good chance of hanging up and if you do, you've had it and so has Mr. Steelhead—his freedom!

"Nothing ventured, nothing gained!"

* * *

One of the most noble and hunt-worthy specimens of big game in this land is the elk.

Unlike the deer, the elk has not been able to adjust itself to advancing civilization. Elk have found that the best place for them is away from hunters' guns, in high, isolated country.

For the most part, they are above the foothills, in the "elk belt" just below timber line. If the winter is mild, they stay real high. When the winds of winter kick up a fuss, they drive the elk down to lower slopes and the hunter has a better chance of meeting up with one of these majestic critters.

Funny about the name "elk." In Europe the elk is called "moose." The nearest relative of our so-called elk is the red deer of Europe. Quite a few years back, the Indian name of "wapita" was substituted, but "elk" is so well established that it will stick.

Elk take to heavy forest cover during the daylight hours, especially during the hunt season when the guns are a-booming. A good trick is to get to some high lookout point at the crack of dawn. You may be lucky enough to observe a herd moving into the forest thickets for the day. Then you can soft-foot it through the woods, a-stalking the wary critter; you stop, pick up a sign, listen a spell (elk make a racket when they move), soft-foot some more, listen and so on.

Stalking must be done with least possible noise. They seem to have a keener awareness than deer. If they are spooked, they really move out—not like a deer, which may circle around, not leaving the immediate area. Elk, when alarmed, leave the country—not hundreds of yards, but miles.

* * *



We would like all our readers to have a pair of these SHYSTER lures free. All you have to do to qualify for these lures is dig down in your old photo file and mail us a fishing or hunting snapshot and a few words as to what the photo is all about. Write to:
Fred Goetz
Dept OM
404 Times Bldg.
Portland 4, Oregon

This offer is open to all members in good standing and the members of their family.

Please state your union affiliation.

Sir Henry Wotton, friend of Izaak Walton, recognized the therapeutic value of angling long ago.

He defined angling as a rest to the mind; a cheerer of spirits; a diverter of sadness; a calmer of unquiet thoughts; a moderator of passions, and a procurer of contentedness.

Speaking of the therapeutic value of fishing brings to mind a true story told to me by and about Frankie Carle when he appeared in Portland, Oregon, in connection with the Pacific International Livestock event.

It seems that Carle, nationally famous piano virtuoso and author of "Sunrise Serenade," had suffered a complete breakdown some years ago and for many months couldn't move a muscle.

Hospitalized for months, his progress was painfully slow. When he was barely able to walk, his doctor prescribed a "stay" at a nearby lake resort and insisted that he go fishing at least once a day. Carle was dubious.

Reluctantly at first, he started fishing, but as the days wore on he developed a fondness for the prescribed medicine of sunshine, relaxation and lots of fishing.

He picked up strength in the warm summer days, gaining all the pleasantries, as described by Wotton, and in a few weeks was completely well.

"Carle's been a confirmed fisherman ever since."

* * *

If you have a tank type vacuum cleaner, you can quickly dry your rubber boots by inserting the long hose down into the toe of the boot and leave the current on until the boot is entirely dry. Leather boots may be dried in this manner without danger of the leather hardening.

* * *

Here's one of several questions from readers we've answered and from time to time we'll throw them on the piscatorial bonfire for what they are worth:

Q. How can I tell the difference between a fresh-run Chinook salmon and a steelhead?

A. There are quite a few outstanding exterior differences, such as: The mouth lining of a steelhead is light in color, almost always white, whereas the Chinook's mouth is dark. The dorsal fin of a steelhead is rather heavily spotted; the salmon's, lightly spotted. The tail of a steelhead is square; the salmon's is crescent shaped. The anal fin of a steelhead (underside next to the tail) has from 10 to 12 rays; the salmon, 13 to 17. You can pick a Chinook up by grasping it firmly above the tail. Try to do this with a steelhead and you will fail.

The anal-fin ray count is the least variable exterior characteristic and should be heavily counted upon in the final analysis.

ANYBODY INTERESTED?

Dear Fred:

The only hunting I do anymore is for my bifocals, Gunsmoke on TV, and a sure cure for rheumatiz, but there was a day when my Dad and I spooked half the game in Central British Columbia every Fall. Natural bias aside, I guess my Dad was about the best camp cook west of Powder River. He could do more tricks with a handful of rice, two spuds, and a hunk of venison than the chef at the Waldorf could do with a carload of beef tenderloin.

In those days we had to pack in everything we needed. So the Trapper Nelson pack board was always long on beans and rice but mighty short on butter and henfruit. But the Old Man always came up with meals that put a strain on the belt buckle.

Maybe the backyard grill will be the only place I can try them, but how about a contest to pick the best recipes for camp cooking? I mean the kind of stuff that can be whomped up when the nearest A & P is 25 miles away. None calling for pate de foie gras (I don't even know how to spell it) or oregano or a pre-heated oven of 450 degrees.

As a starter, does anyone have a good recipe for bannock, the bread made in a frying pan? I can still remember the kind the Old Man made. When she was all nice and fluffy and golden brown she was about as digestible as buckshot, but she sure tasted good.

So how about a recipe contest? Fish, game, berries, and bearfat okay; anchovy paste, truffles, cooking sherry nix.

This reminds me of the old prospector who was given a cookbook for a present. Some time later a friend asked him how he liked it.

"She ain't worth a hoot," the ridge runner replied. "Every recipe starts the same—'Take a clean dish'—and right there's where she threw me every time."

Pete Terzick, Ye Ed.

The Carpenter And His Eye Glasses

by Ivan Sandrof

★

THE VISUAL requirements of the carpenter's trade are perhaps as complex as any could be. The work involves seeing from a large number of positions—overhead, straight down, at arm's length, sideways or even at an angle, as in roofing.

An additional factor, often overlooked, are the hazards inherent in carpentry; the splitting board, flying splinters or slipping tools. No carpenter has to have these dangers pointed out, but how many of them include a pair of safety spectacles as part of the equipment in their kit?

In considering the seeing needs of carpenters who wear glasses, probably the first requirement should be that the spectacles worn during working hours have hardened lenses. Eyes cannot be replaced like broken hammers, and the minor additional cost of heat treating a prescription is a very small price to pay for the protection afforded.



A thousand times a day the average carpenter must twist or turn his head to accommodate his vision to the work he is doing. Those who wear glasses have a particularly difficult problem. Properly made glasses can ease the strain and provide eye safety as well.

Hazards are everywhere on the construction job and the experts advise the use of Plano or No-Power safety spectacles in such areas, even by those who normally do not wear them.

If much outdoor work is performed, tinted (sunglass) lenses reduce glare and aid eye comfort. There are a surprising number of eyeglass wearers who do not realize that sunglasses cannot only be obtained hardened and in their own prescriptions, but with bifocal or trifocal lenses as well. If much work is done under the sun, tinted glasses will certainly make the job easier.

Due to the diversity of the work performed in the construction field, there can be no such thing as a hard and fast rule as to what type of lenses are best for carpenters. However, there are an infinite variety of lenses, in both bifocals and trifocals, that can be prescribed by the eye care professions to cover most of the seeing needs of the individual case.

As an example, a man who does as much overhead work as he does looking down, might be given a double segment bifocal which has an area at the top and bottom of the lens for close vision and the center portion allowing for distance seeing. If there is little overhead work, a single seg-

ment at the bottom of the lens may be all that is required.

It is important when having an eye examination that you explain the seeing requirements of your job to the eye doctor. He can best evaluate, from what you tell him, what lenses will best serve your needs.

An amazing number of people, when they feel that glasses are needed, never think of occupational requirements. The standard procedure seems to be to walk in and say, "Doc, I think I need glasses; can you fix me up?"

Next time you stop in, remember to mention that you are a carpenter, that you do a lot of sawing at arm's length, or do close finish work, or whatever it is you do the most of on the job. Knowing these facts, the eye specialist can really give you glasses, custom-tailored to your occupational requirements.

CALIFORNIA DECISION UPHOLDS MAJORITY RULE

In an important decision that buttresses the right of a majority to protect itself from the disruptive efforts of a dissident minority, a California state court last month ruled that a union can properly discipline a member who backs a right-to-work law in direct contradiction to the expressed will of an overwhelming majority of the union.

Superior Judge Jesse J. Frampton denied a petition by two machinists asking the court to order the International Association of Machinists to reinstate them as members and pay them $111,000 in damages for the humiliation they suffered.

The members were expelled from the IAM last year in accordance with the union's constitution as an outgrowth of their active campaign in favor of right-to-work when virtually all the rest of the IAM was bitterly opposed to the measure. In addition to supporting the right-to-work measure, the members denounced the union and its officers.

In denying their petition, the court said a union has the right to regard right-to-work laws as a threat to its strength, if not its very existence; and that members who support such laws can be justifiably classified as disloyal to the union.

In the present climate, the case assumes real importance; first, because it reaffirms the principle that a majority has some rights too (something the Landrum-Griffin Act tends to ignore), and second, because it has an important jurist recognizing that right-to-work laws are a threat to union strength, if not to the very existence of unions.

SAFETY TIPS FOR TEENAGERS

The Department of Labor has just published a booklet telling young workers how to save fingers, toes, eyes, and, possibly, their lives through safe work habits. The pamphlet, entitled "We're Never Too Young To Learn Safety," is the outcome of Departmental concern over the comparatively high rate of work injuries among teenagers.

"Business" Way Isn't Always Best

★ ★

DURING the past seven years the great slogan of the administration has been "to get the government out of business."

Joyfully supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM, which look upon the Federal Government as some foreign monster whose whole purpose in life is to plague the American people and especially the businessman, the campaign has made considerable strides.

"Business can do it better," "business can do it cheaper," "let's save millions for the taxpayer" have been the slogans under which the Government has been steadily divesting itself of many of the jobs that in the course of the years it has found it necessary to take over.

How true are the slogans?

How much better has business done certain jobs than Government?

How much more cheaply?

Gradually evidence has been accumulating giving strong proof that the slogans are not always true, by any means.

Right now a Senate committee under Senator Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) has been investigating the cost of storing surplus grain by the Agriculture Department.

When the Eisenhower administration came into office, millions of tons of grain were stored in government bins. Even surplus World War II ships laid up for want of use were pressed into service. It was estimated that the over-all cost to the Government of storing such grain in its own facilities averaged about three cents a bushel.

But that was the big, bad Federal Government and private interests in the grain business wanted the business for themselves. They got it, and now Senator Symington is discovering that the cost to the taxpayer, who was supposed to be getting a break, has shot up to 18 cents a bushel.

"The Senator Was Astonished," said the headlines, and well he might be.

Testimony brought out that private grain storers were making profits that ranged from 69 to 167 per cent a year. What's more, they had been granted special financial enticements to make these huge profits, such as fast tax write-offs and even loans. While government bins lay empty, new bins were being built in order that their private builders could lease them back to the Government at such fantastic profits that within a year or two they had become taxpayers' gifts.

But this is only money—taxpayers' money.

What is even more serious is the way in which the peacetime development of atomic energy in the United States is being hampered by the determination of the business community, especially the power groups, not to permit its full development until private business can skim the cream from the milk.

Every time there is atomic energy legislation before Congress, powerful business groups immediately appear. They assure everyone that private enterprise will take care of the development of atomic power for peacetime use. They limit the role of the Government to the expensive preliminary research and they fight every effort to place patents in the public domain.

The sad fact is that peacetime power will not be developed in the United States until the private power interests in the country can see their way clear to making money out of it.

Evidence to this effect already has been given by Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Cal.), who is on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and is probably the best informed political figure on the subject in the country.

Only recently Holifield told the Electric Consumers Information Committee:

"As of this date not one watt of civilian power is being generated in the United States by atomic reactors," except for one small government experimental reactor.

Holifield charged that the administration and the Atomic Energy Commission too often ignore vital scientic requirements to concentrate on political matters such as "budgeteering" (keeping costs down), truckling to "private enterprise" atomic power utilities, and "haggling over contracts."

All this means, he declared, that the United States is likely to wake up some morning "to find that we are in second or third place in the world."

These are pretty serious charges. We live, of course, in a private enterprise economy and private enterprise has accomplished miracles. But there are areas in the economy where the private enterprise system need not necessarily take precedence over the government itself. The immense success of the Tennessee Valley Authority is one example.

The story of grain storage and our failure to develop peacetime uses of atomic energy are sharp warnings that we can't afford to dump everything into private profit enterprise when the Government can do the job better and more cheaply.—PAI

THE MUSIC AIN'T "WESTERN"

The American Federation of Musicians charge that the music on 16 TV series—10 of them Westerns—is produced and recorded in foreign countries.

Among these shows are Bat Masterson, Black Saddle, The Dupont Show, Johnnie Ringo, Lassie, The Lock-Up, Men Into Space, Richard Diamond, The Rifleman, Robert Taylor's Detectives, Sea Hunt, Tales Of The Plainsmen, Tombstone Territory, Wanted Dead or Alive, Wichita Town and Zane Grey Theatre.

While foreign musicians can be hired much cheaper than unionized American musicians, they don't pay U. S. federal, state and local taxes; they don't spend their wages at American stores and for American services; they don't support American churches and charities; they don't give free concerts in U. S. parks on Sunday evenings and play "for free" in patriotic parades. Nor, in a crisis, do they fight for the U. S. A. as American musicians have done down through the decades.

May we suggest to our TV viewers that they write to the sponsors of all shows which use foreign canned music and protest against this practice? You don't have to buy the soap, beer, tobacco, toiletry, cars and other items these TV shows plug.

If this "Hire Foreign But Buy American" practice continues to expand in other fields as well, the time will come when millions of unemployed Americans won't have the money needed to buy these products, and TV won't be able to put on such shows because of a lack of sponsors.—St. Louis Labor Tribune.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO DISTRICT'S HENRY J. MOCK HONORED

Over 500 friends gathered together in the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Stockyard Inn, Chicago, on the night of December 16 to pay tribute to one of the grand old timers of the Chicago District Council.

The honored guest at the testimonial dinner was Brother Henry J. Mock, for 37 years business representative of Carpenters Local Union No. 242.

While Brotherhood members and fellow workers of Brother Mock dominated the gathering, practically every trade in the city was represented.

Over the years his efforts have helped not only the members of his own organization but also all working men in the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois.

Featured speakers during the evening were First General Vice President John R. Stevenson; J. Earl Welch, president of the Illinois State Council; H. Mayne Stanton, executive secretary of the Builders Association of Chicago; Earl J. McMahon, president of



In the picture, from left to right, are Earl Welch, Earl McMahon, Jack Stevenson, guest of honor Henry J. Mock, Toastmaster Ted Kenney, Mayne Stanton, Stanley L. Johnson, and Msgr. F. Mock, brother to Henry.

the Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council; and Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the Illinois State Federation of the AFL-CIO.

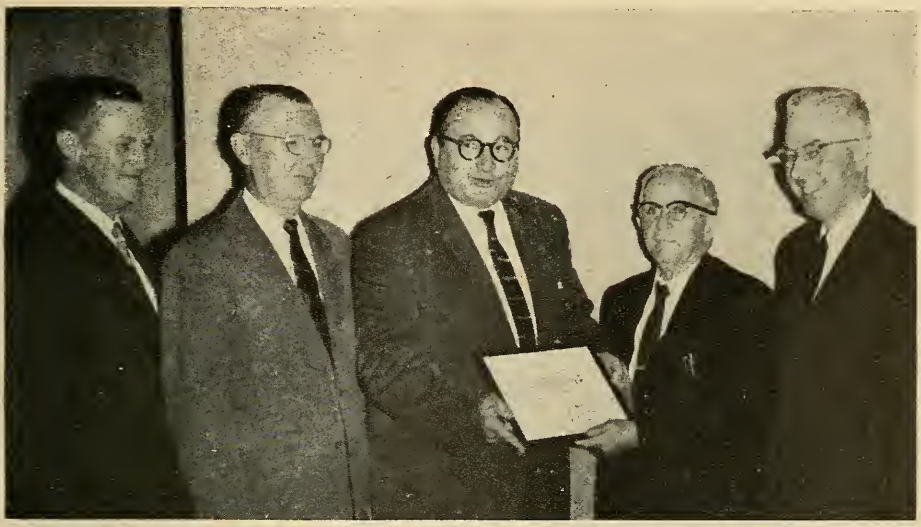
The Invocation was asked by Monsignor Ferdinand Mock, a brother of the guest of honor.

At the dinner a gold business card was presented to Brother Mock by First Vice President Stevenson on behalf of the Local Union. In addition, the union voted him the status of Business Representative Emeritus.

Few men have worked harder in the interests of the labor movement than Henry J. Mock. The good wishes of untold thousands of working people go with him in his retirement.

APPRENTICE BUREAU HONORS NASHVILLE MEMBER

The U. S. Department of Labor recently issued a certificate of meritorious service to John E. Gatlin of Nashville, Tennessee, Carpenter's Local 507. The certificate, signed by



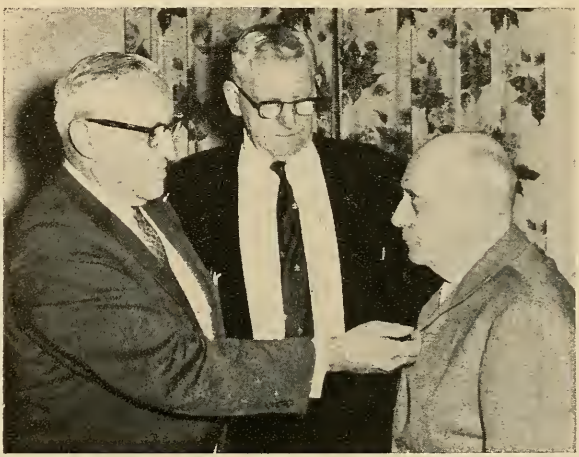
Pictured at Nashville, left to right: I. L. Sewell, business agent, Middle Tennessee District Council of Carpenters; Pat Meloan, chairman, Regional Staff Committee, U. S. Department of Labor; Harry M. Garrett, John E. Gatlin, and Stanton E. Smith, president, Tennessee AFL-CIO.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and BAT Director W. C. Christensen, commends Mr. Gatlin for his many years of service to the craft as Chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The certificate was presented by Harry M. Garrett, State Supervisor, BAT, U. S. Department of Labor.

CHICAGO LOCAL HONORS 50-YEAR MEMBER

Another milestone has come and gone for Local Union 434 of Chicago. The occasion was a meeting held in November, when another gold pin presentation was made, this time to honoree Nels Akerman who served the union long and well during 50 years of membership.

The occasion was also an opportunity for Brother Akerman and fellow members Leon Druse, business agent of Chicago District Council, and George McPhail, president of Local 434, to get together and talk about old days and the changes that time has wrought, both in the national and international scene and in the construction industry.



Pictured, from left to right, are: Leon Druse, George McPhail and Nels Akerman, the honored guest of the event.

Also brought out was the fact that between the three union brothers mentioned there is a total of close to 150 years of service—a record of which Local Union 434 can well be proud.

60th ANNIVERSARY DINNER GIVEN BY LOCAL 282

Late last year, Local Union No. 282, Jersey City, New Jersey, celebrated its 60th Anniversary with a dinner and social evening. A large attendance turned out to help the union mark another important milestone in its long and honorable career.

Feature of the evening was the presentation of Achievement Trophies to five old timers whose efforts over the years contributed much to the progress of the union.



Pictured are four of the five old time members of Local Union 282 who received Achievement Trophies from the union as tokens of esteem for fine records of continuous membership. From left to right they are: Harry Tompkins, Jr., Fred C. Russ, Fred Bollhardt and John Hansen. At the extreme right is John Lynch, president of the Local Union, who made the awards. He is holding the trophy of Julius Kustner who was unable to attend the dinner.

The brothers so honored were Harry Tompkins, Jr., whose membership dates back more than 46 years; Fred C. Russ, with 56 years of continuous membership; Fred Bollhardt, 46 years; John Hansen, 47 years, and Julius Kustner, 49 years.

The Achievement Trophies are gold statuettes mounted on a wooden base which bears a plaque outlining the service record of the member. They are sure to become cherished family heirlooms.

During the course of the evening a number of speakers recalled the long and often bitter struggles that the local union had to overcome in its march to its present pinnacle of success.

With the trophies awarded to the old timers went the good wishes of all the members in the area.

FIVE MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI LOCAL HONORED

Due respect was paid to five long-term Brotherhood members at a picnic a few months ago when Millwright Local Union No. 1454 of Cincinnati presented each with a pin, symbol of years of selfless service on behalf of the local union. One of the honorees, Walter Ernst, has served a total of 50 dedicated years, and the remaining four have had 25 years of membership apiece.



Shown in the picture as they took their place in the sun for the commemorative occasion are, from left to right, John Sper, 25 years; I. R. Wilkerson, 25; Walter Ernst, 50; Earl Malphrus, 25, and Charles Linville, 25.

MT. VERNON LOCAL CELEBRATES 70th BIRTHDAY

Local Union 493 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held its 70th Anniversary Celebration at the Turn Hall Restaurant, Mount Vernon, New York, on Saturday evening, October 24, 1959.

A fine turn-out of members of the Local as well as guests from other Local Unions throughout the county of Westchester were present. Mrs. John Reinheardt gave the Invocation.

Five who were honored for fifty consecutive years' membership in the Local were James Bennett, Thomas Donachie, Archie Kersalake, George Gredney and Andrew Hamilton. These brothers were awarded gold membership cards.

President John M. Alexander of Local Union 493 was presented a gold ring for his twenty-two years of faithful, cooperative service to the union. He had long served as vice president and, for the past seven years, as president.

Brother Donald Rose was awarded a silver ring for his seventeen straight years of service as warden.



Three of the five members recently awarded Gold Membership cards are pictured above, seated from left to right: James Bennett, Thomas Donachie, and Andrew Hamilton; seated to their left is Business Agent Joseph L. Corcione.

Standing, from left to right: Recording Secretary Chester Merola, President John Alexander, Treasurer and Chairman of the 70th Anniversary Celebration Nils Larson, and Vice President Anthony Vacca.

Treasurer Nils Larson, the dean of all officers, was given a gold watch by the Local for his 38 years as treasurer. Brother Larson served as chairman of the Dinner-Dance Committee, with Recording Secretary Chester Merola serving as Dinner-Dance Secretary and also chairman of the Souvenir Journal.

Other committee members were: Joseph L. Corcione, business agent of Local 493; President John Alexander; Vice President Anthony Vacca; Financial Secretary E. C. Barletta, trustees; Anthony Pellicrio, Dominvi Vitro, and Joseph Cioffi. Also: Sal Pelliccio, Harold Sparti, Donald Rose, Joseph Mottola, Robert Crentsberger, Julius Silano, Edward Stanley, Frank Masiello, John Reinheardt, Fred Bates, and Anthony Barletta.

A GREAT NIGHT FOR N. CALIFORNIA OLD TIMERS

Retired carpenters from 42 counties, the first to become eligible for annual pensions under the Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for Northern California, were honored at a Presentation Dinner, Monday, January 4, at 7:00 p.m. at the Elks Club, San Francisco.

Pension checks were awarded 79 members, among them four men who have served their union and industry for more than half a century, according to E. A. Brown of Santa Rosa, Trust Fund chairman.

Harry Pretty, 84, of 1823 Thomas Avenue, Fresno, is the oldest member and has been in Fresno Carpenters Local No. 701 for 56 years. Harry S. Lefholz, 81, of 43 May Lane, Los Altos, has been in Palo Alto Local No. 668 for the same length of time, and Enoch Rhodes of 4672 East Madison Avenue, Fresno, has also been a member with Pretty of Fresno Local No. 701 for 56 years. Adam Klingman of 724 42nd Street, Sacramento, has been in his Local No. 586 for 52 years.

Industry Co-chairman of the Fund is J. I. Hennessy of Oakland, who is Executive Secretary of the Associated Home Builders of Greater East Bay, Inc.

Members of the Dinner Committee included Paul Lofton of Stockton, Union Trustee from the San Joaquin District Council of Carpenters, and J. A. Stinson, Executive Secretary of the General Contractors and Builders Association of the East Bay.

Among the distinguished invited guests were: Joseph F. Cambiano, of San Francisco, 8th District General Executive Board member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL-CIO; John F. Henning, State Industrial Commissioner representing Governor Edmund G. Brown; C. R. Bartalini, of Oakland, State Council of Carpenters president; Fund Attorneys Thomas E. Stanton, for industry, and Charles P. Scully, for labor; Carroll Lynch, resident partner of Martin E. Segal & Co., actuaries and consultants to the Fund, and C. Bruce Sutherland, Fund Administrator.

THIRD CONSECUTIVE SOFTBALL TROPHY WON BY LOCAL 1050

During 1959 softball was kingpin among sports as far as local unions affiliated with the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia were concerned.

A large number of crack teams sponsored by various locals in the Council kept competition keen and interest high. The season's activities were marked with a sense of friendly competition and fair play. Those who witnessed the games agreed it was nip and tuck all the way through, with the outcome uncertain until the very end.

However, Local Union 1050 of Philadelphia emerged victor for the third consecutive year. The signal victory retired the league's revolving trophy.

Very fine teams were fielded by Local Union 1906 of Philadelphia, whose players finished second for the second straight year; and by Philadelphia Locals 122, 454 and 1856, and by Local 1462 of Bristol. All games are played under the watchful eyes of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Umpires Association.



Shown are four members of Local Union 1050 who participated in the Fourth Annual Banquet of the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia.

From left to right are: Financial Secretary Roger Parker, banquet manager; B. A. Sam Turco, president; Michael Cardisio, manager of the Local's championship team; and General Representative Ray Ginnetti, recording secretary and a member of the championship team.

Completion of the successful season was celebrated on November 27th at the Fourth Annual Banquet of the District Council Softball League, held at Palumbo's Restaurant in Philadelphia. Second General Vice President O. William Blaier, as honored guest and principal speaker of the evening, paid tribute to the Philadelphia Council and to its Educational Committee for their accomplishments in fostering friendship, mutual respect and unity of purpose among members of the District.

The large attendance at the banquet gave visible proof that the program is succeeding. Over 500 people, including members and their lovely wives, were on hand for the occasion.

Local Union 1050's team and bat boys were presented with sweaters from their Local in appreciation of their accomplishments.

Following the delicious dinner and the presentations, a very fine floor show was presented by the management of Palumbo's, generally recognized as one of the best night clubs in the East. A truly enjoyable evening was topped off with dancing.

The Metropolitan District Council's plans for 1960 include a new revolving trophy to be placed in competition. Already, several more teams have been pledged by Locals that did not participate in 1959. So it looks as if the new year will be a banner year, not only for the sports-minded but for each individual Brotherhood member as well, all of whom will surely reap the benefit of the fellowship program inaugurated by the Council.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 375

Power Tools.—The time is here when the field carpenter can compete, on a legitimate basis, with the mill carpenter. There are, of course, many things that the mills can do that the field carpenter, as a rule, can not do. Therefore, the competition that is mentioned here, will not hurt the mill-

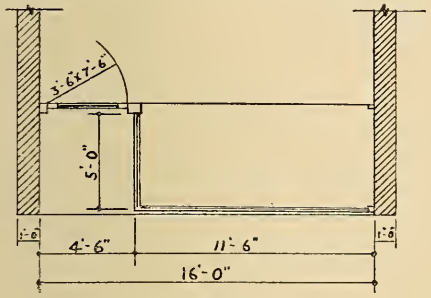


Fig. 1

worker, while it does help the field carpenter. Properly equipped with power tools, the use of wood will hold its own. For instance, a few weeks before this writing, a neighbor with power tools literally used scrap lumber and built two stair rails for his basement stair. The newel rails and spindles were all made of material that without power tools would have been discarded as scraps. The same carpenter, when he built his home shaped all of the outside finishing material that he needed, and

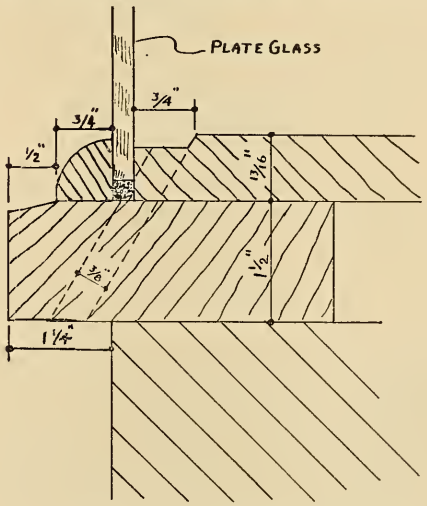


Fig. 2

did a great many other things with his power tools, in the interest of economy. He had this advantage: He got just what he wanted, since he made the things the way he wanted them—result, a well appearing home that is different, because many of the features are the product of his own originality.

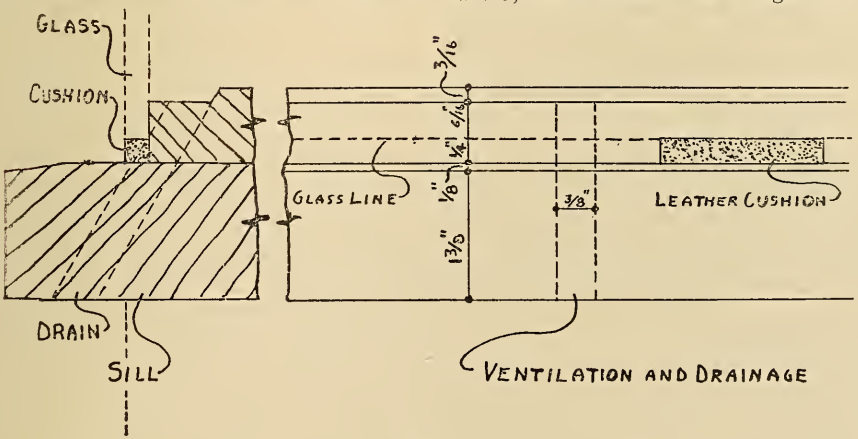


Fig. 3

A Simple, Small Store Front.—Fig. 1 shows a plan of a very simple front for a little store. The entrance is placed to one side, for two reasons: First, it leaves all of the display space in one piece; and

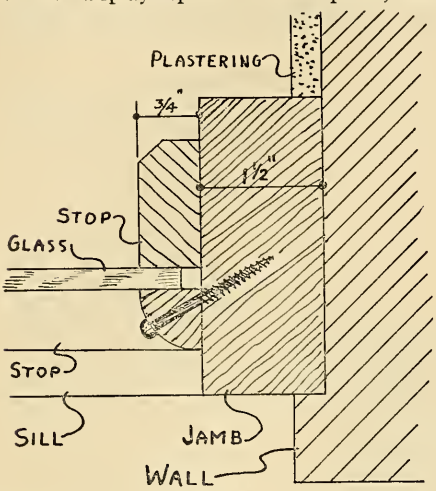


Fig. 4

second, this arrangement is more economical than placing the door at the center, which is frequently done.

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All Wood Setting for Plate Glass.—It is not often that one sees all-wood settings for show windows, but in this case the windows are small, and that makes wood practical, and at the same time economical. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of a simple wood setting for plate glass. This construction is not new. The sill projects 1¼ inches beyond the face of the wall on which it rests.

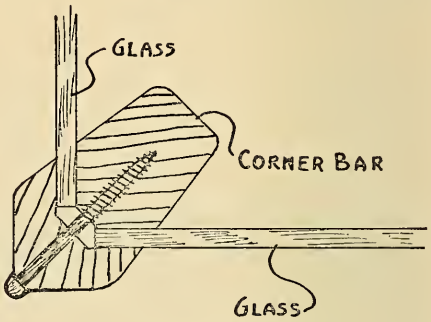


Fig. 5

The glass rests on a leather cushion, and is held in place with a quarter-round. On the inside of the glass, a small gutter is shown—the slanting dotted lines indicate holes bored for draining off water that might come into the gutter due to condensation on the plate glass. The holes should be bored at intervals from 12 to 24 inches, depending on the amount of water that will come into the gutter. If the air in the room is dry, there will be little condensation, but

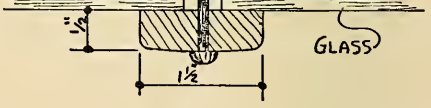


Fig. 6

if there is a large amount of humidity in the air, then the window condensation will be increased accordingly. Fig. 3, to the left, shows the same cross section, with the glass indicated by the dotted lines and the quarter-round stop omitted. Here the leather cushion is pointed out—the drain is also pointed out, which again is indicated by dotted lines. To the right we have a face view of what is shown to the left. Here are pointed out the glass line, the leather

cushion, and the hole for ventilation and drainage. Study these drawings with what is shown by Fig. 2.

Side Jamb.—Fig. 4 gives a section of the side jamb, showing the glass, inside and outside stops, the sill, wall, and plastering. It should be noted that the outside stops, which are common quarter-rounds, are fastened with round-head screws. This makes it possible for the workman to give the glass just a little play—that is, to prevent the stop from holding the glass too tight. When these stops are put on with nails, it becomes difficult to loosen them if the nail draws the stop too tight to the glass, often resulting in cracks.

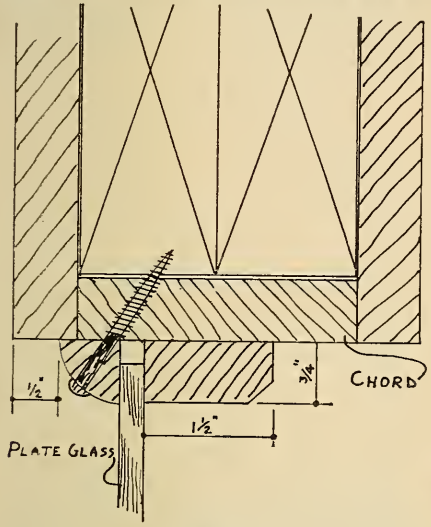


Fig. 7

Corner and Division Bars.—What we are showing by Figs. 5, 6, and 10, are sections of bars made of wood, because the show windows for this little store front are small. The wood used for these bars should be stout wood that will not split easily—perhaps white oak or its equal would fill the requirements. The two parts, the inside and the outside, can easily be shaped with a power tablesaw. These two parts are fastened together with round-head screws. For these screws holes should be bored, full size for the outside part. For the inside part of the bar, the holes should be small enough to give the threads of the screws ample anchorage. It should be remembered that the purpose of using screws is to make

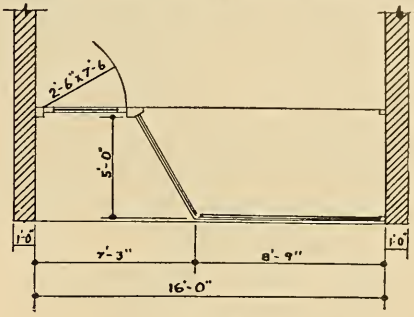


Fig. 8

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possible proper gauging of the pressure on the glass. The dimensional figures shown

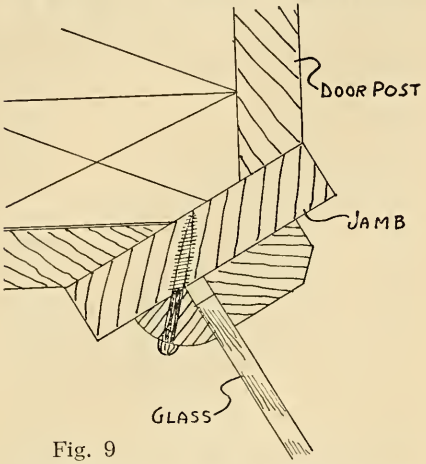


Fig. 9

by Fig. 6, should also be applied, respectively, to Figs. 5 and 10.

Fig. 7 shows the chord in part, and the setting for the glass, which is practically the same as what is shown by Fig. 4.

Another Plan.—Fig. 8 shows a plan that is the same as what is shown by Fig. 1, with one exception—the glass to the left is set at a 30-degree angle. Fig. 9 shows the relationship of the jamb, at this angle, with the door post, while Fig. 10 shows the angle bar.

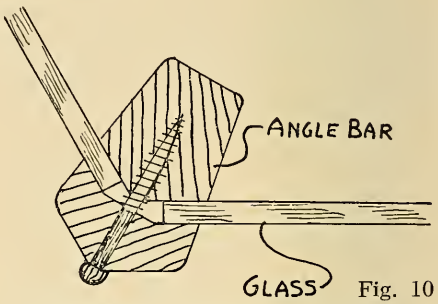
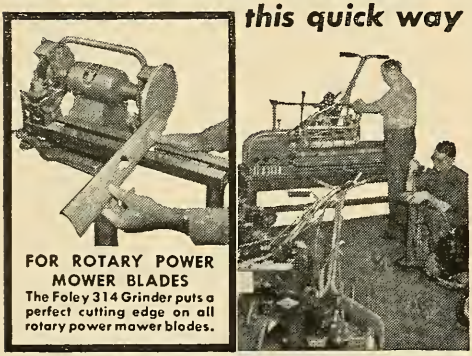


Fig. 10

It should be noted that in this lesson we are showing the simplest of store fronts, and because the windows are small, we are showing all-wood settings. The joints and concealed surfaces of all-wood settings should be well painted before they are put in place, while the exposed parts should also be properly painted. If this work is painstakingly done, small show windows with wood settings will be substantial and will have a pleasing appearance.

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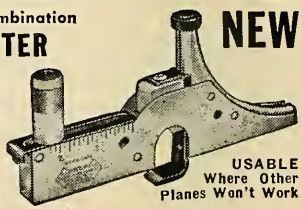


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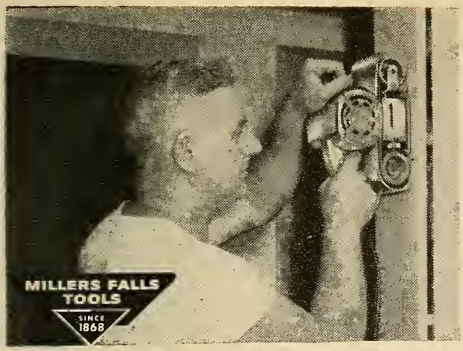


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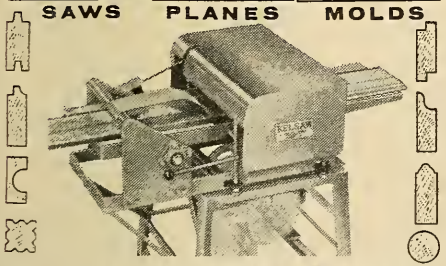
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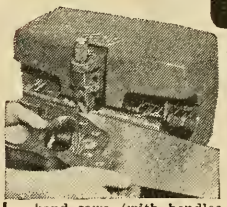
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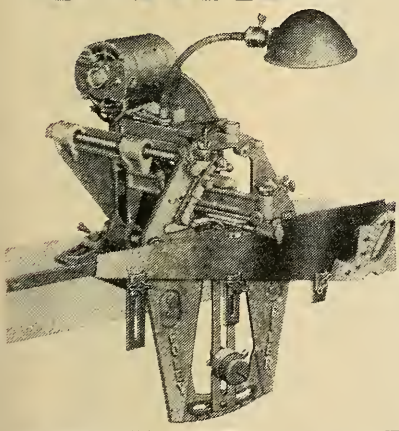
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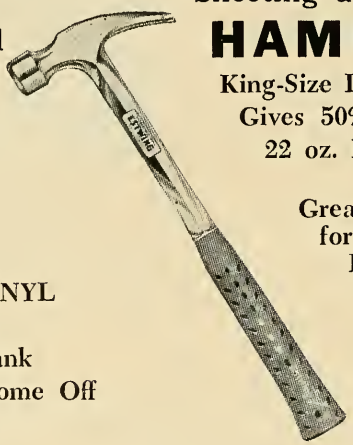
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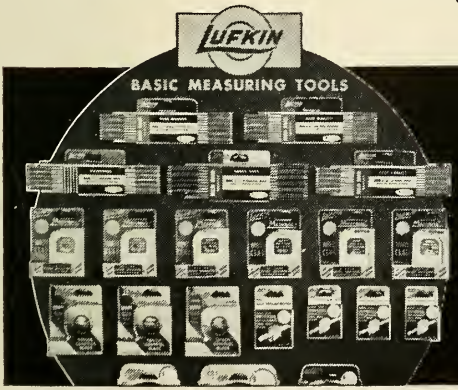
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Only the best wood rules merit this seal

Lufkin Red Ends are the favorite extension rules of practical workers everywhere. Take the X46, for example. You can *see* its quality . . . its natural wood finish, brass extension slide and bold, black markings. You can *hear* it in the decisive "snap" of joints and strike plates.

You'll find *four* Red Ends on the Lufkin Turnover Target at your hardware store . . . one to fit *your* job.



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LUFKIN "TARGET"
where your hardware man displays his finest measuring tools.

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AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MARCH, 1960



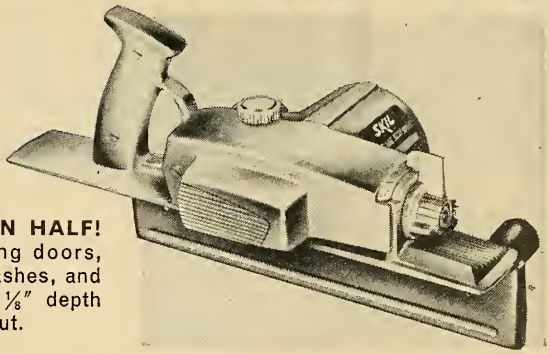
Slums

and what they do to People are a national disgrace



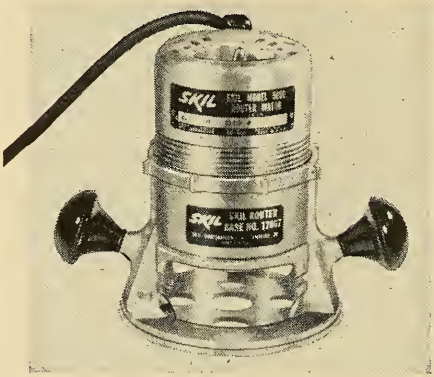
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New low cost SKIL Plane



CUTS PLANING TIME IN HALF! Easy-to-handle when fitting doors, screens, windows, storm sashes, and edging cabinet work. Has 1/8" depth adjustments, 2 3/8" width of cut.

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☐ Please send me FREE catalog on SKIL power tools.

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 3

MARCH, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Which Way Business Ethics? - - - - 7

Recent disclosures of questionable practices in TV, advertising, drugs, and food processing raise the all-important question, what responsibility does business have toward the general public as a by-product of making money? A century ago, "let the buyer beware" was the motto of all business. Is this attitude making a comeback?

British Woodworkers Aim For Security - - 10

Finlay C. Allan, assistant to General President Hutcheson, outlines some of his impressions of the British construction industry and the part the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers is playing in building a good life for our carpenter brothers across the Atlantic. Mr. Allan visited the Society late last year as part of an assignment dedicated to strengthening bonds between the Society and our Brotherhood.

Dick Gray Resigns - - - - - - - 15

After 17 years of outstanding service, Dick Gray finds it necessary to resign his post as president of the Building and Construction Trades Department. A four-man committee, which includes General President Hutcheson, seeks a successor.

Anti-Unionism Crosses Into Canada - - 20

Canadian unionists face the same kind of legislative opposition that brought about Landrum-Griffin and right-to-work laws in the United States. But Canadian unions are fighting back intelligently and effectively.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

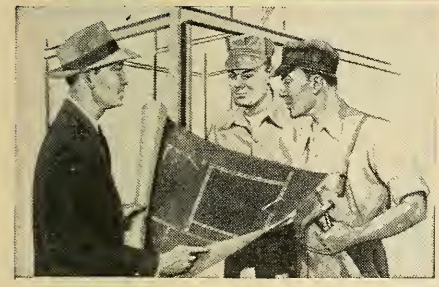
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Chicago Technical College
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Chicago 16, Illinois

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Address _____ Occupation_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____



Only the best wood rules merit this seal

LUFKIN RED END QUALITY ®

Lufkin Red Ends are the favorite extension rules of practical workers everywhere. Take the X46, for example. You can *see* its quality . . . its natural wood finish, brass extension slide and bold, black markings. You can *hear* it in the decisive "snap" of joints and strike plates.

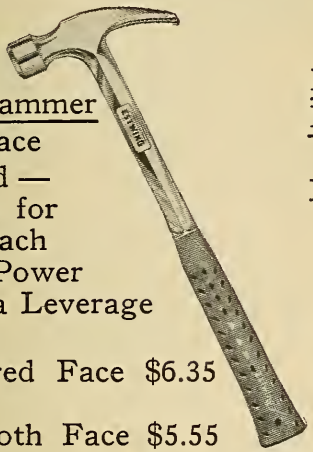
You'll find *four* Red Ends on the Lufkin Turnover Target at your hardware store . . . one to fit *your* job.



always look for the
LUFKIN "TARGET"
where your hardware man displays his finest measuring tools.

New ESTWING TOOLS
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New
King-Size
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Extra Reach
Extra Power
Extra Leverage



E3-22SM
Scored Face $6.35
E3-22S
Smooth Face $5.55

New
Lath
Hatchet
with
Replaceable Blade
The Perfect Tool
for Installing
Rock-Lath



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Extra Blades
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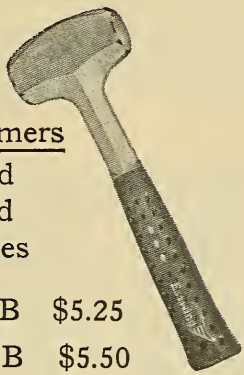
New
Drywall
Hammer



Installs
Sheetrock Perfectly

E3-11 $6.50

New
Drilling Hammers
for all hand
drilling - and
1001 other uses



B3-2LB $5.25
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All — One-Piece Forged Solid Steel
Strongest Construction Known—Unbreakable

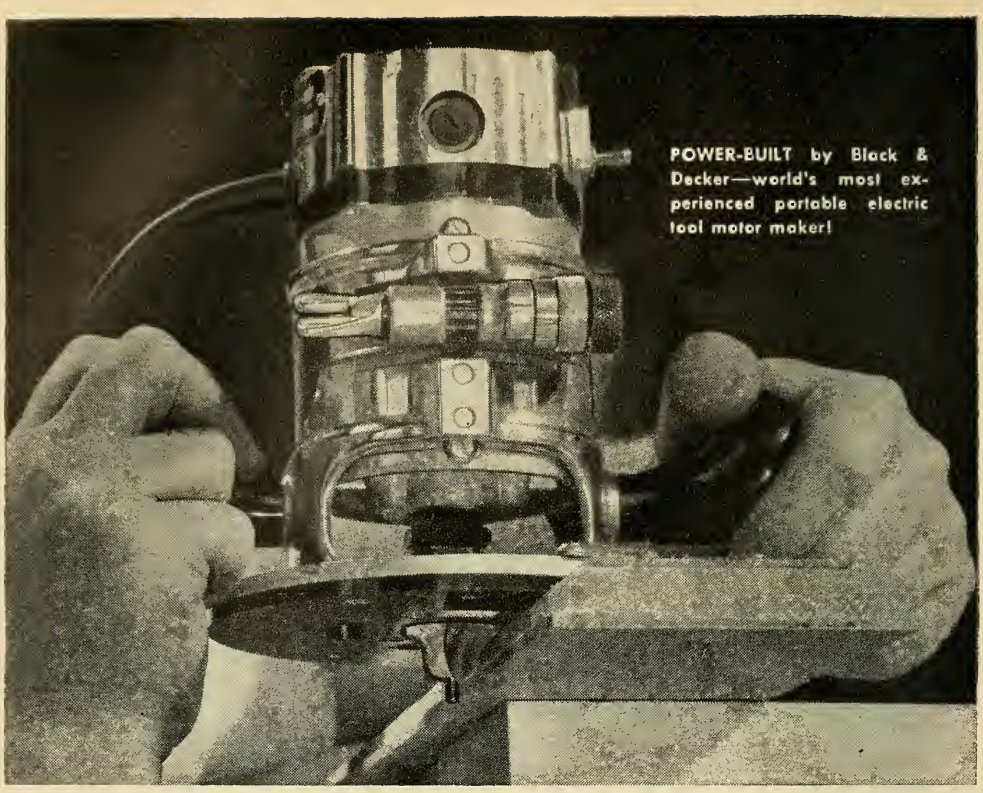
Plus — Exclusive Nylon-Vinyl Deep Cushion Grip
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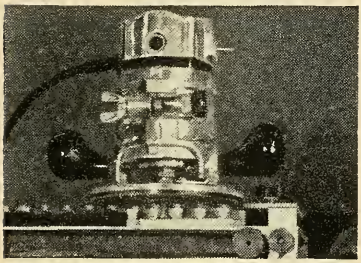
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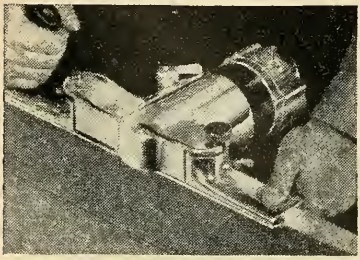
"Mark of the Skilled"

Estwing Mfg. Co. Dept C-3 Rockford, Ill.





B&D DOVETAIL KIT gives you everything to equip Router for making dovetail joints in wood from 7/16" to 1" thick.



B&D ¾ HP H.D. ROUTER-PLANE KIT has Heavy-Duty Router, Router-Plane Attachment, Straight and Circular Guide for Router.

Famous name in power, finest handling Router!

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50th YEAR

See "Tools-Electric" Yellow Pages for Service & Sales

Black & Decker®

QUALITY POWER TOOLS

Which Way Business Ethics?

★ ★ ★

THE Congressional investigations of TV and the drug industry continue making headlines. The Kefauver Committee digs up new evidence of fantastic markups in tranquilizers, and the Harris Committee is just scratching the surface in its probings of "payola" in the record business.

But for all the headlines that the drug and TV investigations are making, a quiet and relatively unpublicized struggle now going on between the Federal Trade Commission and advertising agencies ultimately may determine how much protection the general public can expect from shady business practices. In recent weeks the FTC has issued a number of complaints against prominent TV advertisers. The FTC charges that real sandpaper is not used in the tests showing a safety razor scraping a piece of sandpaper clean after lathering with a canned shaving cream. It also maintains that some of the filter "tests" used by cigarette companies are phony; that Brand X aluminum foil is deliberately torn; that the "flavor buds" bragged about by a margarine maker are artificial.

In reprisal, some of the advertising agencies are attacking FTC right and left. Some agencies are taking full page newspaper ads of their own to blister FTC for interfering with what they call "imaginative selling." Behind the scenes, tremendous pressure is being exerted on the government to call off the FTC dogs.

Like the FTC, the Pure Food and Drug Administration is getting behind-the-scene lumps from food processors because it dared to condemn tainted cranberries last fall and protest the use of hormone preparations in the fattening of chickens for the broiler market. Some processors seem to think it is un-American for government agencies to demand that food products be free of injurious chemicals and cancer-prone preparations.

All this brings up a logical question: which way business morality?

The drug investigations showed unmerciful price gouging of people least able to pay—the sick and the infirm. The TV probings uncovered rigged quizzes and widespread payola. FTC protests against misleading and downright untruthful advertising evoke cries of Gestapoism from the advertising agencies doing the deceiving. The Food and Drug ban on foodstuffs treated with dangerous agents sets up a hue and cry for scalps in the administrative agency. Added together these things do not present a very pretty picture of the level of ethics prevailing in business.

Apparently other people have asked the question, "Whither business ethics?" because several publications recently have commented on the subject. One was a publication of the National Industrial Conference Board; the other was a pamphlet compiled by the School of Business at Indiana University from opinions expressed by businessmen themselves.

The words in both pieces were fancy and involved, and perhaps we misinterpreted some of them, but the conclusion we reached after reading each of them is that the most impor-

tant responsibility of business managers is to make money.

Certainly there is no quarrel with the proposition that business should make money. But if making money is to be the one and only goal of business there is small hope for survival of the free enterprise system.

Away back in the middle years of the last century, the philosophy of business was that anything goes so long as it is profitable. Many businessmen considered the ideal wage a wage that was high enough to provide the worker with sufficient food to keep him going, and strong enough to do his job; more than that would only lead to drunkenness, idleness and mischief. Before there were unions most business enterprises operated on this theory.

With the appearance of unions, the picture was gradually changed. Employes gained some rights and privileges. Companies sought to establish reputations for integrity, honesty and fair dealing. Are we now coming around the full circle, when making money again becomes the be-all and end-all of business, and to hell with employes, dealers, and the general public?

All the questionable practices we have named above resulted in extra profits for the people involved. Are the practices, therefore, to be condoned? Are the men who instigated them to be looked up to as successful, admirable business managers? If making money is to be the sole measuring stick, then certainly the answer must be "yes."

However, we cannot believe that business ethics has retrogressed so far so fast. Many companies must believe that their prime responsibility is to put out a product or service so good that people will buy it at a profitable price year in and year out. Some of them must feel they owe an obligation to the community they grew up in, even if competitors pull up stakes, lock, stock and barrel, to move to greener, low wage pastures. Some must even have a sense of responsibility and obligation to the employes who helped them grow over the years.

But the payola boys, the drum beaters who call outright prevaricating "imaginative selling," the supersalesmen who employ call girls, set a pace that eventually may force all others to descend to their class. That is why the nation needs to ask itself the question, "Which way business ethics?"

And there are those who insist that unions, too, are falling prey to the "success at any price" philosophy. Is this assumption valid? Of course a few chiselers were found in responsible positions in two or three unions. In their fast-buck operations these union officials took a page from the book of many so-called business tycoons. They put a fast buck ahead of loyalty or principle.

But wrongdoers in labor were surprisingly small in number. By innuendo and implication the McClellan Committee besmirched the names of many honest union officials. However, the number actually caught with a hand in the till could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Certainly payola, chiseling and under-the-table deals touched only a very few organizations.

Where organized labor may be subject to some finger pointing is in the slot machine concept of unionism that has been allowed to grow up in the minds of too many union members—you put in so many pennies per year in union dues and drag out so many dollars in wage increases and fringe benefits.

Wages, of course, are important, but wages are not the only benefits members receive from unions. Most union members would get full value received for their union dues if they never got a penny in increased wages.

Actually, the labor movement is the only effective force working for the general welfare of the working man. Most people will agree that the Forand Bill (which would establish medical services for retired workers as a part of Social Security) is a good thing. Who other than labor is actually fighting for this bill? The churches? The lodges? The bowling clubs? The Rotary clubs? Here and there one of these organizations may be plugging for the bill, but, by and large, most of them do not even know it exists. Labor is providing nine-tenths of the strength behind the measure.

The same is true in the fields of better housing, more schools, greater safety, more realistic unemployment insurance, a higher minimum wage, etc. All these things are beneficial to the working man; and the labor movement is the only effectively organized force fighting for them. When we achieve them the lion's share of the credit must go to organized labor.

In addition to these items of national import, many unions provide benefit programs for their members. They operate credit unions and recreational programs; they sponsor health plans and fellowship parties; they maintain homes for aged members and benefit programs to help the less fortunate.

Added together, these things make a union card a bargain if no wage increases were involved. But too few union members realize this fact because they have never thought the matter through.

Business may feel its prime responsibility to be the making of money by any means not strictly illegal. But the vast bulk of the labor movement considers service to the membership the only excuse for its existence. Wages may be a part of that service, but only a part. And to the extent that organized labor forgets that wages are only a part, it makes a grave mistake.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS COMING FROM?

Ten years from now there must be thirteen and a half million more jobs than there are today if full employment is to be achieved.

The nation's total work force, now estimated at seventy-three and a half million, will grow to eighty-seven million by 1970, predicts a new Department of Labor pamphlet entitled "Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's." This increase of thirteen and a half million represents a 20% growth in the size of our work force.

In view of the fact automation is eliminating jobs nearly as fast as new workers are entering the work force, a better title for the pamphlet might be "Where Are The Jobs Coming From?"

This, however, seems not to be the major concern of the Department. In fact, the Department seems to be more worried about how industry will be able to recruit enough workers to man all jobs adequately.

In releasing the booklet, Secretary of Labor Mitchell said the changes in the labor force will "require a major overhaul in the employment policies of many businesses."

"Employers who do not abandon policies against hiring workers because of age, sex, race, religion or nationality, or because they may be handicapped in some way, may have real trouble finding enough workers in the decade ahead," Mitchell warned.

(Note: "Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's" may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents a copy.)

British Woodworkers Aim For Security



By FINLAY C. ALLAN, Assistant to the General President

THE ties between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers are both long-standing and close.

Over the years the two organizations have worked together closely on many matters affecting the welfare of building trades workers throughout the world. A substantial number of our members once held Society membership before migrating to the U. S. or Canada.

Therefore, I was very happy when General President Hutcheson assigned me, late last year, to visit the Amalgamated Society to discuss mutual problems and further cement these fraternal ties. Several months previously, Mr. E. Stan Taylor, an executive council member of the Society, visited our General Office for the same purpose.

My visit to the Society was a rewarding and instructive experience. The resident officers of the Society were courteous and patient in briefing me on the problems confronting British carpenters and the steps the Society is taking to solve them. I also was given an opportunity to visit a number of typical construction projects.

I feel that the impressions I gained of the construction industry in Britain and the operating methods of the Amalgamated Society may be of some interest to our own members—particularly those who once may have held membership.

Generally speaking, construction in England is booming. I visited one project in London employing some 2800 building tradesmen. The project is a 26 story layout undertaken by the Shell Oil Company. It consists of office building, stores, theatres, and underground parking facilities to accommodate 1500 cars.

In general, I found that construction methods used in England are very similar to ours except that self-supporting tubular scaffolding is used to a greater degree. The exterior of this entire job was scaffolded to its full height, and all trades used the scaffolding when necessary and will continue to do so until the job is completed.

The head safety engineer, a carpenter by trade, escorted me through the entire project. It appeared to me that safety is given a great deal of emphasis in English construction, and employers seem to cooperate enthusiastically in the prevention of job accidents.

Housing, in particular, appeared to be very active in the British Isles. I was taken to an apartment project being constructed for the London County Council, consisting of a great many apartment buildings—some of them 18 stories high. The structures are of reinforced concrete, and the exterior walls are pre-cast concrete, with exposed aggregate finish in white calcined flint, supported on rails bolted to the structure. All exterior windows and balconies have been de-

signed so that maintenance and repainting can be done without the need of exterior scaffolding. Most buildings contain 68 2-bedroom apartments.

From London I traveled to Wakefield, a town of approximately 60,000 population located 200 miles north of London in a coal mining district. Here, too, work appeared to be good for building tradesmen. I noticed a good deal of store modernization. The self-serve system of our chain stores seems to be invading much of England.

From Wakefield I traveled to Thurso, at the northern tip of Scotland. A new fast breeder reactor atomic plant was put into operation while I was there. A housing project for the personnel necessary to operate the plant was under construction in the area. Many of the houses were what we would call 2 story duplex homes. The exterior walls were constructed of cement blocks, over which a coating of rough cement, plaster, or stucco was applied. Dry wall was used almost exclusively in the interior. It is my opinion that these apartments and homes are well constructed. However, they lack some of the modern conveniences and appliances that we are accustomed to in the United States.

For all the housing activity in the British Isles, I failed to see any large scale, speculative single-home building. A large number of single homes were under construction, but as far as I could find out, practically all of them were being custom built. Speculative building apparently is not popular in the British Isles.

As to working conditions in the British construction industry, the 44-hour week seems to prevail rather generally. The hourly rate is approximately 70c an hour. I found that overtime is the general rule rather than the exception. I was also surprised to learn that incentive pay, or a bonus system, prevails on a good deal of heavy construction such as the aforementioned Shell Oil Company project. I was told that the building tradesmen on this job average $17 per week bonus pay above the basic hourly rate.

Wages and working conditions are negotiated on a nationwide basis through the machinery of the National Joint Board for the Building Industry which, as the name implies, is made up of representatives from management and labor. Although some local variations are permitted under unusual conditions, generally speaking all building tradesmen work under the same basic agreement.

The basic journeyman rate for all crafts is 4s. 6d. (61.6c). However, the wage rate is tied to the retail price index. The 61.6c rate is based on a retail price index of 100. For every two points the index goes up, wages are increased ½d. (about ½c). Currently, the index was high enough to bring the basic rate up to about 70c per hour.

On top of the basic rate, there is a rather complicated scale of premium pay. This amounts to about 6.6c per hour for work assignments involving discomfort, inconvenience, or risk (high work, underground, wet, or dirty work). Premium pay also prevails on assignments involving extra skill or responsibility. Several other regulations provide for premium pay for work requiring extra know-how, effort, or inconvenience.

A particularly interesting feature of the working rules is the tool allowance provision. British carpenters receive a tool allowance of about 4.4c per day to compensate for wear and tear, loss, and other hazards that con-

struction work entails for tools. A shift differential of 5.5c per hour also seems to be standardized.

The work week varies slightly from district to district and according to seasons. However, 44 to 46½ hours, including a half day Saturday, seems to be standard. Overtime rates are figured at 1¼ times the regular rate for the first 2 hours, and then from 1½ to 2 times as the overtime mounts up.

Other features of the British system I found interesting were vacations, national holidays, and pay for lost time. Annual vacations and public holidays with pay are covered by agreements. The agreements set up a centralized fund to provide paid vacations and holiday pay for workers of the building and civil engineering contracting industries. Although the bookkeeping is done separately for vacations and for paid holidays, the administration is handled in the same way.

Each worker is given a book which he deposits with his current employer, who credits him weekly with his allotted time. If the worker goes to a new employer he takes his book with him.

When the benefits fall due, the worker is paid by his current employer, who in turn is reimbursed by the central fund.

Each worker receives a two-week vacation with pay equal to his weekly allotted sum, times the number of weeks he has been employed. Holidays vary from locality to locality, but a worker's holiday pay is determined by the credit he accumulates in covered employment.

An especially interesting feature of the British agreement is the clause covering pay for lost time. A currently employed worker who loses time because of bad weather, breakdown, lack of materials, etc., is paid for half the time lost, or a guaranteed weekly minimum of 32 hours' pay. However, he must be present and ready to work during his normal hours, and must be willing to perform any other building trades work of which he is capable, or accept employment on another site where work is available.

Travel pay also is covered by the agreement. The general purpose of the travel clause is: a. To pay a worker for his time (one way) spent in traveling to a job site beyond the normal working area. Such pay is at straight time. b. To pay him for any expenses, fares and lodgings incurred in traveling outside of his normal area. The lodging allowance is 8s. ($1.12 per night).

Working conditions are spelled out rather precisely in the agreement. The agreement contains a code covering conditions of work in regard to shelter from bad weather, accommodations for clothing and meals, washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, first aid, etc.

All in all, it seemed to me that conditions of work are spelled out quite broadly in the agreement, and the British workers have ample protection from over-zealous bosses and the normal hazards of construction work.

Apprenticeship is also administered by the National Joint Council of the Building Industry through a Joint Apprenticeship Board. This national board sets standards, supervises the general plan, and serves as an appeal board from decisions of the regional joint apprenticeship committees. All crafts are covered by the one plan.

Wage rates and working conditions of apprentices are regulated by the National Joint Council. Wage rates for apprentices are expressed as a percentage of journeyman pay, and are grad-

uated according to the age of the apprentices. The apprentice pay rate ranges from 25% at age 15 to 87½% at age 20. The period of apprenticeship is 5 years. This may be reduced by one year by the completion of a "full pre-apprenticeship course," or by two years by completing "whole time senior day course of not less than two years."

Attendance at technical classes is required until age 18. Employers pay class fees and pay the apprentice rate for time spent in class. Apprenticeship may begin at 15 or 16 (depending on the region) with a 6 month probation period. The apprentice must finish his training between his 20th and 21st birthday, although some exceptions may be made by the committee in unusual circumstances.

An agreement between the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (workers) spells out the manner in which disputes must be handled. The agreement binds the parties to try to jointly prevent work stoppage and to expedite the resumption of work when a stoppage does occur, pending reference of the dispute to an appropriate conciliation board.

The agreement outlines the various steps a dispute must follow, starting at the local level and carrying on through the regional machinery to the national level. A Joint Emergency Dispute Commission is the highest tribunal to which a dispute can be appealed. Such a commission makes a report with recommendations to the National Executive Committee, which may approve or disapprove, in whole or in part.

If both parties on the committee approve, the decision is put into effect. If not, further and indefinite steps are provided for, but no final or binding decision can be imposed on anyone.

As I mentioned before, safety regulations are spelled out rather comprehensively in a safety code. A Chief Inspector of Factories is charged with the responsibility for policing the regulations. The code provides that any contractor who normally employs 50 persons or more at one time must appoint an experienced worker to supervise general safety and ensure that all work is done in accordance with the prescribed regulation.

The safety regulations cover everything from lighting to safety nets and dust.

All in all, I gained the impression that British construction workers are well protected in all areas: job hazards; lost time through bad weather, breakdowns, etc.; and excessive work loads.

By our standards, British wage scales appear to be low, but traditionally Old World unions have concentrated more on security than on hourly rates. In the area we term "fringe benefits" the British carpenters have built a solid program that affords them a considerable degree of protection against the hazards and uncertainties of building trades work. Many of the protections the British building tradesmen enjoy we also have achieved since the war: health and welfare plans, paid vacations, paid national holidays, pensions, etc.

Altogether, it appeared to me that our British brothers have built a satisfactory way of life for themselves. It must be appreciated, of course, that the British standard of living does not include some of the appliances and gadgets the average American working family seems to think normal and necessary.

I found the officers of the Amalgamated Society to be keen, dedicated,

hard working trade unionists. They extended me every consideration and courtesy. General Secretary G. F. Smith and Assistant General Secretary W. J. Martin were very cooperative in arranging visits to construction projects for me.

I also had the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with Sir Richard Coppock, president of the National Building Trades Council, whom I had previously met at an ILO conference in Rome in 1949, and at a Building Trades Convention in Hamburg in 1953. During my stay in London, the executive council of the National Building Trades Council was in session. I was invited to pay them a visit and the executive council recessed while I was introduced.

Since the Executive Council of the Society was also in session while I was there, I had an opportunity to meet all Council members.

I found the district members of the Council—J. C. Hill, First District; E. Stan Taylor, Second District; J. H. Mills, Third District; J. Youngs, Fourth District; and G. I. Brinham, Fifth District—to be informed and cooperative building trades workers. From them I learned a great deal about the aims and ideals of the British labor movement.

If there is any particular section of the world that truthfully can be designated the "cradle" of trade unionism, I believe that section is England. Industrialization advanced faster in England than in any other nation during the previous century. Consequently, British workers faced the ills of an industrial society long before most other workers did.

From the time of the Tolpuddle martyrs, British workers have been diligently building a union structure capable of providing workers safety, security, and a decent living standard in a highly impersonal social and economic structure.

It was obvious to me that the Amalgamated Society is working in this great tradition. Regardless of the obstacles and challenges that may lie ahead, I am sure the Society can be counted on to continue fighting the good fight for a better tomorrow for all workers in general and building tradesmen in particular.

I certainly appreciate the opportunity General President Hutcheson gave me to enhance my knowledge of the Amalgamated Society and the program it is pushing for the well-being of its members and the safety and security of the nation.

APPRENTICESHIP STAMP MERITS SUPPORT

All the people connected with apprenticeship training in Idaho—in cooperation with the State AFL-CIO—have undertaken a campaign to persuade the Post Office Dept. to issue a special commemorative stamp as a tribute to the whole concept of apprenticeship training.

The idea is an excellent one. And the Idaho people already have an appropriate design. Several years ago they drew up a windshield sticker bearing the legend "Apprenticeship (is) The Nucleus Of Craftsmanship." The design is attractive and the message is appropriate. It would make an attractive and eye-catching postage stamp.

Commemorative stamps have been issued on behalf of causes far less worthy than apprenticeship training. There is no logical reason why this important phase of our industrial life shouldn't get the same kind of recognition. Untold thousands of people in many walks of life devote long and dedicated hours to promoting apprenticeship training. The only reward involved is the satisfaction of seeing young men develop themselves both as craftsmen and as disciplined human beings.

Already we have sent letters boosting the idea of an apprenticeship stamp to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of Labor. We sincerely hope that all readers who believe in the principles of apprenticeship training will do likewise.

Dick Gray Resigns

★ ★

AFTER some 17 years of outstanding service, Richard J. (Dick) Gray last month resigned his post as president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Brother Gray tendered his resignation at the Department's Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach to become effective March 1.

Brother Gray became acting president of the Department in 1943. Three years later he became its permanent president. Consequently fate tagged him to guide the destinies of the Department through some of the most turbulent years in its history.

During his tenure in office the concluding campaigns of World War II were fought. Wage freeze and manpower regulations were at their height. Then came the readjustment years of peace, complicated by materials shortages and the rise of anti-union hysteria. The Korean War brought new wage controls and government restrictions. Mergers added additional problems.

Through all these trials and tribulations Brother Gray conducted himself in a statesmanlike manner. At every turn in the road he fought unceasingly to protect the best interests of the people he represented.

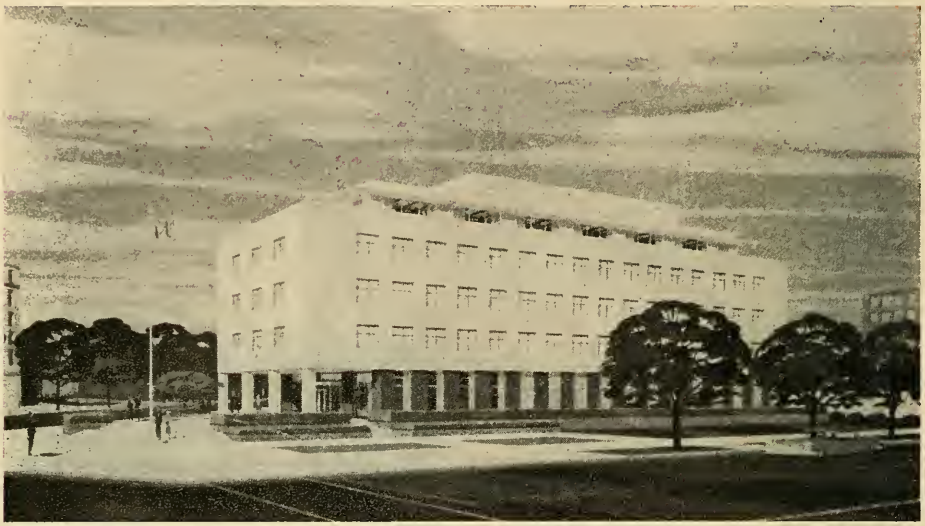
He haunted the corridors of the House and Senate Office Buildings to acquaint Congressmen with the injustices that were accruing to building trades workers through government edicts. He fought passage of the Taft-Hartley Act to the bitter end, and not a man on Capitol Hill could say that he did not know how strongly the Building Trades Department opposed the Landrum Bill of last year. In every crisis for the labor movement Dick Gray was in the thick of things, swinging with both hands.



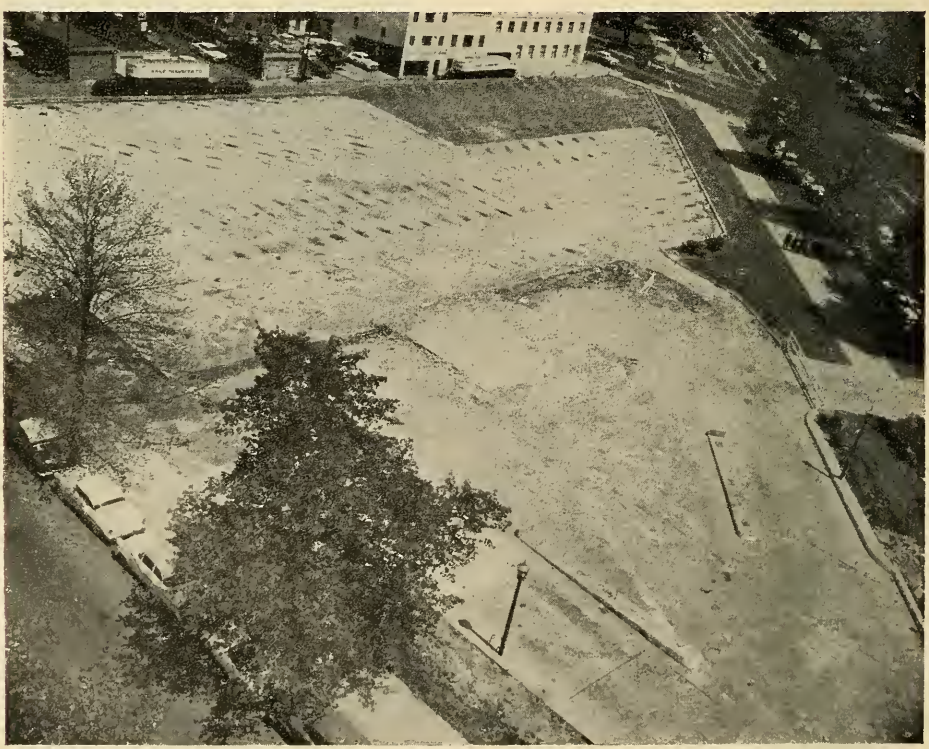
His resignation was accepted with regret by the Executive Council. A four-man administrative committee was named by the council to select a successor to Mr. Gray. The committee consists of Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President of our Brotherhood; Peter T. Schoemann, head of the Plumbers; Gordon Freeman, president of the Electrical Workers; and Peter Fosco, secretary-treasurer of the Laborers.

The very best wishes of the entire labor movement, and especially the building trades union, go to Dick Gray on the occasion of his retirement.

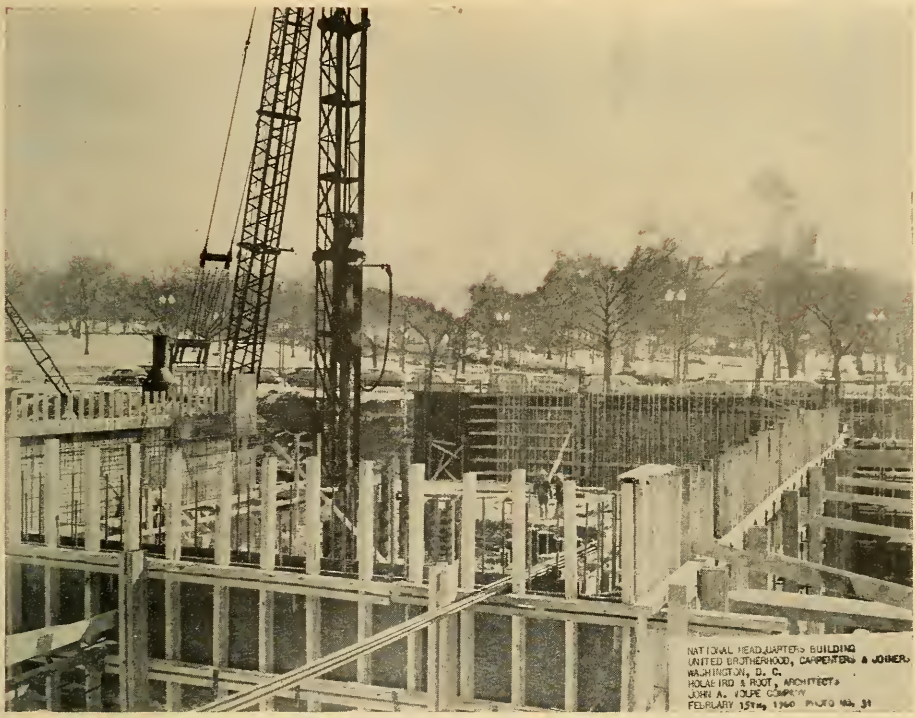
OUR NEW HOME TAKES SHAPE



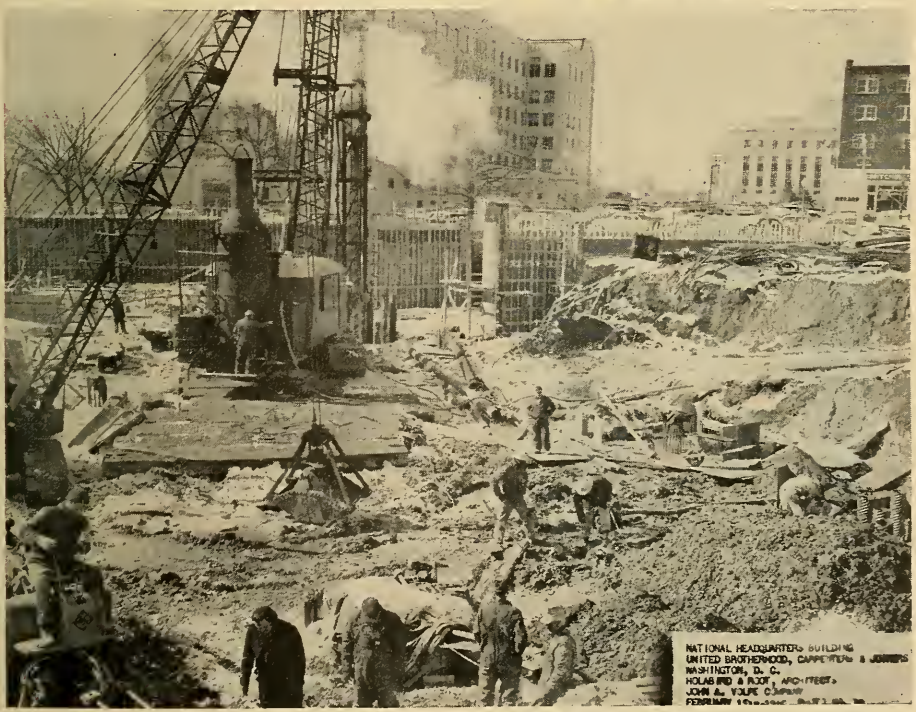
The architect's concept of what our new headquarters building in Washington, D. C. will look like when completed early next year.



An aerial view of the lot before construction got under way.



The project looked like this on February 15. (Note the Capitol in right background)



Another February 15 view looking toward Washington Monument

PLANE GOSSIP

HOPELESS CASE

A frustrated man walked into the office of a psychiatrist and told him he was miserable. "I have two cars, a swimming pool, and a very attractive girl living next door. But still I'm unhappy."

"But why aren't you happy?" asked the doctor.

"Because," replied the patient, "I lost my driver's license, I can't swim and the attractive girl next door is married."

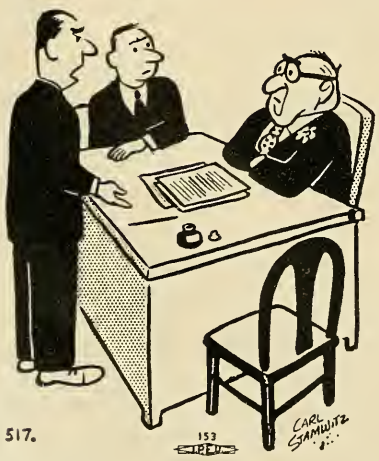
★ ★ ★

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

If you don't think this is a funny world, consider the following items as reported in LABOR:

Back-Seat—David Jenkins got into his car in Scarborough, England, and immediately the woman in the back seat began bawling him out for being late. She only stopped when she suddenly realized she was in the wrong car, having mistaken Jenkins' auto for her husband's.

Theft—Burglars who broke in at a St. Louis auto dealer's took only one item—a camera hidden there by police to trap burglars.



"The clause in the union contract that you object to, sir, was copied from Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation!"

NO PROBLEM

Thanks to a continuation of the administration's tight money policy, residential building is slowing down to a walk. Last month Congressman Rains, a real authority on the subject, pointed out that we are building a third less houses today than we built in 1925. In 1925 we were building 110 new houses per 100,000 population; today we are down to 76.

We are frank to admit that high finance is over our heads. Inflation, money management, credit controls, etc. are mostly just words to us. But we do know that millions of new houses are needed, and that house building is a major factor in our national prosperity. Housing cannot be stifled for very long without economic repercussions. How the administration hopes to keep prosperity rolling while house building withers on the vine baffles us.

To our way of thinking, it is something like the movie producer who proposed to make the most spectacular movie of all times. The battle scene was to have 10,000 extras on each side.

"But how in the world will you be able to finance such a project?" asked a friend.

"Easy," answered the producer, "I intend to use real bullets."

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WHAT KINSEY DOESN'T KNOW

Bennett Cerf credits a Wall Street statistician with producing a Kinsey report of his own. According to this statistical genius, a man's relationship with the opposite sex can be divided into seven stages:

1. Wha-a-a! I want my mummy!
2. G'wan, beat it. We don't want no old girls playing with us!
3. Gee, Alice, you're beautiful!
4. If you don't marry me, I'll shoot myself!
5. All right, go home to mother and see if I care!
6. I admit she is considerably younger than me, Alice, but she understands me.
7. Kichy-koo! Did you hear that, Alice? She said "grandpa" as plain as anything.

STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Last month a Congressional committee was delving into the status of our missile program and the adequacy of our defense set-up. No two generals seemed to agree as to our military strength compared to the Russians'. If anything, the hearings only made a confused situation more confused.

However, there is one thing of which we can be certain: Our Air Force has better bartenders, valets, and houseboys than the Russians. A New York newspaperman uncovered a bulletin published by the Air Force that tells enlisted men how to serve tea gracefully, how to sterilize garbage cans, and how to mix cocktails. The object of the bulletin is to provide generals and other top brass with properly trained flunkeys. The flunkeys, of course, come from the enlisted ranks.

But getting back to the investigation, hardly any two generals seem to agree as to the state of our preparedness. The situation sort of brings to mind the story of the sergeant who was chauffeur to Marshal Foch during World War I. Every day newsmen quizzed the sergeant to find out if the marshal had given any hint of when the war would be over. Every day the sergeant replied that the marshal said nothing.

This went on for months, but one day the sergeant excitedly announced that the marshal had finally spoken.

"What did he say?" the newsmen all demanded.

"Today," replied the sergeant, "he said to me, 'Pierre, when do you think this war is going to end?' "

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STRICTLY FAIR

A news dispatch says that record companies are getting many phone calls these days from disc jockeys that go something like this: "This is Curley McBurley, DJ on Station xyz. I just remembered that $500 I borrowed from you. I've just dropped a check in the mail." The investigation of TV certainly improved a lot of memories in a hurry.

Reminds us of an old-time Nevada judge who one day opened his court with the following statement:

"Gentlemen, I have in my hand a check —a bribe you might call it—from the plaintiff for $10,000, and another from the defendant for $15,000. I propose to return $5,000 to the defendant and decide the case on its merits."

DOUBTFUL IMPROVEMENT

Business magazines, corporation presidents, and various other spokesmen for big business are vying with each other trying to picture the endless prosperity that the Sixties will bring.

With four million out of work, debt at a record high, farm prices at a new postwar low, and automation eliminating jobs constantly, our enthusiasm is a little more restrained. If the Sixties are going to be so fabulous, things are going to have to get moving before long. We hope the Wall Street drum beaters are right, but our fingers are crossed.

Most of all, we hope it doesn't turn out to be like the case of the St. Louis grocer who moved to Arizona for his health. After a few months in the west he up and died. The body was returned to St. Louis, and two friends were paying their respects at the mortuary.

"My," said one, "he certainly looks good."

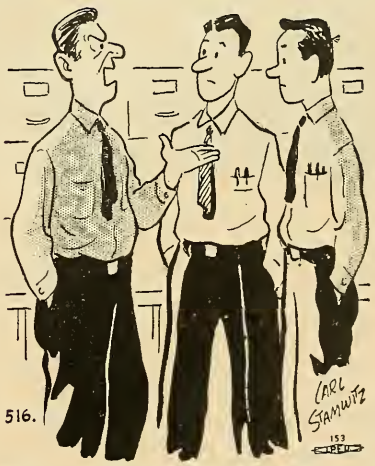
"Doesn't he?" replied the other. "Arizona must have done him a world of good."

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KEFAUVER COMMITTEE FINDS THE ANSWER

If you ever wondered why they call some of the new drugs "miracle" drugs, the current Congressional investigation of the drug manufacturing industry supplies a logical answer.

It is a miracle anybody can afford them at the prices that are being charged.



"They call us the office force. That's a laugh! We'll never be a 'force' unless we organize!"

Anti-Unionism Crosses Into Canada

★ ★ ★

A DELAYED action bomb wrapped up in the Ontario Select Committee Report on Labor Relations may well explode some of the cherished rights possessed by building trades unions in this province.

This committee's 64-page report was issued last February but the Ontario government deferred action. Now it seems ready to embody many of the committee's anti-union recommendations in amendments to the Labor Relations Act, amendments it will try to push through the Legislature.

What does the committee propose?

Take picketing, for example. The committee's report erects a veritable hedgerow of obstacles.



Building trades are seriously concerned **about changes which might be made to Ontario Labor Act. In addition to series of meetings which they are holding across the province, various Labor Councils are backing up the OFL campaign to educate the MPPs and the public about Labor's policies. Here is group at Toronto and District Labor Council meeting in Carpenters Hall, January 12th: *seated*, Chairman Henry Weisbach, Regional Director of Education, Canadian Labor Congress, and guest speaker Doug Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, Ontario Federation of Labor, which is coordinating the campaign. *Standing*, left to right: P. Schlotzhauer, IBEW; A. L. Agate, Ironworkers Local 721; Ken Rose, IBEW; Fred Leach, Carpenters Local 3233; M. Kostynyk, IBEW Local 353; U. Davidoff, V. Guy and A. Jenereaux, Laborers Union Local 506.**

The report suggests a ban on organizational picketing. It urges the same sort of ban on jurisdictional picketing.

Thus unions would be prevented from applying pressure to a non-union employer and deprived of a traditional method of protest against incursions of a rival.

The committee also introduces a drastic provision limiting other picketing to those actually in the bargaining unit of the employer affected. With such a regulation in effect, a small

unit in a composite building trades local could be cut off from support and destroyed.

The committee's report takes dead aim at the right to strike itself. It recommends a ban on strikes where essential services are involved.

But who is to determine what are "essential services"? The government, the labor board, the courts, lawyers?

What would stop some vaguely constituted authority from ruling as essential a hospital construction job faced by a Carpenters' Union strike?

The committee proposes a tougher hurdle for unions seeking to organize new units. Instead of the present 55 per cent, the report urges a sign-up of 75 per cent of the employees in a bargaining unit before certification is granted without a vote.

And if there is a vote, the committee wants to assure "freedom of speech" for the employer. This recommendation would permit the employer to call meetings to "explain" his point of view.

With such a "captive audience" for the employer, how could union representatives compete? Even now unions must often operate in an atmosphere bristling with covert threats and promises traced to the employer.

The committee report embraces a little-noted section which would make it virtually impossible for building trades unions to reach pre-job contracts.

This section rules out a contract with a closed shop or union shop provision unless the union is first certified by the labor board as bargaining agent of the unit affected. If a carpenter or bricklayer local had to wait out such board procedure, the project might be completed in the interim.

The report does nothing to speed up conciliation procedure; in fact, it does the opposite in some cases.

It suggests that in matters "affecting the public interest," a new industrial inquiry commission be superimposed on the normal conciliation procedure with no strike to be called until such a commission reports.

The committee makes a strange sojourn into the union welfare and pension fund field. It proposes that all such funds and those financed jointly by unions and employers be invested and retained in Canada.

For many of the international building trades unions, this would be impossible. How could they separate and withhold a portion of the dues which go to provide and maintain rest and retirement homes in the U. S., for example?

In what seems like a sweeping invitation to endless delay, the committee winds up by urging that all labor board decisions be open to appeal in the courts. This might be paradise for lawyers but it would undercut union organization.

To counter any government move to introduce such broad new curbs on unions, the Ontario Federation of Labor has organized a massive postcard and publicity drive in favor of its own proposals for improving the labor act.

Mass meetings of building trades—led off by a session sponsored by the Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Marble, Tile and Terrazzo Workers—are being held in support of this campaign.

Doug Hamilton, the federation's secretary-treasurer, has indicated that Canadian management is aping the U. S. pattern of focusing on the tiny fraction of labor misdeeds: "If you cry wolf often enough, you'll get some action."

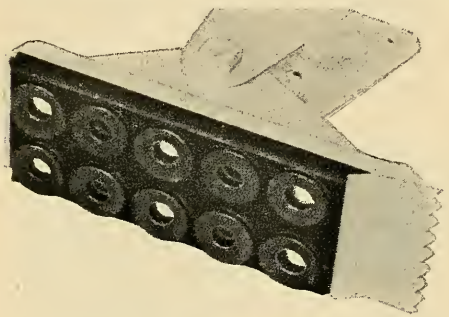
Ontario unions seem convinced now it's time to do some shouting of their own if they're to fend off the threat to their continued life and growth.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

Greatly improved protection against ladder slipping and tilting is provided by a set of ladder shoes now available from Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh. Called M-S-A Rialto Safety Ladder Shoes, the attachments are equipped with ten suction cups to provide firm gripping on wet, greasy, muddy, or uneven surfaces. En-



larged level contact area increases protection against tipping of ladder in slanted area. Three connecting bolts provide permanent attachment of shoes to the ladder. For further information write Mine Safety Appliances Co., 201 N. Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.

Timber Engineering Company, Washington, D. C., recently introduced a new line of joist and beam hangers for various size wood members. Unique design utilizes only the metal actually necessary to provide proper balance between the load capabilities of the hangers and the load limitations of the joist or beam. To eliminate any chance of error through improper choice of nails, special



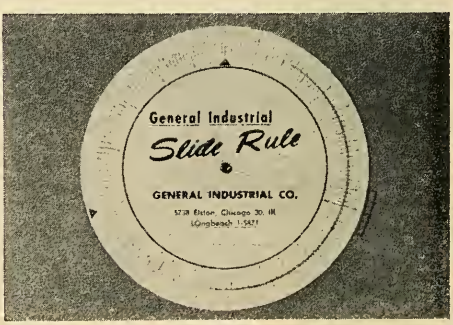
nails designed to provide maximum shear value are furnished with each carton of hangers. A booklet giving load values and design information is available upon request from Timber Engineering Co., 1319 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

A clamp that holds work firmly on any surface, without being limited to positions near the edge, has been marketed recently. The clamp attaches to any wood or metal work surface by means of a bolt spotted in the middle or along the edge of the work area. Slot in base of clamp engages protruding head of holding-bolt so that clamp slides into work



position instantly. When not in use, clamp may be removed, leaving work area unobstructed. For either production set-ups or quick-change operations on drill press or machine table, holding-bolt fits into "T"-slots or existing holes to hold work solidly. Additional information about the 1623 "Jorgensen" Hold-down Clamp is available from the manufacturer, Adjustable Clamp Company, Dept. HC-1, 417 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

General Industrial Company of Chicago has developed a circular slide rule designed to make simple calculations easy in multiplication, division, and proportion. The company has offered to provide our readers with



one free of charge. For your free circular slide rule write on your business letterhead to General Industrial Co., 1788J Montrose Ave., Chicago 13, Ill., and be sure to mention the name of this magazine.

Expert Sees Tripled Volume In 60's

★ ★

THE next decade will see the U. S. spend more money on new construction—$670 billion—than was paid out for that purpose in the previous 35 years.

Forecast by the professional building magazine, **Architectural Forum,** this coming expenditure far exceeds the total value of all goods and services produced by U. S. industry in 1959. It is more than twice as big as the national debt, and 60 per cent more than the money spent on new construction during the 1950's.

Holding the building spotlight in the decade to come will be the trend of private non-residential construction. The annual rate of expenditures in this category is slated to increase 71.8 per cent between now and 1960 to almost $15 billion. The total of this kind of building for the decade is expected to be $125 billion.

Forum's ten-year forecast for the major categories of private non-residential building construction: industrial, up 72 per cent; commercial, up 48 per cent; religious, up 11 per cent; hospitals and institutions, up 62 per cent.

Private residential building expenditures, while they will be larger than those for non-residential buildings, will rise only 27 per cent to an annual rate of $28 billion by 1969. The total for the decade will be $248 billion, of which new dwelling unit construction will account for over $180 billion.

By the end of the next ten years, **Forum** says, total annual expenditures for new construction (in 1959 dollars) will be close to $80 billion—about 46 per cent higher than in 1959.

By 1969, the government's share in construction expenditures will be about 33 per cent as compared to 29 per cent during the 1950's. The annual rate of public building will have reached $24.8 billion, up 52.8 per cent from 1959, and total government outlays during the decade will be at least $200 billion.

The major category of public building construction is educational. Expenditures in this field will increase 72.1 per cent to an annual rate of $4.5 billion.

Despite its staggering size, the $670 billion forecast is "quite conservative," says **Forum.** For one thing, it is measured in 1959 dollars and does not take any future inflation into account.

Also, it is based on the assumption that future building activity will provide no faster improvement in living standards and industrial capacity than has taken place over the last decade. If, as seems likely, there is an increase in the U. S.'s rate of economic growth, then there will probably be more building than the forecast indicates.

If construction is to achieve the miracles listed above, action must be initiated soon. There can be no more slavish adherence to the policy of save now, cure unemployment later; save now, eliminate slums later; save now, purge our streams later; save now, educate later; save now, build housing later—as a recent New Republic editorial points out.

Editorial

This Story Won't Be In Your Daily Paper

You won't read anything about this story in your daily paper because it demonstrates how cooperative and civic minded a good union can be. If an officer had dipped into the till or taken a bribe from someone, the chances are good your local paper would have had it on page one. But in this case the union was bailing out an employer facing bankruptcy, so you will have to read it here or never hear about it.

Herkimer is a small town in upstate New York. The Chamber of Commerce lists its population at 10,000. For years one of its leading industries has been the Standard Furniture Company, a family-owned firm that makes top-notch wooden desks and office furniture. For three-quarters of a century the firm has given employment to some 300 citizens of Herkimer. They long have been organized in Local Union No. 3115.

In recent years, however, bad times have befallen the firm. Jerry-built desks and fixtures made at home and abroad began cutting into their market substantially. In this price-conscious age, when price rather than quality governs a good deal of buying, such competition becomes rough.

For the past several years the company has lost money. By last month the finances of the company were stretched to the breaking point. Samuel D. Earl, company head and grandson of the firm's founder, called on the mayor to announce that the firm had to close its doors unless it could raise $150,000 immediately.

This was tragic news for the town. But when the news got out things began to happen. A citizens' committee was formed to organize a fund drive. Local Union No. 3115 called a meeting that brought out virtually every member. The plight of the company was laid before the members honestly and fairly. Before the meeting was over, some $75,000 was pledged by members to help bail out the company. Another $12,000 was raised among supervisors and office personnel. Canvassers secured enough other pledges to bring the total up to $100,000 in jig time.

The plan for raising the money entails the sale of bonds bearing a six per cent interest rate. Bondholders are to have representation on the board of directors.

So the Standard Furniture Company will continue turning out first class wooden office furniture for a long time to come. Company prospects for the year 1960 appear to be good now that the financial crisis has been averted.

The whole community deserves credit for the effective job done in saving an important industry. However, without the efforts of Local Union No. 3115, the campaign might never have gotten off the ground. The union not only raised a lion's share of the necessary funds from its own membership but it also provided committee members and canvassers for the general appeal.

This is the story of Local Union No. 3115 you will never read about any place but here. But if there ever comes a day when a Herkimer unionist gets in trouble, you'll get the story with your coffee next morning. Probably on page one too.

Make Your Voice Heard On The Forand Bill

The Forand Bill (technically known as HR 4700) is scheduled to come up for action before the House Ways and Means Committee before long. As we have pointed out before, this is the bill that would include medical care for retirees under the Social Security system.

The medical societies, the insurance companies, and many powerful industries are opposed to the bill and actively fighting it. Unless there is a great outpouring of grass roots demand for its passage, the bill well may die in committee.

To make your voice heard on the matter, a letter to your Congressman is the most effective weapon you have at your command. If your Congressman is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee—well and good. If he is not, send him a letter anyway, telling him you favor passage of the bill. And be sure to mail a copy to the chairman of the committee.

Here are the names of the House Ways and Means Committee members:

Wilbur D. Mills, Arkansas, Chairman

Aime J. Forand, Rhode Island	James B. Utt, California
Cecil R. King, California	Jackson E. Betts, Ohio
Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois	Bruce Alger, Texas
Hale Boggs, Louisiana	Albert H. Bosch, New York
Burr P. Harrison, Virginia	William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania
Victor A. Knox, Michigan	John C. Watts, Kentucky
John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin	Frank Ikard, Texas
Howard H. Baker, Tennessee	Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, Michigan
Thomas B. Curtis, Missouri	James B. Frazier, Jr., Tennessee
Eugene J. Keogh, New York	John A. Lafore, Jr., Pennsylvania
Frank M. Karstein, Missouri	Lee Metcalf, Montana
A. S. Herlong, Jr., Florida	Noah M. Mason, Illinois

To reach any member, all the address you need is: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Wildlife And Water

Like humans and all other living things, wildlife needs water. This need, varying with requirements of different birds and mammals, is highlighted during the annual observance of National Wildlife Week, March 20-26, sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates.

Northern potholes, or small water areas where waterfowl nest, are being drained with an inevitable reduction in the overall numbers of ducks and geese. Marsh areas all over the nation are being filled to create residential or industrial sites, destroying habitat for fur-bearers as well as waterbirds. Reservoirs are being drained of all water to satisfy questionable irrigation requirements, despite enormous fish losses.

Theme of the National Wildlife Week observance this year is: "Water—Key to Your Survival." Certainly, water is the key to survival of many species of wildlife.

The value of wildlife cannot be computed entirely by dollar-and-cent standards. Fur-bearers, of course, have a definite economic worth. And, many resort areas and businesses dealing with transportation and sporting goods enjoy specific gain from recreational activities based upon fish and wildlife. Most of all, however, these wild creatures are important because of the pleasure they provide people. Fishing and hunting, based directly upon fish and wildlife, offer recreation to millions. Wildlife is also an important part of the enjoyment of those who participate in boating, picnicking, hiking, camping, nature study, etc.

It is recognized that water must be used for such purposes as municipal supplies, industry, agriculture, navigation, power generation, etc. But should these special uses of water be to the complete exclusion of wildlife and other public recreational values? Under the appropriation doctrine of water rights, widely applied in the western United States, fish and wildlife and other recreations are not considered "beneficial" uses of water. Eastern and midwestern states, some of which are considering modifications of their riparian water rights doctrines in favor of special use benefits, might well keep this fact in mind.

Water conservation means "'wise use." In view of conflicts of interest arising from demands of an increasing population, adequate provision must be made for wildlife. This requires intelligent planning. It also calls for pollution abatement, siltation control, and halting abuses which damage or destroy values of water for beneficial purposes.

There is an old poem that tells how a kingdom was lost for want of a horseshoe nail. For want of sufficient useable water our industrial progress eventually may be slowed down to a crawl. The hour of decision faces us now.

Why Dishonesty In Organized Labor?

By PIERRE DeNIO, President, Local Union No. 1600, Cannonsville, N. Y.

For nearly a century the American labor movement struggled for survival against almost insurmountable odds. Many times the men waging that struggle were killed in action. During the strike of the American Railway Union against the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1894, 25 men were killed and 60 others were injured, but there was no charge of dishonesty leveled at the leaders. Those pioneers in the work of building our unions—men who died for their ideals and loyalty—made it possible for the workers of the present time to enjoy a way of life that to those union men could be only visualized.

Those pioneer union men, who sacrificed their time and effort, took an active role in developing the labor unions and their status in society. No scandalous or dishonest activity was tolerated. Years later when the Wagner Act was made the law of the land the labor unions were at a very low point numerically. Soon after, however, the demand for all kinds of workers, especially skilled, began to reach unprecedented numbers. Men by the thousands came into the different unions.

The stage for corruption affecting a very few leaders of organized labor was set by this influx of hundreds of thousands of new members who have

no particular interest in their union other than it guarantees them union wages. They draw their weekly pay check, go to the store where they buy television sets and fast automobiles, but they send their wives to the union office to pay their dues.

Over 30 years of membership in organized labor I have tried to understand the government of the unions. The constitutions and bylaws of the trade unions are democratic documents, all conform to the laws of our country. These constitutions set forth clearly the rights and privileges of the membership. Any corruption found during all the political fanfare and investigation that has been carried on by the McClellan Committee would never have been there had the laws of the unions been enforced.

What has happened during the past four or five years that has given the opponents of the trade unions the weapons with which to suppress us? It is our own irresponsible attitude toward our own organization; the organization that assures us a decent and respectable way of living and earning our bread and butter.

Now we are faced with the nullification of decades of work and sacrifice in building a better society. The concentrated wealth and power in America are dedicated to the abrogation, by legislative action, of the American labor movement that they have been unable to destroy by direct action.

The amazing fact that has emerged from all the investigations during the past three years of congressional hearings relative to alleged corruption in organized labor, is that out of the thousands of leaders in responsible positions one may count on the fingers of one hand the men who have betrayed their trust.

Unions are made up of human beings who are subject to the same urges and desires as other human beings such as bankers or ministers. When the right man finds himself in a position where he has access to millions of dollars and no one seems to care about what he does with those dollars, then the union members themselves must share the shame of any dishonesty that prevails.

I was a member of one local for five years that had, at times, as many as 500 members. This union held meetings twice each month and if 30 members were present it was a cause for wonder. Three hours each month couldn't be given to the union that made it possible for them to live as men should—with dignity and self-respect.

Last year there appeared a letter published in one of the nationally known magazines, in which the writer stated: "I don't give a damn what (an officer) does as long as he furnished me with a job at union wages." There is the answer to the McClellan Committee and to Senator Goldwater that explains well the reason for bad actions by a few leaders in one or two unions.

The only time the general membership gets the least bit excited about their union is when they get out of work; then they come to the union office with blood in their eye.

When the members of all the unions pay as strict attention to the conduct of their union as they do to the "funny" papers or the racing form, the troubles of unions will be over.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

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Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
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Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2476	Cornell, Wisconsin	3108	New York, New York
2595	Winnfield, Louisiana	3267	Toronto, Ontario, Canada
2598	Caldwell, Idaho	2641	Barberton, Ohio
2599	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	2662	Alliance, Ohio
2612	Pine Falls, Manitoba, Canada	2644	Louisville, Kentucky
2614	Fayetteville, New York	2665	Santa Ana, California
3266	Grants, New Mexico		

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listde on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein must be used.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ABRAMSON, ANDREW, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ALLAIRE, OVILLA, L. U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass.
ANDERSON, EDWIN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ANDRE, NORMAN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ANDRE, VICTOR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ARNOLD, LAYNE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ARTKOP, JOHN, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
ARVIN, GEORGE L., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
ASPELUND, LUDWIG, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ATKINS, T. S., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
AXELSON, JOHN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
BADEN, H. P., L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
BALL, HENRY T., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
BARRON, HENRY L., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
BAUMGARTNER, HENRY, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
BIDWELL, REUBEN, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
BISHOP, HENRY E., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BOISSONAULT, JOE N., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
BOURGEAU, PERRIE, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
BOUTILIER, CLARENCE I., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
BOYD, WILLIAM, L. U. 1162, Flushing, N. Y.
BRANIGAN, HARRY, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
BUTLER, J. T., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CARR, DEAVER P., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CARY, E. H., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
CASTELLI, GUISEPPE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CATER, R. C., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CHERRY, J. W., L. U. 250, Jackson, Tenn.
COLEMAN, F. S., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
COLLET, PIERRE, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
COSNER, C. A., L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
CREE, A. W., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CROSTHWAIT, EDWARD J., L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.
DANIELSON, MARTIN C., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
DARBY, C. MILTON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DAVIDSON, J. H., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
DAVIS, GEORGE W., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
DECKERT, AUGUST, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
DEWSBURY, T. A., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
DICKENS, JOSEPH L., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
DISTAFANO, JOSEPH, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
DOCTER, LOUIS A., L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
DOLLARD, AUSTIN, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
EHRICK, WILLIAM C., L. U. 828, Menlo Park, Cal.
EPPES, S. O., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ERICKSON, EDWARD, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
FARRELL, O. S., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
FERRELL, J. T., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
FIGLUZZI, LOUIS, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
FLETCHER, ALTON, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
FRIEDEL, JOHN Jr., L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
GILL, H. L., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
GRAY, EVERETT, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
HALL, JOHN W., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HALLDEN, CHARLES, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HANSEN, VIGGO E., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
HAUER, MERVIN C., L. U. 191, York, Pa.
HAWKINS, A. S., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HEATH, OSCAR, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
HEDEMANN, OSCAR, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
HELGETUN, OLE J., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
HENCH, HAROLD L., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
HICKS, R. T., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
HILTZ, BERNARD B., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HINDMAN, GEORGE R., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
HOLMES, PATRICK H., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HOLT, CARL W., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
HOOD, GEORGE, L. U. 1906, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOWELL, M. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HUFFMAN, ROY, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
HUNTER, WILLIAM C., L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
INGRAM, SHELDON B., L. U. 1749, Anniston, Ala.
JOHNSON, CHARLES M., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHNSON, FRANK, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
JOHNSON, OLLIE M., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
JOHNSON, WILLIAM, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
JONES, C. W., L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
JONES, PERCY C., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
JONES, RUFUS, L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont.
JOST, PETER P., L. U. 828, Menlo Park, Cal.
KEAG, JOHN D., L. U. 828, Menlo Park, Cal.
KEEN, CHARLES A., L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.

In Memoriam

KEISER, HENRY, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
KILLEN, RALPH, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
KILLIP, FRED, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
KOHEN, YOKIM, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
KOHLER, ALFRED, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
KRAFT, CONRAD, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
KRAUSE, A. H., L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
LANSFORD, EARL W., L. U. 329, Oklahoma, City, Okla.
LARSON, CARL O., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
LAWHORN, H. W., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
LEARY, PAUL C., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
LEATHERY, HARRY R., L. U. 191, York, Pa.
LEMING, MARION, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
LeROY, RUEBIN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
LINDSTROM, JOHN A., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
LINVILLE, WILLIAM, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
LOCKRIDGE, LESTER B., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
LONG, W. J., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
LUOMA, LEVI, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
MacDONALD, JOHN A., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MADREY, JOHN C., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
MASON, L. P., L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
MATHESON, RODERICK, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYOTTE, ALBERT, L. U. 2466, Pembroke, Ont.
McDONALD, JAMES E., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
MICKA, MARTIN J., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
MOON, G. T., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
MOORE, SAM, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
MORGAN, JAMES E., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
MORIN, ALFRED J., L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont.
MOTLEY, B. D., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
NEWHOUSE, LUTHER, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
NEWMAN, V. O., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
NOREN, AUGUST, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
OCUTO, JOSEPH, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
OLSEN, OLE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
OMAN, A. W., L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
OZENBAUGH, W. A., L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKHILL, EARL M., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
PARKS, ALBERT W., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PETERSEN, AXEL J., L. U. 314, Madison, Wis.
PETERSON, ARTHUR C., L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
PETERSON, MARTIN S., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
PILON, EDMOND, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
PRATER, R. W., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PUGLIS, ANTHONY, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
PUTNIN, RUDOLF, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
RAPPAPORT, ELI, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
REIF, PENCHAS, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
RIEHM, GEORGE, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
RINKER, HARRY, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
ROBICHARD, EDMUND, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
ROBINSON, ARTHUR, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
ROYSTER, G. H., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
SADBERRY, MURL, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
SALE, H. L., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
SAMPLE, T. E., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
SCOTT, WILLIAM H., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
SEMINOFF, ALEX, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
SEVERTSEN, AXEL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SIEGEL, SAM, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.
SIMS, D. T., L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SINATRA, CHARLES, L. U. 821, Union, N. J.
SISMEY, LEWIS, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
SMITS, GIRARD, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
SMYSER, GEORGE H., L. U. 191, York, Pa.
SNELGROVE, AMBROSE, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
SODERSTROM, KARL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
SOLTIS, THOMAS, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
SPANIER, EMIL, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SPILLERS, TOM, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
STAMEY, IRA F., L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
STAMPFL, JOHN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
STARRY, FLOYD O., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
STEEVES, RALPH B., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
STEINBACH, FRANK, L. U. 336, La Salle, Ill.
STEINER, HAYDEN, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
STEVENS, HENRY, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
STEWART, F. L., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
STONE, MORTON H., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
STUEBER, HERMAN, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
SWENSON, BERNT O., L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
TAYLOR, C. O., L. U. 2020, San Diego, Cal.
THIELEN, GUST, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
THOMAS, BIRD P., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
THOMPSON, CHARLES G., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
THOMPSON, FLOYD C., L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
THORBERG, ALLEN A., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
TOMICH, PAUL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
TOWNSEND, WARREN, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
TREY, HERMAN, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
TURNER, ROBERT I., L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
UITSLAGER, CORNELIUS, L. U. 2020, San Diego, Cal.
VALENTINE, TOM, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
VANDERAH, ARTHUR, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
VERNOLD, CHARLES, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
VIZZARD, W. J., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
VOCK, ALBERT, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
WADDELL, ALEXANDER, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
WAHL, AUGUST, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
WAIBEL, ERNEST, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.

Outdoor Meanderings

By Fred Goetz

Joe Zelenka of Benld, Illinois, a member of Local 1267, had an unusual experience. Seems like Joe caught a nice mess of catfish on a trot line in Gillespie lake, Gillespie, Illinois. Here's his story:



"We caught a nice mess of catfish on our trot line, Fred, and put them on a cotton stringer. When we got the boat into shore, I lifted the fish up to wash them off. The stringer broke and the fish got away. We looked high and low for them and couldn't find them.

"Next morning we ran the line again and the string of fish was caught on the trot line—all but one fish, as I recall, the smallest one.

"I'm enclosing a picture of the fish to prove my point as I guess that wouldn't happen again in a thousand years."

* * *

Here's a question and matching answer we're passing along to all: I would like to know the difference between strip casting and bait casting outfit, also the methods.

Answer: A customary strip-fishing outfit would consist of a single action fly equipped with 8-pound, limp monofilament nylon and an 8½-foot fly rod with a fairly stiff tip. The strip-caster strips off the reel the amount of line he wants to cast and by virtue of light weights (anywhere from 3/0 split shot to a ½ ounce) can cast distances almost as great as the spin fisherman. The strip-caster retrieves his line by pulling it back through the guides. This method requires practiced technique when it comes to controlling the accumulated line on the cast and with a fish on. There are many variations of strip fishing; the aforementioned is but an average set-up. A conventional bait-casting rig consists of a level wind casting reel having a capacity of 100 yards of braided nylon and a medium action 5-foot casting rod. Casting weights vary from ¼ ounce to 2 ounces, depending upon the heft of your equipment. This remains currently as the most popular form of angling in America. Aside from the foregoing, it can be said that any time an angler casts bait, he is performing the bait-casting method.

* * *

Carpenter Hugo Frank of Boise, Idaho, a member of Local 635, is an avid fisherman. He's 70 years young but still likes to pack in to those Idaho wilderness lakes. Last time out, last year, he took some dandy rainbow trout, many of 'em going over 14 inches, but he ran into a little difficulty with a black bear. Seems like he surprised the critter in a turn of the road.

Hugo recalls that the bear was just as frightened as he was, though. He let out a war whoop and took off for parts south —and Mr. Bruin took the north road. Hugo says that bear made the wide open spaces as stuffy as a phone booth and he doesn't care to meet up with any more.

* * *

Clifford L. Storms asks the following: "I often wondered if it is wise to return the small fish to the river after they have been hooked. Seems to me that they will die anyway."

Answer: I personally believe it is a good idea to return the small fish to the water. It is an established fact that a lightly hooked and gently handled trout is seldom harmed. In a recent survey conducted by a well known Canadian biologist, Dr. Richard B. Miller of Alberta, it was found that of the 151 trout caught and released only eight died. The few fatalities were no doubt from deeply hooked fish.

* * *

A study of returns from banding operations conducted by "Ducks Unlimited" revealed the mallard as the "Mr. Smith" of the duck world. The streamline pintail proved next most numerous. A list of the other species in order of abundance were as follows: Bluewinged teal, lesser scaup, shoveller, baldpate, canvasback, green-winged teal, gadwell, redhead, ringneck and ruddy.

The oldest wild duck on record was shot on the Sartain Ranch in California on December 27, 1952. It was banded at Lake Merritt, California, on December 8, 1932, making it over 20 years old when downed.

* * *

When our good friend and fishin' and huntin' buddy, Harold Bell, took the knot-tying plunge, he made the slow walk down the long, narrow corridor after a whirlwind, six years' courtship. (Rather impulsive fellow.)

Friends in attendance showed their appreciation after the ceremony by auctioning off the bridegroom's fishing and hunting equipment. Bell put up a violent struggle protesting the sale, but the missus adopted a philosophical take-it-as-it-comes attitude.

Oh well, Mr. Bell, there's always model airplane building.

* * *

Brother Raymond Hansen, a member of Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, says the greatest recreation in the world for youngsters is the great outdoors. The famous Judge Long, who presides over the juvenile court in Seattle agrees with Ray and contends that of all the boys that have come before his court, few, if any, have had the opportunity of participating in fishing and hunting sport with their dad.



Brother Hansen sent in the following photo of him and the youngster resting during a fishing outing at Lake Prescott in Arizona. Ray's son's favorite pastime is fishing and his activities are limited as he is a hemophiliac.

We tip our topper to Ray and his boy for their fishing prowess.

* * *

Some of the duck hunters have better alibis than fishermen. Take, fer instance, the honker stalker who was caught afield with a gun in hand but no license in the pocket. He was taken before the judge, and when asked for an explanation, produced a bankroll of $1,600 in cold cash. He declared he needed the gun to protect the dough.

The judge proceeded to relieve him of some!

The old belief that a whale spouts water is a misconception. After making a dive, the whale comes to the surface, exhaling through his nasal openings in the top of his head. This column of warm air immediately condenses to water vapor upon contact with the surrounding cool atmosphere.

* * *

'Tis often said that fishing and hunting have never been considered as a branch of medical science, but it can sure cure many ills that pills can't touch. Anyway, that's what I keep tellin' the little woman.

* * *

If the following applies to any reader of this column, the similarity is purely coincidental.

"Who's the stranger, Mother dear?
Look—he knows us. Ain't he queer?"
"Hush, my son, don't talk so wild;
He's your father, dearest child."

"He's my father? No such thing!
Father died 'way back last spring."
"Father didn't die, you dub,
Father joined a Fishing Club."

"But now the season's closed, so he
Has no place left to go, you see.
No place left in the fields to roam
So that is why he's come back home.
Kiss him—he won't bite you, child;
All those fishing nuts look wild!"

* * *

Conservation officers of the Utah Department of Fish and Game recently observed one of nature's oddities—a mallard duck nesting high in a tree. The mama mallard occupied an old magpie nest and six ducklings resulted from a clutch of seven eggs, the little ones apparently successfully surviving what to them was a high tumble from the nest.

* * *

The oldest known eastern brook trout in the world were recovered during a fish and game study of Castle Lake, Siskiyou County, California. The brookies were planted as fingerlings in 1947 and were more than 10 years old when taken.

* * *

Bill Eisenmenger recently killed a Canada goose at Forest Lake in Minnesota that was carrying a stick embedded in its breast. The 20-inch stick, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, protruded from the breast on either side and apparently had been embedded for a considerable time.

BE READY FOR YOUR CENSUS TAKER

Some time within the next few weeks every family head and single householder in the United States will receive a census form to fill out as a part of the 1960 population census. The census officially gets under way April 1.

With something like 180,000,000 people in the country, the job of counting noses naturally is a tremendous one. It can succeed only if citizens show a willingness to cooperate with the census takers.

The Bureau of Census has asked this publication to alert its readers to the importance of cooperating with the census takers. This we are most happy to do because the statistics developed by the census form the basis for all sorts of intelligent actions by Congress and state legislatures. Only when lawmakers know what conditions actually are can they frame workable legislation, whether it be in the field of social legislation, school planning or farm policies. The 10-year census gives them the information they need.

This year the census will include a check of occupations followed by working citizens. Every fourth household will be asked to answer the question, "What kind of work was he doing?" for each person 14 years of age or older.

In order that the occupational statistics be developed as accurately as possible, the Census Bureau has asked that we pass along to our readers a reminder that this question on occupation should be answered completely and precisely. In most cases the answer should consist of at least two words to properly pinpoint the specific kind of work followed. The Bureau cites the following examples as acceptable entries for the section of the questionnaire dealing with occupation:

Cabinet maker
Sanding-paper-machine operator
Carpenter
Millwright
Ship caulker
Apprentice carpenter

If every citizen will cooperate in the census, the statistics developed thereby can lay the groundwork for the building of a stronger, healthier and more prosperous nation. Please do your part.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

FRANKFORT, INDIANA LOCAL HONORS 2 OLD TIMERS

Two members whose skill and know-how helped to build Frankfort, Indiana from a sleepy town to a bustling city were honored by the officers and members of Local Union 1465 on the night of December 12th.

The two old timers so honored were Merton Dimmitt and Nathan Ruch, each of whom has a record of more than 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Brother Ruch joined the Brotherhood in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 53 years ago, while Brother Dimmitt first joined at Kokomo, Indiana some 56 years ago.

A dinner party at the Izaak Walton cabin was the site of the happy affair. A large turnout enjoyed a fine dinner and joined in paying tribute to the two old timers. Fifty-year membership pins were presented to Brothers Ruch and Dimmitt by George Cloud, president of the Local.



Shown, from left to right, are Brothers Nathan Ruch and Merton Dimmitt, who are receiving 50-year membership pins from George Cloud, president of Local 1465.

All in all, it was a grand evening for everyone, especially for the two old timers, whose efforts over the years contributed much to the development of both Local Union No. 1465 and the community of Frankfort.

AWARDS GO TO 2 OLD TIMERS OF LOCAL UNION 153



Although ill health prevented Brother Mitchell Lovely from attending the banquet, his heart and soul were both there.

During the banquet held in connection with the 44th Annual Convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters at Helena, Montana, two long-time members of Local Union No. 153, Helena, were singled out for special honors.

The members so honored were Brothers Herman Lindstrom and Mitchell Lovely. Both brothers joined Local Union 153 as apprentices in the year 1909. Both have maintained continuous membership ever since. Both members have been pillars of strength in the Local Union. Over the years they have filled virtually all offices within the union.

Brother Lovely served as recording secretary for many, many years, and Brother Lindstrom is, and has been, treasurer for the past 25 years. In 50 years of membership Brother Lovely has never taken a clearance card.

Local Union 153 has lived through many rugged times during the past 50 years, and in every challenge or crisis that confronted the union Brothers Lindstrom and Lovely were always ready and willing to devote their time and effort to perpetuating and building the union.

Those attending the banquet gave them a tremendous ovation when Board Member Lyle Hiller presented them with 50-year pins. Unfortunately, Brother Lovely was unable to attend because of ill health, and his award had to be made in absentia.



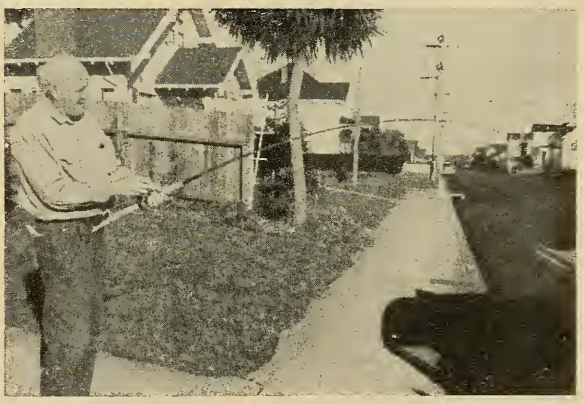
Board Member Hiller in the above picture is congratulating Brother Herman Lindstrom upon his fine record of service to the United Brotherhood as his charming wife, Mrs. Lindstrom, looks on.

Local Union 153 is supremely proud of its two veteran members who have never hesitated manning the laboring oar whenever there was a job to be done for the labor movement in the State of Montana. The best wishes for many more happy years of useful life were extended to both veteran members by the entire delegation of the Montana State Council of Carpenters.

JOHN TANK HONORED BY SANTA ROSA COUNCIL

Last month, the North Coast Counties District Council of Carpenters, Santa Rosa, California, suspended the regular order of business to pay tribute to an old timer whose faithfulness and dedication must set some sort of a record.

The man so honored was Brother John Tank, a delegate to the Council for some 14 years.



The meeting was held on Brother Tank's birthday. After the usual reports had been made by Council officials, Brother Tank was asked to come forward and take his place at the head of the table. The delegates were then advised that the day was Brother Tank's Birthday.

A review of Brother Tank's record as a delegate to the Council from Local Union No. 1040, Eureka, showed that he had attended 156 meetings. Since it is 167 miles from Brother Tank's home to the Labor Temple in Eureka, each meeting represents a round trip of 334 miles; multiplied by 156 trips, this adds up to a grand total of 52,104 miles traveled to attend meetings of the North Coast Counties District Council.

The reading of this record evoked a tremendous round of applause from Council delegates. Brother Tank was then advised that the delegates had a birthday present for him. Business Representative Max Vance of Local Union 1040 came forward with a salmon trolling rig—rod, reel, line, leader, hooks, sinker, and even a frozen herring for bait. The outfit was presented to Brother Tank, together with a birthday card signed by many members who were in on the plan to honor him.

In response Brother Tank said that he enjoyed every meeting he had attended and that he hoped to continue on as a delegate for many more years and drive many more thousands of miles in the interest of the Council.

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS HONORS ITS OLD TIMERS

Recently Local Union No. 275, Newton, Massachusetts, took time out from its routine business to honor a large group of veteran members whose dedication and loyalty over the years made continuing success of the Local possible.

Three veteran members whose membership dates back more than 50 years were awarded 50-year membership pins, and some 27 members whose records of continuous membership date back more than a quarter of a century, were awarded 25-year pins.

Too often days slip into months, and months slip into years while the efforts of hard-working people are appreciated but not properly acknowledged. The intention always is to do something "nice," but the time never seems appropriate, and soon those who should be honored are gone. Then it becomes too late to show any appreciation.



Pictured, from left to right, at Local Union 275's presentation ceremony are: General Representative Harry Hogan, who presented the 50-year pins, and old timers Angus MacLean, George Knox, Sr., and Peter J. Dwyer.

Local Union No. 275 determined that this should not happen to its fine old timers, who helped to carry the union through many perilous times. Consequently, the award



Those members of Local 275, Newton, Mass., who received 25-year pins are shown, from left to right:

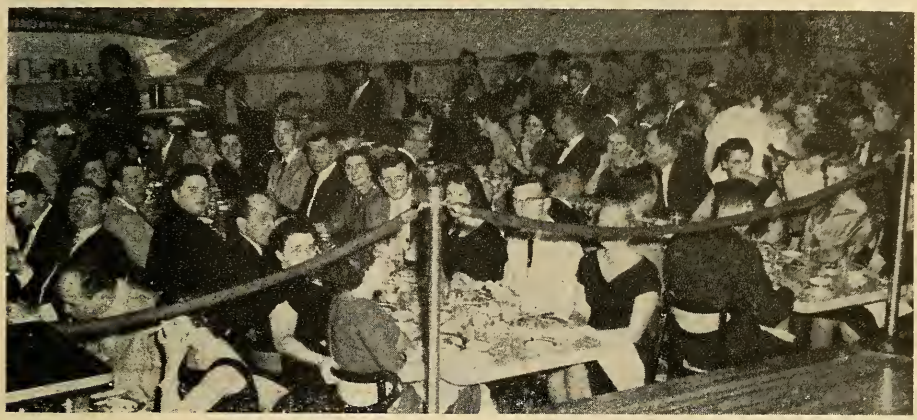
***First row*—John DiFlorio, Henry Poirier, Walter Elkins, Ernest Ruggles, Clyde Nunn, Harry Oldford, Douglas Gregg, and Guy Hopwood. *Second row*—John Arsenault, Charles Henley, Henry Belliveau, Joyce Hirtle, Anton Cubranich, George Knox, Jr., Earle Littlefield, Aubrey Morash, Philias Guillette, Harry Myra, Johan Wood, and Riley Uhlman. *Third row*—Fred Atwell, Felix Arvisais, Willis Brett, John O. Brown, Pearce Boone, Paul Butles, and Robert Desrochers.**

ceremony was carried out and the Local Union had an opportunity to show its appreciation for those who contributed a great deal over a long period of time.

CENTRAL MASS. DISTRICT COUNCIL HOLDS BANQUET

On the theory that all work and no play is no better for a union than it is for an individual, the Central Massachusetts District Council has inaugurated an annual banquet.

This year's affair was held in the Monticello Restaurant in Framingham on November 4th. All Local Unions affiliated with the Council had representatives in attendance, and a wonderful evening was enjoyed by all present.



Featured speaker of the evening was General Representative Harry Hogan.

A fine banquet opened the festivities, and a splendid show provided topnotch entertainment. Approximately 150 guests were present for the occasion.

So much good fellowship and fraternal feeling has stemmed from these banquets that it is the hope of the Council to carry them on for many, many years to come.

"IN APPRECIATION OF YOUR LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE"...

The history of Local Union No. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, dates back many, many years. The charter of the Union was installed January 23, 1885, and the membership history of Harvey S. Horne as a member of the Union reaches back nearly as far.

Brother Horne has been a faithful and dedicated member of the Union for 52 years. As a member of the Union he has helped to solve many problems and overcome many difficulties. At the last meeting of the Local, held on January 5th, a scroll was presented to Brother Horne as an expression of gratitude from his brother members. The scroll reads as follows:

"In appreciation of your long and efficient service with this organization since your initiation, August 20, 1907; also, your period of office as financial secretary from 1927 to 1957. Kindly accept with our best wishes for continued good health and happiness, this accompanying gift."



From left to right are shown: Parker Cruickshanks, president of Local Union 83, Halifax, N. S., and Reginald Doyle, vice president of the Local, who are congratulating Harvey S. Horne for his 52 years of dedicated service.

The presentation was made by Brothers Barker Cruickshanks, president, and Reginald Doyle, vice president.

Brother Horne is one of the oldest members of the Halifax labor movement, and his influence over the years has helped to advance the movement to its present position of progress.



MILWAUKEE AUXILIARY 713 PAYS FIRST VISIT

To the Editor:

We noticed that in your **Carpenter** magazine you have an article about the ladies once in a while.

We would like you to know that we have been organized from Local 1741 (Milwaukee) since February of 1955 and we have twenty members.

Last October we gave four special chairs for the transporting of crippled children to and from cars bound for various places, including therapy treatment at the Curative Workshop in Milwaukee. This cost one hundred and fifty-four dollars, which we donated.

Sincerely,

June McIntosh, Secretary
1501 S. 84th St.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

SASKATOON AUXILIARY CAN BOAST OF ACTIVITY IF NOT NUMBERS

To the Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary 727, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

The members of this Auxiliary send greetings to all sister Auxiliaries. We are a small but active group with a membership of about 12. But we work hard; in 1959 we raised considerable money, which we have put to good use. In fact, we raised nearly enough to furnish the kitchen in the new Trades & Labour Hall with dishes and stainless steel pots and pans for a dinner that we put on for 100 people.

We cooked and served several turkey dinners at Christmas; we sponsored the Christmas Party for the children of the Carpenters Local, and a real old-fashioned Christmas Concert. We also had a bake sale. One of our members, who is also a secretary in the Carpenters Local, sells coffee to the Carpenter members who come into the office.

We meet once a month in the Trades & Labour Hall and have a lunch and fellowship period after our meeting. The occasion is enjoyed by all.

We would love to hear from any Auxiliary with new or old ideas.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Mabel Pederson, Recording Secretary
614 Walmer Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Editor's Note: We of the **Carpenter** staff thank those of you who have been contributing to your Ladies Auxiliaries pages and want at this time to say again that we publish all such letters received. We especially welcome pictures with your letters. Do not hesitate to make your activities known to the rest of us through this column. To let your sister auxiliaries know what you are doing and to learn what they are doing can be an invaluable means of lending zest and imagination to the plans and activities of all, if you choose to help make it so. The point is that each auxiliary's doings are different in some respect from all others,' and that's what makes your individual contributions interesting. These pages are reserved for you. Why not exchange your ideas and the benefit of your practical experience?

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 376

Store Fronts.—Here is a field for the mechanic who has imagination—the man who can work out something original that will at the same time be practical, does not need to look farther—his field is here before him. Go through the business section of any town or city, and see the many different layouts you can find in store fronts. Then see how many of them really need working over, and how many of those fronts you could remodel in such a way that they would have a pleasing appearance, and give the proprietor something that will draw customers to his place of business. If you have the stuff in you that will do these things, you are on the map for making money, and leaving behind satisfied customers. A well worked-out new store front will work wonders for any business establishment that will undertake the venture.

And what is a well worked-out store front? It all depends on the nature of the business. A grocery store needs a front that is suitable for a grocery business—a

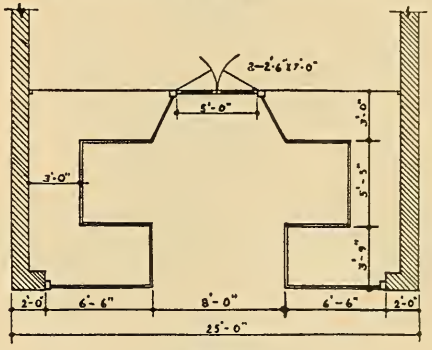


Fig. 1

jewelry store needs a display window that is in keeping with the jewelry business, and a clothing store has its own particular needs for displaying that line of merchandise. In the same way all the other merchants have

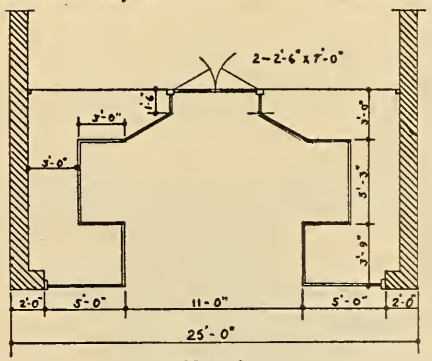


Fig. 2

their own individual needs for displaying their wares.

Plans of Store Fronts.—Fig. 1 shows a simple layout for a show window in a store front. Here a liberal amount of space is provided for displaying merchandise. The

Books That Will Help You

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Revised, illustrated by Stanley Leland. Only $2.00.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for half price.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

vestibule gives considerable shelter for prospective customers, in case of inclement weather. Fig. 2 shows a modification of the layout shown in the previous figure. This

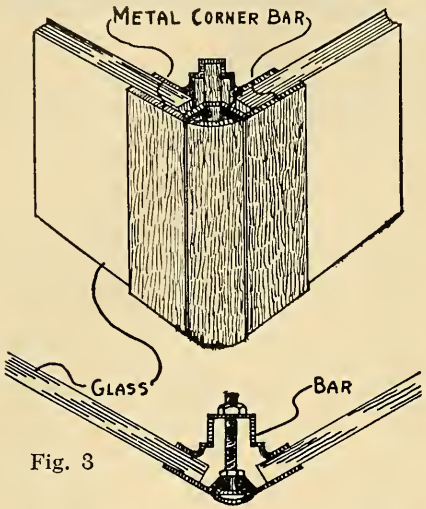


Fig. 3

layout provides less display room and has a wider opening to the street, increasing, as one would say, the welcome for window shoppers.

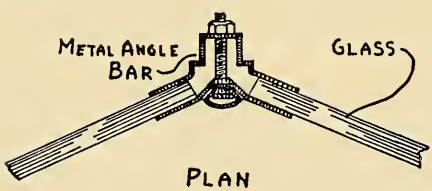


Fig. 4

Metal Angle Bars.—The top drawing of Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of a metal corner bar in position for holding the plate glass. The bottom drawing shows a plan of a similar but not the same bar as shown in the upper drawing. It should be mentioned here that all of the metal settings that we shall show in these illustrations must be taken as symbols of metal window settings. This statement applies to

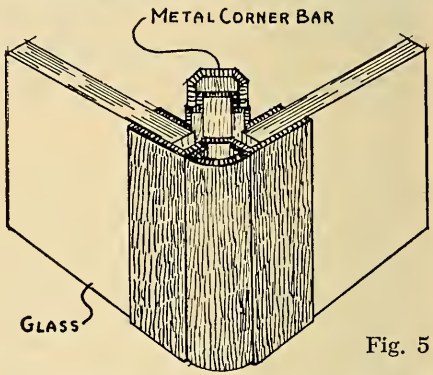


Fig. 5

metal corner and angle bars, moldings, and veneering. No attempt will be made in this work to point out any particular design or any particular metal as being the best for

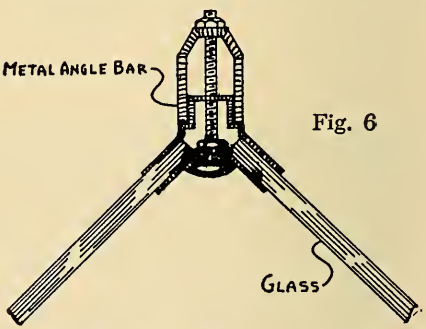
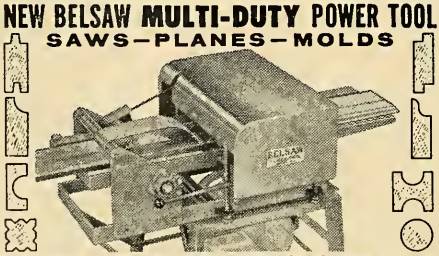


Fig. 6

window settings. Those things must be decided by the builder himself. The advice given here is for the builder, or his representative, to check on the different kinds of window settings on the market, and choose the setting that will give him the best

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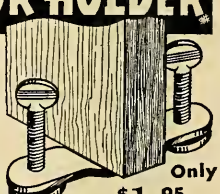


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Fig. 4 shows a section of a metal angle bar that is in reverse of the angle bars shown by Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows in perspective a little different design of a corner bar, the reverse of which is shown by Fig. 6. Fig. 7 shows the same design in a metal division bar.

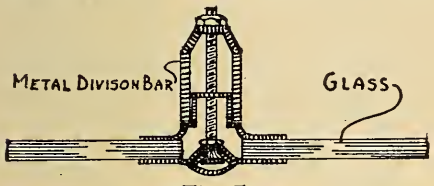


Fig. 7

Moldings for Metal Window Settings.—Fig. 8 shows the head, the glass in part, and the sill. The wood sill is covered on the face with a veneer of metal. The moldings of this setting are held in place with screws, as the drawings show. All metal settings should be provided with openings for ventilation and drainage. Drainage is necessary in order to carry away water, due to condensation on the plate glass. Fig. 9 gives a section of the side jamb, which is similar to what is shown for the head.

The Bulkhead.—There are a great many materials used in the construction of show-window bulkheads, such as stone, tile,

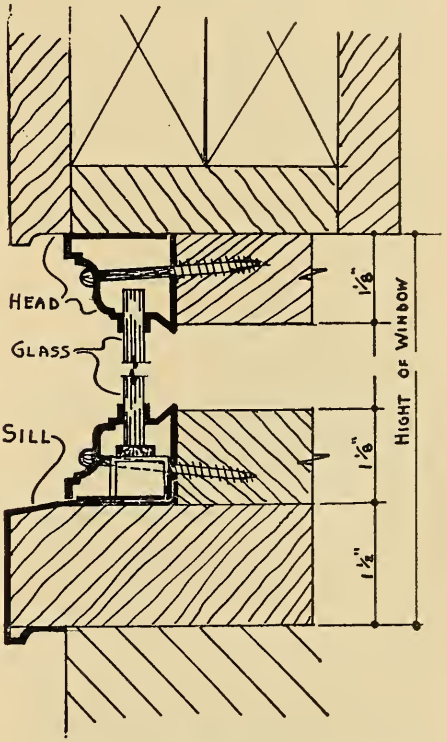
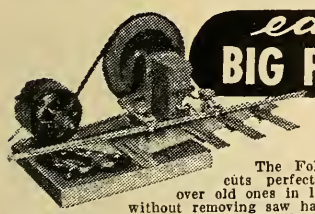


Fig. 8

brick, marble, and many others, especially artificial. The bulkhead shown in Fig. 10 is made of wood, covered with a veneer of metal. The material used, however, for con-



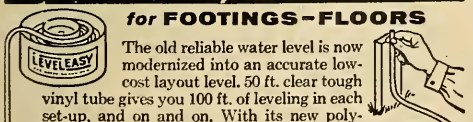
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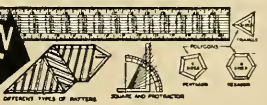
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structing bulkheads must be determined by the builder or his representative.

Important Consideration.—One of the things that must be taken into consideration that is of paramount importance in remodeling or building store fronts, is the

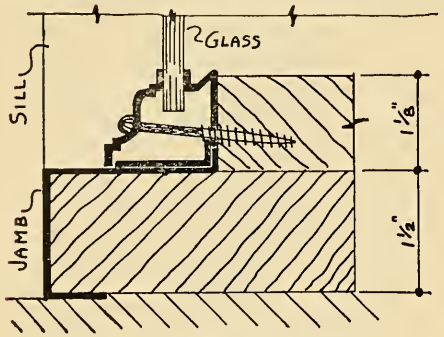


Fig. 9

rough opening for the show window. In the first place, the foundation must be firm, for if the foundation settles, whatever it supports will go down with it. Of equal importance is the supporting beam over the show window. If this beam sags or goes down, due to settling, to an extent that pressure will come onto the plate glass, there will be trouble. In all of these matters there are always the inevitables—slight settlings, slight saggings, shrinkage, and expansion and contraction, which must be provided for by giving the plate glass ample play to prevent damage, due to the inevitables. These provisions, if they are not specified, the workman must take care of as he proceeds.

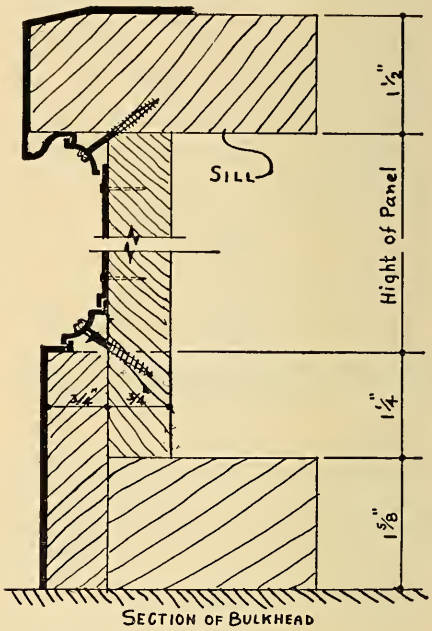


Fig. 10

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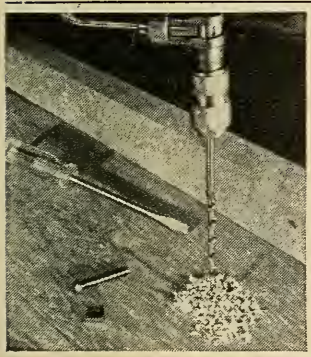
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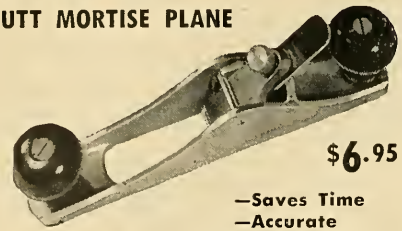
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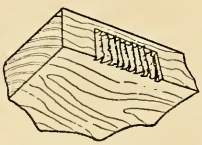
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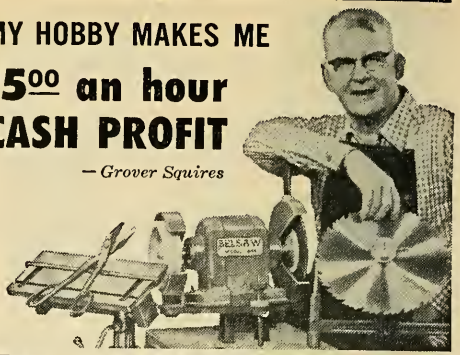
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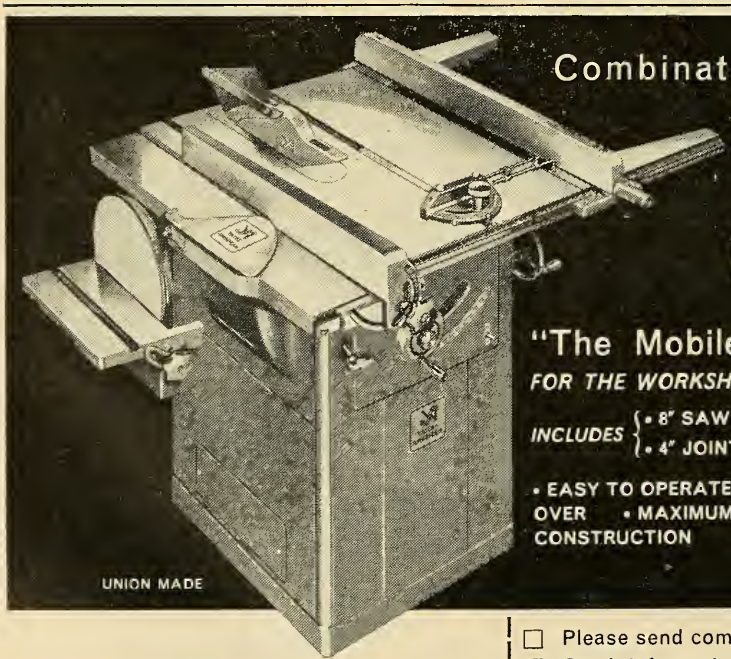
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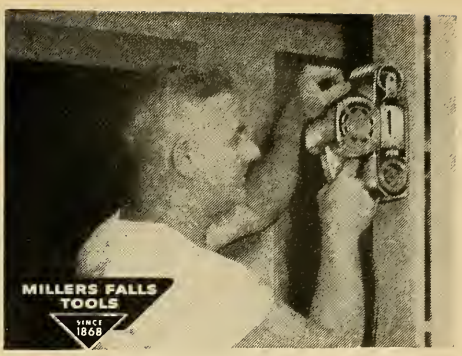
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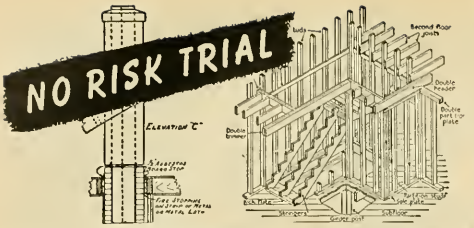
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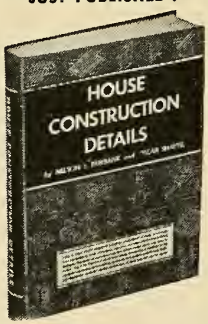
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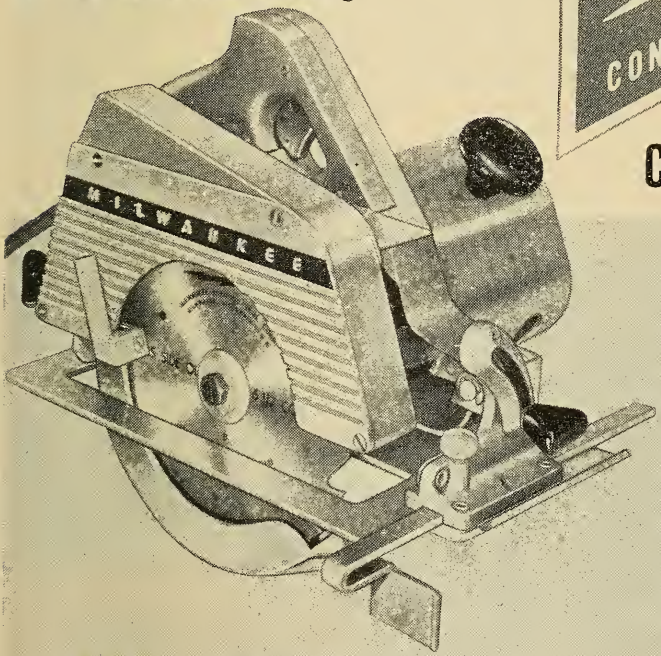
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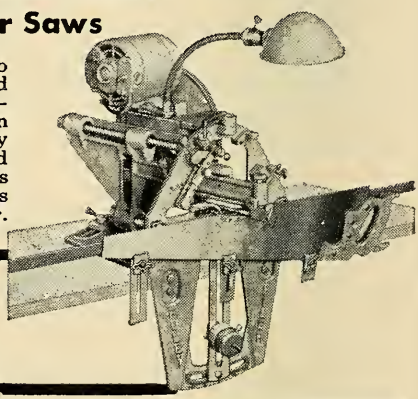
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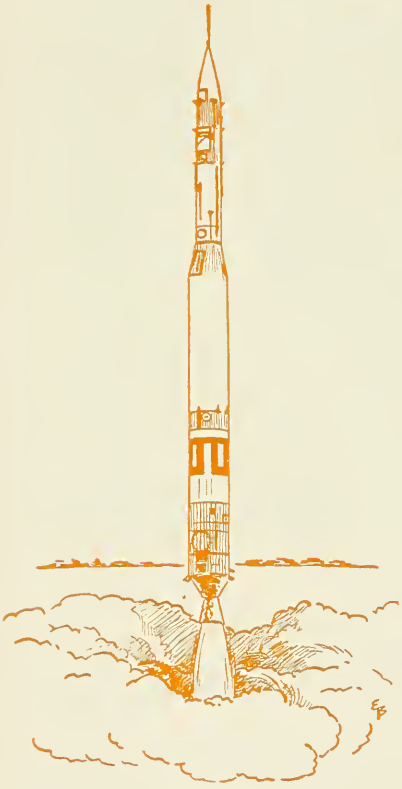
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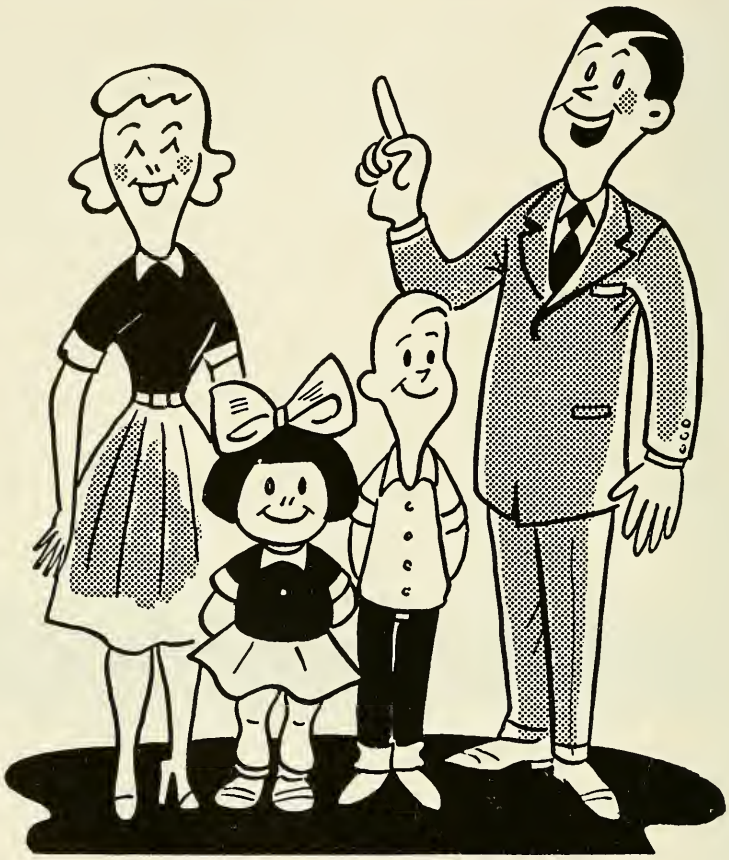
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FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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APRIL, 1960





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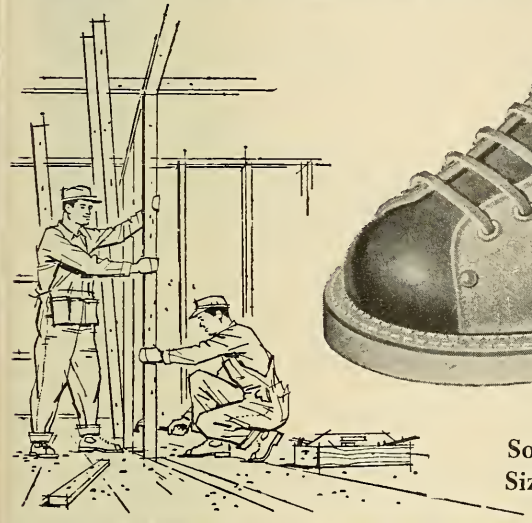
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 4

APRIL, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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As the result of a great deal of negotiating and comparative shopping the General Officers procured a bonding plan that meets Landrum-Griffin provisions and yet only costs a fraction of the $11.25 rate the commercial bonding companies suggested in their "blue book." This plan undoubtedly will set the pattern for the whole labor movement.

Biggest Building Trades Conference - - 7

Some 3,500 delegates attended the Building Trades Conference in Washington last month. For four days the delegates concentrated on hammering out a legislative program capable of getting the country's economy back in high gear. Some 400 Brotherhood delegates held a conference of their own in the form of a dinner sponsored by the General Office and presided over by Second Vice President O. Wm. Blaier.

Cape Canaveral, Showcase Of Skills - - 9

Whenever a missile soars skyward from Cape Canaveral the skills and know-how of hundreds of Brotherhood members help to make the event possible. Many of our members are employed at Cape Canaveral not only in erecting new facilities but also in remodeling and maintaining old ones. The missile range is a fabulous product of the space age.

Elastic Roof Adds Plastic Bag - - - 19

A huge plastic balloon is being used to enable workmen to start installing delicate machinery before the "elastic roofed" post office at Providence is even finished. The balloon is as big as three football fields.

Know Your Social Security - - - - 31

Many people are losing Social Security benefits because they do not know all that is involved and the rules the Social Security Administration follows in granting benefits. However, there are many harsh standards the Administration sticks to to make disability benefits almost impossible to collect. A campaign for more liberal standards in this area is definitely in order.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

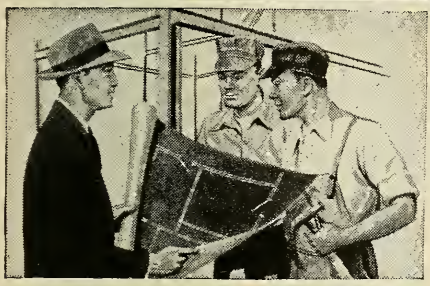
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General Office Negotiates Bond Program

★ ★ ★

AS the result of a great deal of investigating, negotiating and comparative shopping, the General Officers have succeeded in securing a bonding arrangement that fulfills the strict bonding requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Bill and still keeps costs within reasonable limits.

As outlined in the synopsis of the new law which was distributed in pamphlet form last October, the officers and employees of a labor organization must be bonded. The amount of the bond is based on the funds or other property the officer or employee handled during the last preceding fiscal year of the organization which he serves.

The General Office is completing arrangements with a surety company which qualifies under the strict requirements of the law to provide for the bonding of officers and employees of Local Unions and State and District Councils so that they will be in compliance with the provisions of the law. Although the law does not apply in Canada, the bonding procedure which is being established will also cover Local Unions and District and Provincial Councils in Canada, so that a uniform bonding procedure will be available to all subordinate units of the United Brotherhood. (The surety company is licensed to do business in all provinces in Canada).

The General Executive Board, acting pursuant to the provisions of Section 15 K of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, decided to establish this bonding procedure for all subordinate bodies for several reasons. Among the more important considerations is the fact that with such over-all coverage the total premium, and, therefore, the individual cost to each subordinate body, will be substantially less than that which would be charged to any Local Union or Council which obtained its own bonds. For example, the usual annual fidelity bond rate is $7.50 per year per $1,000. The requirement of the new law that our bonds cover faithful discharge of duties increases that rate to $11.25 per year per $1,000.

Under the plan now being negotiated by the General Office, the estimated total cost to subordinate bodies will be approximately $6.00 per year per $1,000.

Furthermore, if each subordinate body handled its own bonding problems, the administrative work involved would impose a substantial and unnecessary burden upon the individual Local Unions and Councils and their officers.

In addition, by maintaining central control and a centralized records system of all bonding information, the possibility of Local Union or Council officers or employees failing to be in compliance with the law, through inadvertence or otherwise, will be minimized as a continuing check can be made of the records to insure coverage of all individuals who have been reported to the General Office as being subject to the bonding requirements of the law.

Because of the amount of work involved in establishing procedures and

records systems, some time will be required before actual bonding can begin. It is intended and expected that all necessary bonds will be issued and in effect by July 1, 1960.

All officers and employees authorized to handle funds and subject to the law will be covered by the bond obtained by the General Office. Coverage will be obtained by each Local Union and Council submitting to the General Office the name and other pertinent data concerning each person to be bonded.

The bond premium will be paid initially by the General Office. After analysis of all pertinent information, each Local Union and Council will be notified of the cost of the bond covering its officers and employees, based on the number of its personnel who are bonded and the amount of funds which they handle. The estimated total cost to each Local Union and Council, as noted above, will be approximately $6.00 per year per $1,000 of bond coverage reduced to 2½ x $6.00, or $15.00, for a three-year period. All bonds will be issued for a three-year period.

The basis for determining the amount of the bond coverage for each subordinate body is illustrated by the following example: If a Local Union had income of $100,000 during its last fiscal year and has assets (other than real estate and other fixed assets) of $25,000, the bond coverage will be $12,500, which is 10% of the $125,000 total of income and assets. The premium will be 12.5 x $15.00 for a total of $187.50 for the period July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1963.

There is no doubt but that the bonding provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Bill are unnecessarily harsh and expensive, since they call for "faithful performance of duty" rather than merely financial honesty. However, the Act is the law of the land, and our Brotherhood has respected law and constituted authority for all the 79 years of its life. The Landrum Bill will be no exception. Since the Bill calls for a specified type of bonding, our General Officers have made provision for that kind of bonding at a rock-bottom price that represents a real triumph of careful shopping and negotiation.

NLRB FROWNS ON LOCKOUT THREATS

A lockout or threat of a lockout as a means of forcing acceptance of a management wage offer has been outlawed by the National Labor Relations Board.

A three-man Board panel agreed with an NLRB Trial Examiner that in the case before it, it was clear that "the threat of a lockout and the lockout itself, were resorted to primarily not as an economic weapon necessitated by a strike hazard, but for the purpose of forcing a quick acceptance of the employer's contract proposals.

This, the Board held, was inadmissible. It ordered the employer to cease and desist," and to reimburse employees for the wages they had lost during a four-day lockout.

The case involved Locals 19, 57, 348 and 466 of the Plumbers and the Utah Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Testimony before the Board showed that the Association had threatened a lockout unless the union's negotiators gave assurances that the employers' wage offer would be given a favorable recommendation. The negotiators refused and the lockout followed. Eventually the union membership accepted the offer and the lockout ended.

However, the Board ruled the threat of the lockout and the subsequent lockout were unfair practices inasmuch as there was no threat of a strike at the time the lockout was ordered.

Biggest Building Trades Conference

★ ★

IN 1955, barely 1,000 delegates showed up for the first legislative conference sponsored by the Building and Construction Trades Department. Last month, some 3,500 delegates from all 50 states swarmed into Washington to make the sixth such conference the biggest and most successful in history.

For four days, from March 14 through March 17, the delegates concentrated on promoting a legislative program capable of getting the economic gears of the country back into high. The first day of the conference was devoted to pinpointing the legislative reforms needed to eliminate the many injustices existing in the building trades. The program adopted by the conference called for a strengthening and broadening of the Davis-Bacon Act to make prevailing wage provisions more automatic on all construction financed indirectly, as well as directly, by Federal funds. It urged reversal of the Denver case, which placed a curb on the right of a union or unions to picket a job site when a subcontractor violates established union work rules. This ruling has in effect forced union building tradesmen to work side by side with non-union men. For years it has been a millstone around the necks of building trades unions.



Vice President Blaier addressing the Brotherhood get-together—*photo courtesy of Merkle Press.*

The conference further implored the government to initiate immediately a broad program aimed at encouraging the construction of badly needed schools, hospitals, airports, and slum redevelopments. The attention of the government was also focused on the tremendous need for millions of additional middle-class homes—a need that is being unmet because of tight money policies that discourage speculative building in this category.

In addition, the conference backed the entire legislative program of the AFL-CIO, including a higher minimum wage, aid to depressed areas, Federal standards for unemployment insurance, and medical insurance for retirees through Social Security.

For two days the various state delegations roamed the House and Senate office buildings urging support for these measures. Practically every Senator and Congressman was called on by constituents from his own district. Some delegations were warmly received; some got lukewarm treat-

ment. But by the time the conference was over, no Congressman could say that he did not know and understand labor's position on the vital economic questions of the day.

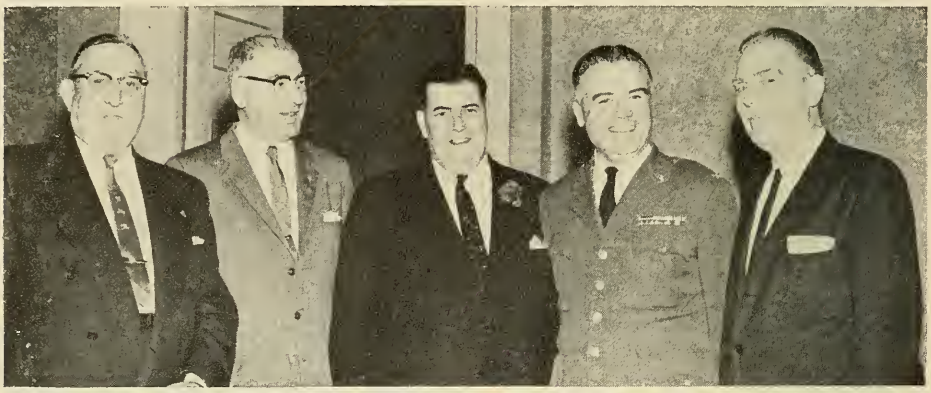
The last day of the conference the various state delegations reported back to the conference the kind of receptions they received from their Congressmen. From these reports it was obvious to all delegates that the visits paid off handsomely in increased support for labor's program.



Board member Rajoppi at Brotherhood dinner —*photo courtesy of Merkle Press.*

However, politicians have notoriously short memories, and the groundwork laid by the visits to Congressional offices needs to be supplemented with follow-up letters and wires when issues of vital interest to working people are up for action.

Included among the conference delegates were some 400 members of our Brotherhood. Brotherhood members from virtually every state in the union were in attendance.



The cameraman catches (left to right) Board members Joe Cambiano and J. O. Mack; General Secretary Dick Livingston; Air Force Colonel James Tracy, and Solicitor of Labor Harold Nystrom chatting before the dinner—*photo courtesy of Merkle Press.*

Wednesday evening, March 16, the General Office sponsored a dinner at the Statler Hotel for the Brotherhood delegation. Some 420 in all attended. Special guests at the dinner included O. William Blaier, Second General Vice President; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; General Executive Board members Raleigh Rajoppi, J. O. Mack, and Joe Cambiano; Colonel James Tracy of the Air Force; and Harold Nystrom, Solicitor of Labor. The occasion enabled Brotherhood members from widely scattered parts of the country to meet each other and share experiences. It was a highlight of the conference for the Brotherhood members who were included among the delegates.

The conference itself enhanced the prestige of organized labor on Capitol Hill. But it also emphasized the need for more concerted and effective political action on the part of labor if a sound and constructive legislative program is to be enacted to get a growing economy under way once more.

Cape Canaveral, Showcase Of Skills

★ ★ ★

WHEN a missile is about to be launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida, some 15,000 to 20,000 people literally hold their breath. All of them, in one way or another, have contributed something to the climactic moment represented by the launching. Some are scientists, some are military personnel, some are clerical and maintenance people. For long periods of time all their efforts, their skills and know-how were directed toward this moment. If the launching goes smoothly, all feel a glow of pride; if it fizzles, they feel frustrated and let down.

Among the people who make Cape Canaveral tick are some 1,200 building tradesmen—a sizeable percentage of whom are Brotherhood members. They constantly are adding new installations and remodeling old ones to accommodate the changing needs of rocket and missile development. Hundreds of other Brotherhood members who are millwright specialists help to maintain the complex and far-flung mechanical component of the project. Every rocket and missile that hurtles into the sky owes something to men who carry the same kind of union card that you and I do.



Major-General Yates—*Official U. S. Air Force photo.*

But Cape Canaveral is only a part of the Atlantic missile project, officially known as Air Force Missile Test Center. The Center extends from Cape Canaveral clear to the Ascension Island off the Coast of Brazil. A series of tracking stations stretch all along the 5,000-mile range. Each has its complement of specialists—including Brotherhood members.

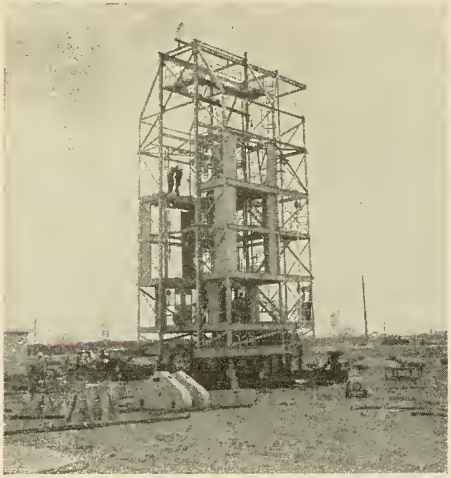
The dateline "Cape Canaveral" has become world-famous—a symbol of the free world's missile progress. Located 15 miles north of Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral—officially called the Cape Canaveral Missile Test Annex—is where the AFMTC checks out and launches missiles.

Nine years ago, except for a lighthouse and a handful of people, this 15,000-acre tract was largely uninhabited scrubland. Today, more than 8,000 people work at the Cape. Along its southern edge a deep water port has been developed for missile tracking and recovery vessels and the ships and submarines needed for the Navy's POLARIS program.

When missiles arrive at the Cape they are sent directly to the Industrial Area, where nineteen large missile hangars and supporting facilities are assigned to missile contractors for missile component check-out and final assembly before launching. These

hangars are similar to aircraft hangars, with extra shop space on either side, and modified to meet the user's needs.

The Cape is presently divided into three main missile launching areas. Along the northeast border there are the TITAN and ATLAS ICBM launching pads. The southern border is used for medium-range missiles. These include launch pads and service facilities for the Air Force's THOR



Service towers, or gantries, sometimes are as tall as 11-story buildings—*Official U. S. Air Force photo.*

and JUPITER, the Navy's POLARIS, and the VANGUARD satellite vehicles.

At the tip of the Cape are located the launch pads for cruise-type missiles such as the Air Force's SNARK, the BOMARC and MATADOR, as well as small experimental rockets.

Launch facilities for the Air Force's MINUTEMAN ICBM and the Army's PERSHING missile and the SATURN booster are now being constructed at the Cape.

The launching pads for cruise missiles and small experimental rockets are comparatively simple affairs. They consist of a paved area for mounting a zero-length launcher and a blockhouse from where the launch is controlled.

Launching facilities for flight-testing ballistic missiles, on the other hand, are more complex. For example, the ATLAS service tower or gantry is almost eleven stories high. It and nearby supporting facilities provide a work tower, fuel, compressed gases, electrical power and coolant water.

Service towers are usually mounted on rails. Thus they can be positioned over the launch pads or moved away to permit firing. Platforms at various levels enable missile



Reinforced concrete, often several feet thick, predominates in much of the construction at Cape Canaveral—*Official U. S. Air Force photo.*

crews to perform final check-out and servicing operations. In the newer TITAN launch pads, the service towers work on the erector principle. They are raised for pre-launch servicing operations and then lowered for the launch.

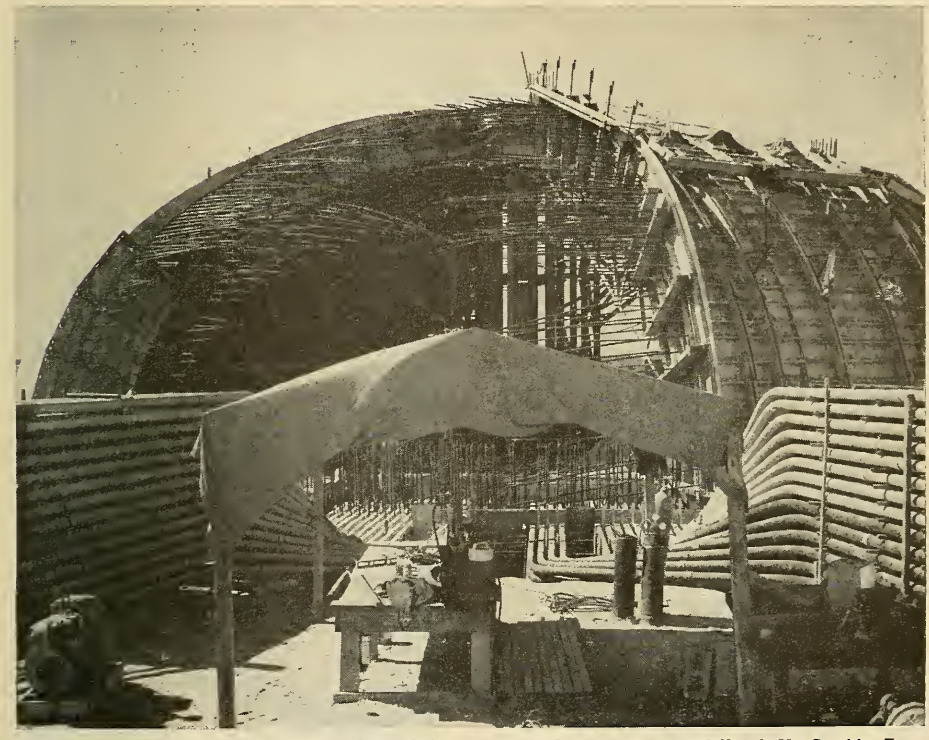
Near each pad is located the blockhouse, a steel-reinforced concrete building in which action is taken to launch the missiles. In the case of the ATLAS, the blockhouse is about 750 feet from the launch pad. It was de-

signed to withstand an explosion equivalent of 50,000 pounds of TNT at a distance of 50 feet.

During a flight test, the blockhouse is occupied by the launching agency. In the case of the TITAN, for example, Martin crews are used. Eventually, military crews of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command will launch TITAN missiles.

After launch action has been accomplished at the blockhouse, Central Control again takes over and supervises the flight data collection activities.

Coordination is the key factor in the success achieved by the Air Force Missile Test Center. Launching site and tracking stations must work as a highly polished team. This they do to



Form work can get pretty complicated in some of the structures—*Official U. S. Air Force photo.*

When a missile is readied for firing, over-all direction for the test emanates from the Central Control Building at the Cape. Here all of the instrumentation and other essential preparations are coordinated, information on range clearance and safety established, and the final O. K. for the launch passed on to the blockhouse. Central Control is literally the nerve center for operations on the Atlantic Missile Range during a flight test.

a remarkable degree, despite the complexity of the operation.

The man responsible for the high degree of efficiency is a tough, seasoned Air Force veteran—Major-General Donald N. Yates, Commander of the Center. General Yates has been in command of the Center since 1954. Under his leadership the vast project has been developed and brought to its present peak of excellent performance.

Over the years General Yates has proved himself to be fair, conscientious and understanding of civilian problems. Only shoddy performance and neglect of responsibility arouse his ire. In his dealings with organized labor he has never adopted a superior attitude or tried to throw his weight around. Military personnel and civilian workmen alike respect him for his fairness and dedication to principle.

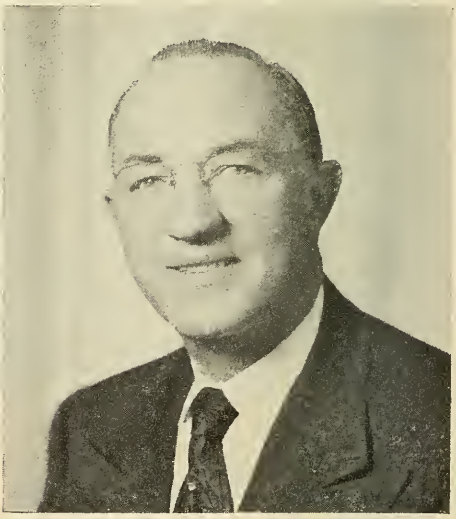
Next month: A description of the tracking station chain.

C. J. Haggerty Succeeds Dick Gray

★ ★

C. J. Haggerty, a long-time stalwart of the West Coast labor movement, on April 1st succeeded Richard J. Gray as president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department. Gray recently retired after 17 years' exemplary leadership of the Department.

Haggerty, former California AFL-CIO executive secretary-treasurer, brings to his new job a wealth of experience that began with his membership in the Los Angeles Lathers Union, where he served as president of his Local. Later he became West Coast organizer for his international and was elected an international vice president. Eventually he became secretary of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, and then secretary-treasurer of the former AFL state body.



When the California AFL and CIO bodies merged to form the California State Federation, he was named executive secretary-treasurer.

Born in Boston in 1894, Haggerty's sound relations over the years with prominent California political figures and his zeal to promote the best interests of labor were invaluable aids to the successful 1958 campaign to defeat "right-to-work" legislation in that state. In the same year he led labor's fight to elect as governor Edmund C. Brown, a Democrat, with whom he is on intimate terms. With similar spirit of dedication to the task at hand, Mr. Haggerty has served his community well in many capacities.

It is apparent to all who are acquainted with the new president that the Building Trades Department has been fortunate, indeed, to acquire a man of his experience and stature to take over the exacting job relinquished by Dick Gray.

THE CARPENTER extends congratulations to Mr. Haggerty and best wishes for a long and successful term in office.

Pankonien Bequest Enriches Library Fund

★ ★

OSCAR PANKONIEN was a good union member in life. And even in death his dedication to the principles of brotherhood, charity, and concern for one's fellowman shines through.

Brother Pankonien passed away in 1952. For years he had been a tower of strength in Philadelphia Local Union No. 454 and the Metropolitan District Council. He served his Local Union long and well in many capacities. When he passed away eight years ago, it was found that by the terms of his will the residue of his estate was to be equally divided between the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and the Library Fund of our Home For Aged Members after certain primary obligations had been fulfilled.

Recently, the General Executive Board was notified that the primary obligations of the will had been carried out and that the Home Library Fund was to share equally with Jefferson Medical School in a residue of some $16,000 in cash and 90 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock.

Board minutes for January, 1960 contain the following notation:

"General Executive Board was advised of the bequest of Oscar Pankonien, Local Union 454, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to the Library Fund at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the amount of $8,073.33 and 45 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph stock.

"It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that an article be carried in THE CARPENTER advising the members of this bequest and that a scroll be placed in the library commemorating this bequest. Preparation and placing of the scroll is to be left in the hands of the First General Vice President John R. Stevenson."

Brother Pankonien's bequest came at a very fortunate time. The Library Fund was virtually exhausted as of the first of this year. There was barely enough money in the Fund to renew magazine subscriptions for 1960. However, thanks to Brother Pankonien's concern for his union brothers, a Fund crisis has been temporarily averted.

The Home library is one of the most popular features available to Home occupants. It is used very extensively.

The Library Fund was started in 1946, after the Home and Pension Committee recommended such a fund to the 25th General Convention, which voted full approval. Establishment of the Fund was publicized in THE CARPENTER and the response was immediate. Local Unions and Councils immediately began making contributions. Ladies Auxiliaries were particularly active in supporting the Fund. Some $10,000 was raised to build up the Home Library.

Over the past 10 years this money has been used to provide a variety of magazines for Home occupants. Since there are some five reading rooms in the Home, each of which requires a copy of a magazine, the drain on the Fund is heavy. As we mentioned be-

fore, the Fund was all but depleted after magazine subscriptions for the year were renewed.

Brother Pankonien's bequest has put the Fund back in the black, but another crisis is inevitable unless contributions keep coming in from time to time. A few dollars donated to the Library Fund can contribute more to the contentment and welfare of Home occupants than almost any other one thing.

Any donations to the Fund should be sent to the Carpenters Home Library Fund. In some instances Local Unions and Auxiliaries have paid directly for magazine subscriptions. This has led to an excess number of some magazines and a shortage of others. Only by having the Fund itself responsible for all magazines and periodical purchases can a balanced program be maintained.

However, there is a way in which contributions can be made directly to the Home Library. Home occupants are particularly fond of small books, popularly referred to as "pocket editions." Any number of these can be used by the Home—westerns, whodunits, histories, adventure stories, travel books, etc. Such books may be forwarded directly to:

Mr. C. M. Goddard
(for Carpenters Home Library)
P. O. Box 80
Lakeland, Florida

Thanks to the Library Fund, our Home has built up one of the best libraries to be found in any comparable facility. Brother Pankonien's bequest has given it a needed shot in the arm. His bequest may be small compared to some grants made by great tycoons such as Carnegie and Ford. But his came from the heart while some of the bigger philanthropies stemmed from guilty consciences brought on by exploitation of employees who created the wealth. And there is room for suspicion that some of them even were motivated by tax advantages.

Brother Pankonien gave because he wanted to give. With such an example the Library Fund is destined to endure and even grow for years to come, giving pleasure and contentment to old timers who fought the good fight for a higher standard for the trade of carpentry and a better world for all people to live in.

NATIONAL LABOR MUSEUM CONSIDERED

The AFL-CIO is exploring the possibility of setting up a National Labor Museum in Washington, D. C. to tell the full story of the American labor movement through books, records and exhibits.

The idea, presented to the Executive Council by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, calls for the gathering together in one place of material on the history of the labor movement where "the stories of the men and women who built it can be found by the scholar, the student, the union member or the interested citizen."

One of the proposals for the name of such a museum is "Labor Hall of Fame," but AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters that he felt that it should be broader than simply a tribute to prominent labor leaders and should serve as a needed center for the vast amount of material on labor's history, including its great figures, that is now scattered in many places. He expressed hope that such a museum could be set up.

Sometimes You Can Win

Lyons, Oregon

Mr. Peter E. Terzick, Editor

Dear Mr. Terzick:

I always find something of interest to me in "The Carpenter" and sometimes information that means more immediate cash in my pocket.

One such article was the recent series dealing with the inter-relationship of doctors and drug manufacturers.

I am taking a drug (stilbestrol, 50 mg., one tablet twice daily) that cost me over $14.00 for a month's supply.

After reading the final article in the series, "Why Do Drugs Cost So Much?" I asked my doctor to please write for me another one of his prescriptions for the 50 mg. stilbestrol tablets, because I would like to shop around to find out which drug store might charge less than I was paying.

As I was then in Portland, where I had just seen my doctor at the Veterans Administration Hospital, I was going to do my first shopping at the Consumers Drug Corp., only to find out that it had moved to southern California because it could not make a go of it in Portland.

Then on my way home from Portland, I tried shopping in Salem. I found one druggist (after his checking about 15 minutes) who could supply the drug to me for a little over eleven dollars per month. But I still felt that was too much.

So I made a side trip to another town (Lebanon) on my way home. After a short bit of checking, a druggist there said he could give me a month's supply for $3.60. So I told him to please give me enough for two months. "Well, for a two months' supply we could make it an even $7.00," he said. To which I wanted to ask about a year's supply.

So by just reading "The Carpenter," I now save enough each month on my little pills to pay my Union dues for two months, with money left over to pay my gasoline bill in making the trip after my little pills.

I was so pleased with it all that I had to tell all our members at the Union meeting today, and I just thought you might like to know that your printing of the series, "Why Do Drugs Cost So Much?" was of much value.

The current investigation of the drug industry raises the question in my mind as to just how many ways (that are assumed by the American people to be legal, and by many as even fair) there are of becoming unreasonably or excessively wealthy. I can only think of three ways:

First way—over-charge those whom one serves.

Second way—under-pay those who serve us.

Third way—do both the first two ways at once.

Can you or any of the readers of "The Carpenter" tell me of other ways (that are considered as legitimate by much of the American general public) that one may use, whereby he can amass or accumulate an excessive amount of monetary wealth?

Just because much of the American general public is gullible and lacking in the ability to think straight, can that make a thing right or just?

Very truly yours,

L. D.

PLANE GOSSIP

HERE WE GO AGAIN

As this column was being written, disarmament talks were being resumed for the umpteenth time. Meanwhile, all nations were frantically trying to develop more and bigger missiles. The only comment we see fit to make is to tell the story of the lieutenant who had a company of soldiers out on a hike. After a full day of marching it finally dawned on the looie that they were hopelessly lost. So when they came to a farmhouse the officer stopped to ask how far it was to camp. "About three miles," replied the farmer.

So the marching resumed; but after a couple of hours had elapsed the officer again stopped at a farmhouse to ask how far it was to camp. Again the reply was, "About three miles."

Several more hours of hoofing brought the company to another farmhouse instead of the camp. When the officer asked the usual question, he got the usual answer—"About three miles."

Turning to his men, the shavetail remarked:

"One thing about it, boys, at least we're holding our own."



"No, I didn't ask for that raise today. I got laid off before I had a chance to see anyone about it!"

HARD TO WIN

At long last the daily press seems to recognize the threat that foreign-made goods create for American workers. More and more papers are editorializing on the need for a careful look at our whole foreign trade policy.

As we have pointed out many times before, foreign trade is an exceedingly knotty problem. When foreign goods enter the United States and Canada at too low a price, the jobs of our workers are jeopardized.

On the other hand, many American workers depend on exports for their livelihood. If we do not buy from foreign nations, they cannot buy from us, and thus the jobs relying on exports are undermined.

The experts who have to hammer out our trade policies thus are impaled on the horns of a dilemma; if they do, they are damned; if they don't, they are also cussed.

Their plight brings to mind the story of the hillbilly grandmother who was advising her granddaughter on the eve of her wedding.

"Child," said Granny, "I hope you have it easier than I did. All my wedded life I had two burdens to carry—Pa and the wood stove. Every time I turned to look at one, the other went out."

★ ★ ★

NO TRICK AT ALL

According to official figures, the cost of living dropped a fraction of a point for January. However, January, 1960, was still nearly a point and a half higher than January, 1959. If it's any comfort to you, a travel magazine reports that the price of polo ponies has decreased, too. Swimming pools and pipe organs show little change.

We never report on living costs but what we think of the story of the traveling salesman who was called on the carpet by the auditor because of his expense account.

"Your expense account amazes me," said the auditor. "Tell me, how do you manage to spend $16 a day for food?"

"That's easy," replied the traveling man. "I skip breakfast."

NO SHOW, NO GO

To add to the woes of the drug manufacturers, brought on by recent Congressional price-gouging investigations, a former researcher for one of them testified that many people will be killed by "miracle" drugs because drug firms are free to advertise in any way they see fit to doctors.

Still, we hear no great clamor for a Landrum-Griffin bill for the drug industry. Instead, the industry probably will be admonished to regulate itself. But don't hold your breath until all this is accomplished.

For no reason we can think of, this seems to be an appropriate place to tell of an incident that recently happened in Australia.

An Australian newspaper reports that one morning not long ago a man called a taxi company and complained that a cab he ordered to take him to the Kingsford-Smith airport had not arrived.

The girl who took the call apologized. "I'm very sorry the cab isn't there yet, sir," she said. "But don't worry. The plane is always late."

"Well, it certainly will be this morning," the caller said sharply. "I happen to be the pilot."

★ ★ ★

TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE

The war against water pollution suffered a serious setback last month when the President vetoed a measure that would have obligated Uncle Sam to provide financial aid to communities interested in eliminating the sources that contribute to contaminated streams and lakes.

Since a great deal of pollution stems from industrial wastes dumped into rivers and streams without prior treatment, Big Business was opposed to the measure. And the Big Business point of view prevailed.

Pollution already is a serious problem. With populations destined to increase dramatically in the next generation, the problem cannot help but become intolerable. Prompt action now might have avoided a national crisis at some future date.

To our way of thinking, veto of the anti-pollution bill puts us in the position of the fisherman who wanted to send home a box of fish during a particularly warm September. He carefully boxed the fish and addressed the box to his wife. But he also affixed a label saying: "If not delivered in five days—never mind."

THE PAUP FORMULA

Shortly, the President's Conference on Children will be meeting to consider ways and means of combatting juvenile delinquency and providing a more wholesome climate for youngsters to grow up in.

Far be it from us to pose as experts in child rearing, but we like old Joe Paup's analysis of the current situation.

"The juvenile problem," Joe once said, "is not so much ruling youngsters with a firm hand as it is using a firm hand with the ruler."

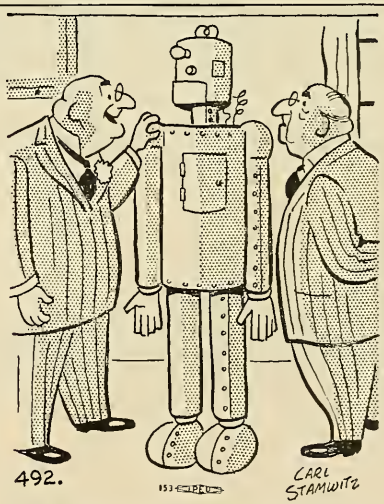
★ ★ ★

ALMOST A CINCH

After several years of deficits, the budget seems to be headed for a fairly sizeable surplus. And the great debate is on as to what should be done with the extra money. Some want it used to reduce the national debt, others want the money spent to make the nation stronger through conservation, public works, etc. A few even advocate tax cuts for next year.

One way or another, the surplus will be gobbled up. And taxes will continue to bear down as hard as ever. Herb Shriner, Indiana's gift to TV, probably summed it up best when he said:

"I think Congress will do something about hidden taxes this year. They won't do away with them, but they probably will hide them better."



"He obeys my every command, J.B.!—Egad! If his kind could only vote!"



REMEMBER UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

Washington, D. C., as the nation's Capital, is used to spectacles, promotions, and exhibits. They are relatively common occurrences. But during the week of May 6 to 11, the Capital will see something entirely different when the Union Industries Show opens its doors at the Armory.

The Union Industries Show is unique because it is staged jointly by management and labor. Through its multi-million-dollar array of glittering exhibits the productive miracles American know-how can achieve when management and labor work in harmony are presented to the world in an endless array of unexcelled goods and services. Foreign legations and their staffs would do well to pay the Show a visit. Here, the fruitfulness of free enterprise will be spelled out, not in words or propaganda, but in products and services that set a standard for the world.

As usual, our Brotherhood will sponsor one of the largest and most extensive exhibits in the Show. The District Council, with the advice and guidance of the General Office, is working hard to make our exhibit outstanding. It gives every promise of being just that.

Those who live in the vicinity of Washington or expect to be in the area that week should reserve a date for attending the Show. It is all free and there is a tremendous list of free prizes and souvenirs. Remember the time and place: the Armory, during the week of May 6–11.

Elastic Roof Adds Plastic Bag

★ ★

A HUGE balloon that will never get free of the ground is helping speed completion of the new $20,000,000 "elastic roofed" post office at Providence, Rhode Island, described in the November, 1959 issue.

Actually a giant floating building within a building, it is designed to enable workmen to begin installation of sensitive electro-mechanical equipment while the hustle of construction of the new post office building continues around it.

The inflated structure is the largest of its type in the world, measuring 200 feet long, 80 feet wide and 40 feet high.

The complex building plans for the post office called for roofing the structure before the walls were erected. The roof, which is about the size of three



A giant vinyl-covered nylon balloon being inflated at Providence, R. I., by technicians to speed up the installation of delicate machinery while construction work on the new post office continues.—ITT

football fields, is nearing completion, but the builders were faced with the problem of how to install some delicate machinery even before the walls were up. Readers of the previous article will remember the "elastic" feature of the roof.

Engineers of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's Intelex Systems, Inc., decided to lit-

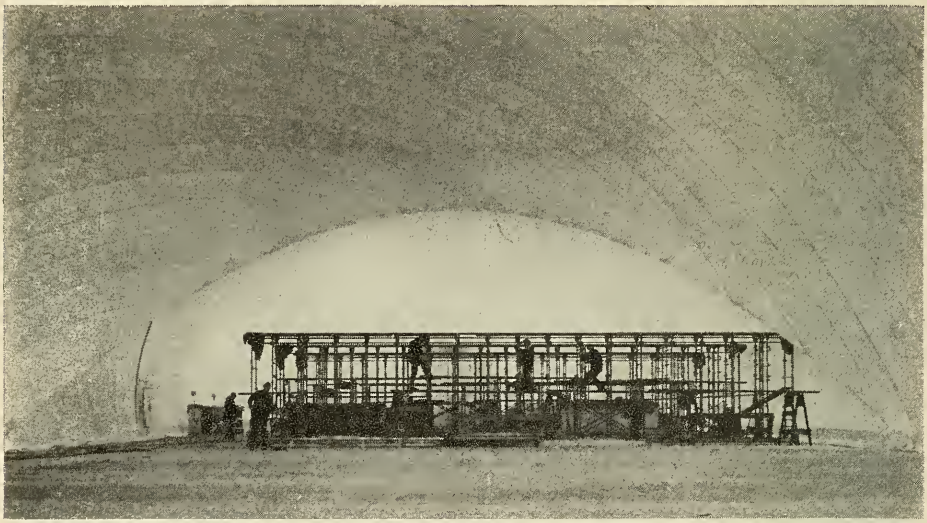
erally take to the air. The result is a vinyl-covered nylon building, supported only by air and enclosing 12,500 square feet of space.

The inflated building took weeks of careful design which, in itself, posed special problems for engineers since the top center of the balloon is a saddle-back, dipping 14 feet in contour to permit clearance under a giant crossbeam which is part of the support for the concrete roof.

the door is closed behind it, and then the second door into the interior is opened, thus preventing the air from escaping and destroying the lifting power.

Workmen enter through two smaller doors, each resembling the type found aboard naval vessels, and the doors snap-seal themselves once a person has moved past them.

Within the balloon, workmen are beginning the installation of the first



Automatic sorting and mail handling equipment being installed inside the giant inflated balloon, 200 feet long, 80 feet wide and 40 feet high. The balloon is used to protect equipment and men from cold weather and dust while the walls of the new automatic post office are erected. Trucks and workmen enter through air locks to prevent loss of pressure.—ITT

Inflated by three motor-driven centrifugal fans, the balloon building, designed as a hyperbolic paraboloid, holds approximately a half million cubic feet of air. Pressure within the balloon is a half pound more per square inch than the normal pressure at sea level of nearly 15 pounds.

As the balloon is inflated, its desire to soar is frustrated by anchors imbedded 46 inches apart in the concrete floor. Each anchor is capable of resisting 500 pounds of lift.

Much like a submarine, the balloon building has two air locks at either end to permit trucks and machinery to enter. A truck moves into the lock,

of eleven semi-automatic letter sorters, each more than 64 ft. long and 11 ft. high. The sorters will be a part of the electronic equipment that will make up this post office of tomorrow.

And, although the weather outside has been below freezing, the men inside the balloon work at room temperature in an atmosphere carefully controlled to provide freedom from dust and moisture changes.

Completion of the structure seems to be "in the bag" for this fall. The unresolved question remains: what is going to become of the men the electric mail handlers displace?

Progress Report

Bad weather during late February and early March interfered with work on our new headquarters building in Washington a bit. However, work is still ahead of schedule. These two shots show what the job looked like on March 15.



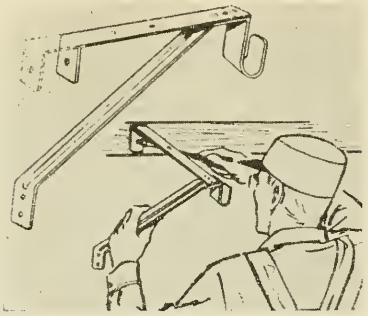


What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

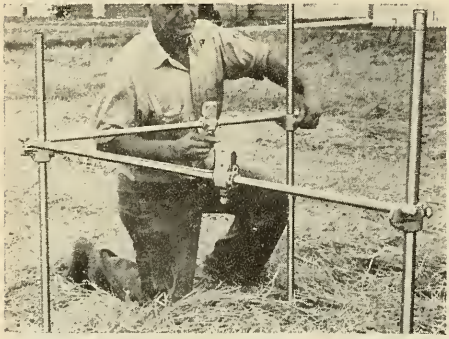
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

Now available for the first time are adjustable shelf and pole brackets which eliminate notching and fitting. These brackets are adjustable to fit closets with or without hook strips, say the manufacturers.



The bottom section of the bracket swings to one side, leaving an open space for easy mounting. Contact Raymond Products Co., 1536 West County Road B, St. Paul 13, Minn.

A precision instrument to replace the old cornering system in staking out foundation lines has been introduced under the name "Minute Man Batterboard." The new bat-

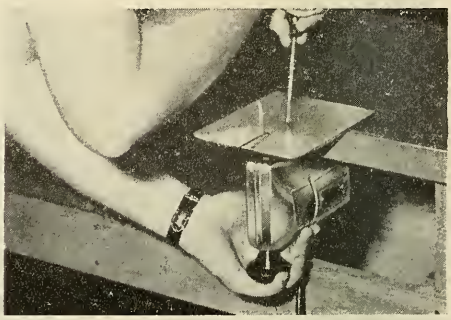


terboard is made of steel and aluminum and comes equipped with sliding, built-on levels and retractable rules for each arm. A ball-and-socket corner joint allows leveling of each horizontal arm independently without distortion to the other. Made by Richey Manufacturing Co., 2801 Rochester Road, Springfield, Ill.

A new marking device called the No. 133 Giant Magic Marker has been developed to write clearly and durably on all difficult surfaces such as concrete, rough lumber, metals, wall materials, wirings, etc. It has a stainless steel, ball-type, instant valve-action head on an unbreakable and refillable polyethylene "squeeze" bottle container. It writes with a new heavy lacquer-base opaque ink called Speedry D/O Ink. Colors available: black for light surfaces, white and yellow for dark surfaces. Products of Speedry Products, Inc., P. O. Box 97, Richmond Hill, Jamaica 18, N. Y.



A new 5½ x 7-inch SpeedTable introduced by SpeedWay Division of Thor Power Tool Company converts SpeedWay No. 17 portable electric jig saw into stationary jig. The SpeedTable is fastened to the edge of the workbench by means of screws and the inverted jig saw attached, beneath the jig table, by means of locking



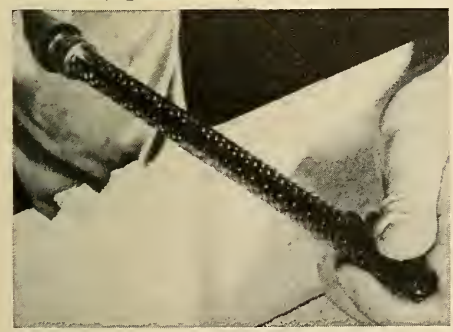
nut and bolt. A variety of difficult cuts are made with the portable jig thus fastened in stationary position. Jig table can be left attached to the bench and jig saw removed for portable use. Write the company for further information at: 1421 Barnsdale Rd., LaGrange Park, Ill.

A Duplex Rabbet Plane and Fillester has been introduced by Great Neck Saw Manufacturers, Inc. of Mineola, New York. Called the RP-8, this rabbet plane has two cutter seats: one for regular work, the other for bullnose work. An adjustable fence which can be used on either side of the plane regulates width of cut. A depth gauge is also included to regulate depth of cut. The rabbet plane can cut with or across the



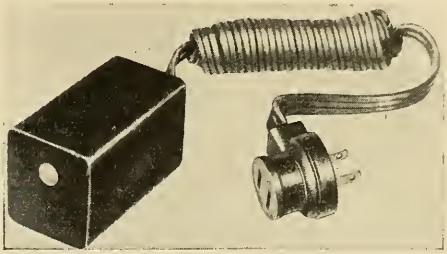
grain. The blade is made of special chrome alloy tool steel. Handle and body are cast in one piece. The body is black Japan finished and parts are plated against rust. Overall length—8½"; cutter is 1½". For further information write to Michael Fain Advertising, 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Stanley Tools, one of the oldest names in the business, has introduced a new forming tool called Surform No. 297. This new round file-type tool enlarges holes in wood, aluminum, plastic tile, etc., and cuts the



same materials with controlled ease on decorative work, according to the makers. Rounds edges and cuts half circles on the edges of boards and beams. For further information write Stanley Tools, Dept. PD, 111 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

Activated by daylight and dark, an electronic device automatically controls lights and other electrical appliances in home and industry. The MAJ-I switch comes in two models, M-100, equipped with cord and

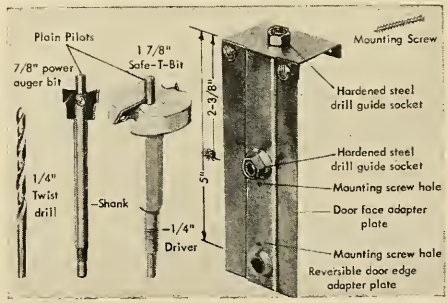


plug-in attachment for domestic installation, and M-200, a three-wire circuit for permanent outdoor use. It is further described as having 500 watt capacity and weighing less than 10 ounces. Address manufacturers, Polaris Electronics Corp., 2600 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



If you are interested in a handbook on carpentry offered by D. A. Rogers, 5344 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minnesota, the author claims this pocket sized book covers nearly all the practical rules for laying out work. Can be carried in the pocket or tool chest. Write D. A. Rogers at above address.

A new tool set for mounting locks practically eliminates the chances of error, say its manufacturers, Time Saver Tools, Inc.,



27 E. Park Ave., Mundelein, Ill. Cylinder hole bits are available in sizes from 1¼" to 2⅛". Write the company for further information.

Editorial

God Ain't Scientific In New Jersey

One of these days there is going to be a big, fat revolution in this country: not a revolution against the government or the Constitution, but against the growing and increasingly arrogant band of head shrinkers who equate human beings with guinea pigs and believe that human emotions and reactions can be measured with the scientific precision of jelly bean-sorting. In this category falls the growing army of testers, prodders, interviewers, psychologists, motivational researchers, advertising experts, and all the other broad A guys who claim they can analyze and classify human beings the way a farmer candles eggs.

More and more these egg-domed guys dominate our lives. They confront us on the job with questionnaires, aptitude tests, intelligence tests. They throw at us so-called scientific incentive plans and wage determinations. At home they blare at us from the TV set and through magazines and newspapers. In schools they harass and bedevil our youngsters with treatment that differs little from the treatment a bug on the end of a pin gets from a zoology student.

Whichever way we turn they are analyzing us, measuring us, prodding us, and generally poking into our innermost souls. One of these days, enough people are going to get so fed up there is going to be an explosion.

And to our way of thinking, the case of little Alice Mary Combs is going to hasten that day considerably.

If you read the newspapers at all, you know that Alice Mary is a four-year-old girl who has lived with the Combs family of New Jersey since she was a baby. The arrangement originally was made by the Welfare Board. Over the years the family became attached to Alice Mary and asked to adopt her legally. But the Welfare Board decided otherwise. It came to the conclusion that Alice Mary is too bright to be left in the hands of the Combs family. She wouldn't get an opportunity to develop her full potential while living in the Combs' home, they insist.

God Himself must have some qualms in determining what children to allocate to whom, but not the New Jersey State Board of Child Welfare. Its officials have all the answers. With their "scientific" tests, proddings, questionnaires, etc. they know exactly who belongs where in this life. You understand that God does not have the advantages of the "scientific" measurements psychologists and sociologists have developed for them.

Maybe Alice Mary is bright. But the Combses are no dumbbells either. He is a sheet metal apprentice whose take-home pay is $102 a week. He and Mrs. Combs have two daughters of their own. The Welfare Board has not yet suggested taking them away from the Combses, too, but the thought may occur to them later if they succeed in recapturing Alice Mary. For all we know, they may be dreaming of the day when they take over from God

the job of deciding who should have children and how many and what kind, because His work isn't scientific.

What this case all adds up to is this: how do you measure the worth of a human being, and who is qualified to do the measuring? The Welfare Board says the Combses are not suitable parents for Alice Mary because they do not have a lot of books in their home.

Is the inference that people who own books are better than those who do not? Seems to us we read somewhere that Abe Lincoln's parents were pretty short on books, too, but they raised quite a son anyhow. On the other hand, Leopold and Loeb lived in houses filled with books, but they committed one of the most vicious and senseless killings in Chicago history.

And juvenile delinquency no longer breeds exclusively in tenements and slums. More and more the silk stocking areas are responsible for a sizeable share of the rapists, hoodlums, unwed mothers, and juvenile court cases in any city. And not even the head shrinkers have been able to come up with any statistics proving that book readers are better citizens than non-readers.

The Board also appears concerned that the Combses may not be inclined or financially able to send Alice Mary to college. Is the inference that college people are superior or more desirable than those who do not get there? And if able kids from working class homes cannot afford college, doesn't the answer lie in revising the educational system to make ability to learn rather than ability to pay the only yardstick for college entrance?

It seems to us this is one time the head shrinkers have gone too far. Neither books nor college nor fancy surroundings make a good citizen. Honesty, sincerity and willingness to work do. And these characteristics can be found south of the railroad tracks just as readily as they can north. Nobody has a patent or a monopoly on them.

And there is no way of measuring the true worth of an individual human being. If you use money as a measuring stick, Elvis Presley is the most important man in the country because he will earn over a million in the next 12 months. If an epidemic threatens, the doctor is temporarily the most important man in the community; if a dam threatens to flood a city, it is the man who can use dynamite; if it is a building that threatens to collapse, it is the carpenter who can do a fast shoring job. The truth of the matter is that every kind of work is important, and every person performing the work honestly and efficiently is, too.

For the head shrinkers to assume the role of God is just too much. On behalf of all the Combses everywhere we hope the Welfare Board gets its ears pinned back properly.

The Future You Protect Will Be Your Own

Last month the Building Trades Department held its annual legislative conference in the nation's capital. Thousands of building tradesmen from all 50 states spent four days telling their Congressmen what labor needs and wants in the way of decent legislation to bulwark our sagging economy and get our people back to work.

The legislative conference is a fine thing. It gives union leaders a chance to buttonhole their Congressmen and indoctrinate them with a few basic

truths about economic facts of life. But other groups—some of whose aims are completely contrary to ours—buttonhole Congressmen in their offices, too. In fact, they do it almost daily. Against this kind of opposition, our lobbying efforts are comparatively puny.

Why are they puny? Because most politicians know that working people often are lax about registering and voting. From 40% to 50% of all eligible voters fail to cast ballots on the average election day. The politicians know that the bulk of the non-voters come from the ranks of working people. So they downgrade suggestions of labor leaders proportionately.

The program spelled out by the Building Trades Department and the AFL-CIO is not only a sound one, but also a necessary one if the economy is to get off dead center. For several years we have been barely holding our own while school needs grow, slums in our cities develop faster than they are being eliminated, and depressed areas sink farther into economic stagnation. A bold new approach is needed. Such an approach is offered by organized labor's program.

The Building Trades Conference got the ball rolling by carrying the story to Capitol Hill. But we doubt if this is enough. The real showdown will come on election day. If enough working people register and vote for candidates who have the welfare of all the people at heart, the economic bandwagon can be started along the pathway of progress once more. If they stay home as usual, more marking time will follow.

Working people are gradually waking up to the fact that the ballot box has a very close connection with their future welfare. The various right-to-work campaigns and anti-labor drives have stung them into action. The percentage of working people registering and voting is increasing encouragingly.

However, there still is a very long way to go. Too many reactionary Congressmen and State Legislators are elected by default because the working class voters too often say, "Let George do it."

Registering and voting are two things citizens must do for themselves. No one else can do it for them. It takes a little time and individual initiative, but it is a very small price to pay for the privilege of being free and having a voice in one's own destiny.

In other parts of the world, untold thousands of people are fighting and dying right now, trying to establish the right to vote. In the face of this, it seems incredible that millions of Americans could forego the right to vote without a twinge of conscience—particularly since our own right to vote was purchased at a high price in blood and tears by those who went before. However, such is the sad case.

Next month, a number of states will be holding primary elections. If you live in such a state, time is running short. But whenever your particular state holds its primary, make sure you are qualified to vote. And equally important, make sure you do vote.

If This Ain't Deception, What Is?

(Reprinted from News For Electric Consumers)

The chairman of the Illinois commerce commission doesn't want to "in any way try to deceive the public." But he thinks the state regulatory agency

and utility companies "should more closely cooperate" on the "timing" of rate increase announcements and profit reports.

Writing in a recent issue of **Public Utilities Fortnightly**, George R. Perrine declares "the usual timing of the average rate order release is wrong so far as the Illinois commission is concerned. The last six major rate cases that it has resolved have been rather large in dollar amount even though small percentagewise."

Perrine adds: "Blaring headlines have covered the front page of the daily major newspapers announcing the multimillion-dollar increases. Down in the main part of the story, if the reader gets that far, he can determine about how much this means to the individual consumer per month or year, which invariably is not a great amount of money, and quotes from remarks by the commission chairman or the president of the utility involved are frequently included."

Now comes what is apparently the real sensitive spot: "Then," says the Illinois commission head, "as one turns to the financial page, he invariably finds that the utility concerned has just announced its quarterly earnings are far in excess of the year before."

But Perrine isn't blaming the newspapers. "So far as the timing of these orders, there is no one to blame but the utility and the regulators. But I think this is one area where perhaps the commission and the company should more closely cooperate."

"Mind you," he carefully points out, "I am not saying it should in any way try to deceive the public—I do not mean to imply this at all—but because of the lack of public knowledge in regard to these matters, I think it would be highly advisable that the news releases be further spaced in point of time.

"It is unfortunate that the average reader can see only the blaring headlines that 'Utility Rates Are Increased by Millions' and does not pursue the article to see how little he is actually affected as an individual consumer."

Despite his disclaimer about not wanting "to deceive the public," we suggest that it is unfortunate that the chairman of the Illinois agency which is supposed to protect consumers by properly regulating utilities, actually proposes what is, in effect, collusion by the commission and utility companies on the timing of rate increase announcements and profit reports.

Perrine urges this "because of the lack of public knowledge in regard to these matters." We suggest that Perrine would be better serving the people and the state of Illinois—and in the long run, the utilities themselves—if he instead made some effort to counter the "lack of public knowledge in regard to these matters."

Consumers are not stupid. If Perrine and other regulators would give them the facts, consumers would more often than not reach conclusions which would be just to the utilities, to the regulators and to themselves.

But as long as regulators use the alibi of "lack of public knowledge" to justify manipulation of utility news, they will be suspect. They will give credence to the popular consumer belief that too many regulators are controlled by the utilities they are supposed to regulate. And they will make consumers wonder if someone is indeed trying to "deceive the public."

Official Information



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1960, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein must be used.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AHLIN, OSCAR L., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ARCHIBALD, EARL, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah
ARNOLD, JAMES W., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
BAER, LELAND, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
BARCHESKI, CHARLES F., L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
BARONINS, JOHN, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
BARTELL, LEW, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
BENELEIT, GUSTAV A., L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
BIDDLE, RAYMOND H., L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
BLAKEMAN, JAMES, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
BLENDAUER, E. J., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BONACCORSI, PETER, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
BOND, LEWIS E., L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
BRABEC, FRANK, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
BRANDENBERG, CHARLES, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BROLIN, WILLIAM, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BROWN, HENRY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BUCHER, ALFRED, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
BURMEISTER, RICHARD R., L. U. 2288, Oakdale, La.
BURNETT, CLYDE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BURNETT, OTTO, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
CALABRO, DEMETRIO, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAMERON-STUART, CLYDE C., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CAMPBELL, JOHN LEONARD, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
CARLSON, EINAR, L. U. 2094, Forest Park, Ill.
CARLSON, NICHOLAS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CHAPMAN, EARL N., L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
CHEATHAM, CAP, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
COZZOLINO, CIRO, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
CRANDALL, JOHN, L. U. 950, New York, N. Y.
CRAVEN, ARTHUR, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
CRONIN, RICHARD, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CUPP, LUTHER, L. U. 1880, Carthage, Mo.
DAVENPORT, LOUIS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DAVIS, WILLIAM E., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
DEMPSTER, JAMES, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
DePALO, ANDREW, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
DESANTO, ANTHONY, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
DICKEY, J. E., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
DiGIRALAMO, JOSEPH, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
DITMAN, MAURICE S., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
DIXON, H. M., L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.
DOCKERY, C. C. Sr., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
EHRNLUND, NILS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ESCHBACK, CONRAD, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.
ESPOSITO, SALVATORE, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
ETTORE, LOUIS, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAHEY, G. L., L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
FINE, O. V., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
GAHMAN, OTTO, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GERAGHTY, MICHAEL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GILBERT, H. W., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
GLENN, HARDING, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
GORES, JACK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GRABOWITH, FRED, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
GRIFFIN, H. G., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HALFORD, W. W., L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
HALL, M. W., L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
HAMRICK, A. C., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
HANSEN, CHRISTIAN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HANSEN, MAURICE A., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HARDIN, CLAUDE Sr., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
HARRIS, E. L., L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
HECKER, CLARENCE, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
HENDERSON, WILLIAM, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENDRICKSON, JAMES, L. U. 1880, Carthage, Mo.
HENRICKSON, PAUL, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HILTZ, B. B., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HOFFMAN, FRED, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HOLLAND, C. T., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HOLLANDER, ALFRED E., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
INGRAM, A. A., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JACKS, F. A., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JAEGER, FRED H., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JANKOWSKI, STANLEY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JENSEN, HARRY C., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JOHNSON, CHARLES, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, LEON, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
JOHNSON, LEONARD G., L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
JOHNSTON, E. M., L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
KARLSEN, REIDAR, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KEENAN, THOMAS, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
KNIGHT, F. G., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
KORING, JOHN L., L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
KOWALIG, PETER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
KREWUSIK, STEVE, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.

In Memoriam

LAIDMAN, DAVE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
LANE, WILLIAM H., L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
LaRIVIERE, W. E., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
LARSH, LEO, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
LEO, JOSEPH, L. U. 2094, Forest Park, Ill.
LINDEBLADE, SIGFRIED, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.
LINDOFF, GUSTAV, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
LIVINGSTON, BRUCE L., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
LOBB, PAUL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LORDEN, LEO P., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
LUEPKE, GERHARD, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
LUGGI, ARMAND, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
LUND, ROBERT, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MASON, TERRY, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAZZUCCA, FRANK, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
McCRACKEN, ERNEST, L. U. 1880, Carthage, Mo.
McDONALD, WILLIAM A., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
MICHON, ALBERT M., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MILLAGE, ELMER C., L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.
MILLER, ALBERT A., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MIXON, A. G., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
MIZE, CLARENCE E., L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
MORALES, RAFAEL E., L. U. 1967, Santurce, San Juan, P. R.
MORAN, ELMUS T., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MOSHER, CLARENCE, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
MOTT, NELSON G., L. U. 2288, Oakdale, La.
MUNDIE, WILLIAM, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MURAWSKI, ANTHONY S., L. U. 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MURTHA, MICHAEL, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
MYERS, JOHN B., L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MYRICK, J. F., L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
NELSON, FRED, L. U. 2288, Oakdale, La.
NOCELLA, PASQUALE, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
OLSEN, SVERRE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
OLSON, CHARLES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OLSON, OSCAR B., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
PATANE, JOSEPH, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSIMES, LEO, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
PILLA, FRANK, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
PUGH, CLIFFORD, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
RAVE, WILLIAM A., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
RAWLETT, HENRY E., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
REICHENBACK, ROBERT, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
RIDDLE, V. L., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
RINNE, SULO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
RIVERA, JOSEPH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ROCKWELL, A. K., L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.
RUFI, TROY PHILLIP, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
RUOPP, FRITZ, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
SALLEY, DAVID R., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SAND, NELS, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
SCHULTZ, FRED C., L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
SHAW, L. A., L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.
SHEWRY, ARTHUR, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
SINDONI, JOSEPH, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, A. H., L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
SMITH, COYLE S., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
SMITH, FRANK, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, JAMES LLOYD, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
SMITH, O. J., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
SMITH, ROBERT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SOLLEE, C. H., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
SPIERS, THOMAS B., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
STALLA, FREDERICK, L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio
STRAIT, GEORGE E., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
STUBSTAD, BERNT, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOMPSON, CHARLES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
TIBBS, EVERETT C., L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
TOWNSLEY, WILLIAM G., L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta.
TWIGG, CLYDE VINCENT, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
URQUEHART, IRA P., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Van NAMEE, SIMON, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.
VEGHTE, THEO. F., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
WAKELIN, GARDNER, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
WALDEN, L. A., L. U. 1964, Vicksburg, Miss.
WALLSTROM, R. Sr., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
WATERS, S. C. L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WATSON, RALPH, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
WEBER, NICK M., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
WEED, FRED, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
WELCH, EARL T., L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
WELSCH. ROY, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
WENTZELL, JAMES S., L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
WEST, BEN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WESTBERG, OSCAR, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WHITMAN, E. R., L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
WIDEMARK, AXEL, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, E. L., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILLIAMS, J. V., L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
WIMMER, LEONARD O., L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
WISKOW, WILLIAM, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
WISNER, CHARLES, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WOFFORD, J. W., L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
WOMBOLD, S. J., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
WOOD, LAWRENCE M., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WOODWORTH, W. R., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WYSOCKI, JOSEPH J., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
YARBROUGH, RAY, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
YODELIS, VICTOR, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ZALISAK, THEODORE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ZARIN, ALEX, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ZILLI, ALBERT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ZORN, PAUL C., L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn.
ZUNIGA, RICHARD, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.

Know Your Social Security

★ ★

By Sidney Margolius, Labor's Consumer Expert

SOME people who became eligible for Social Security payments under recent changes still haven't applied, officials report.

One of the largest groups believed to be passing up benefits is elderly parents who were dependent on deceased workers. Another group that sometimes fails to apply is totally disabled workers.

Even wives do not always realize they and the children can get payments if their breadwinner dies. Too, families often are unaware the children can have payments if a working mother dies **even though the father still lives.**

But while many people forfeit benefits for lack of knowledge, harsh rules and secretive procedures have blocked many disabled workers who did apply. Representatives of several unions and the AFL-CIO Social Security Department have protested present rules under which a disabled worker in one state may qualify for benefits, while officials in another state may deny a similar claim.

Let's first get the record straight on dependent parents. If you provide more than half the living expenses of an elderly parent, he or she can get payments if anything happens to you. Under the 1958 amendments your parent is eligible even though you also leave an eligible child or wife.

In fact, dependent parents of covered workers who died any time since 1939 can still apply for payments.

In the case of disabled workers, the Social Security Administration has screened its files to locate those made eligible by the recent easing of work requirements. But from some, it never got applications and can't tell who they are. Workers disabled even as long ago as October, 1941 still have until June 30, 1961 to get full benefits.

Young disabled workers can't get payments until they're 50. But they, too, need to apply by June 30, 1961 to have their wage records frozen retroactively. A worker who had not accumulated enough coverage to be fully insured when he became disabled, could lose all rights to payments if he doesn't apply for the "freeze."

The 1958 amendments also made eligible for payments the dependent children of disabled workers getting benefits, and their wives if over 62 or with dependent children in their care.

The disability payments are really one of the most important features of modern Social Security. They protect you against a universal fear of workers—that they may become crippled by accident or illness and unable to earn a living.

But there are two big loopholes which have frustrated many disabled workers and urgently need fixing.

One is the present requirement that you must be 50 to get payments. Ac-

tually, younger disabled workers need payments even more than older ones. They generally have more dependents. The age-50 requirement could be eliminated without increasing the present disability-insurance tax you pay, deputy Social Security Commissioner George Wyman recently said.

The other loophole is the present vague rule about what constitutes "total disability," and the fact that Congress left it to the state rehabilitation agencies to determine who is wholly disabled.

An Alabama union official, Thermon Phillips, recently charged that the law is being administered "on the assumption that a claimant for disability benefits or for a wage freeze must practically be dead." He revealed that some workers disabled enough to qualify for company pensions have been turned down for Social Security disability benefits.

Similarly, a worker in West Virginia qualified for insurance company benefits but was denied Social Security payments, U. S. Representative Cleveland M. Bailey of that state reports.

In Oregon, reported the late Senator Richard L. Neuberger, the state rehabilitation division rejects 50 per cent of the Social Security disability claims compared to a national average of 38 per cent.

In Montana, U. S. Representative Lee Metcalf has said, miners considered totally disabled by state silicosis boards have been denied Social Security benefits. Dr. William A. Sawyer, medical consultant for the International Association of Machinists, also has testified to Congressional investigators that a common set of disability standards is needed by Federal and State agencies and that the state examiners and reviewers need more training to help solve the Social Security disability argument.

There's even at least one case in which a man approved for a V. A. disability pension was turned down by Social Security.

The real problem is that Congress never defined "total and permanent disability" very closely, and the present interpretation is a severe one. A legless man who can't work at his usual occupation still might be able to run a newsstand, thus, might be denied benefits. That's what a Social Security official told this reporter.

If you ever do become disabled, note that the officials check closely into your ability to travel to a job, even if you haven't got one. If you're able to come to the Social Security office to make your claim, there's already a question in their minds. The officials will further try to determine whether you can do any "substantial gainful work" even at home.

That doesn't mean they can tell a skilled worker he can address envelopes even if housebound. They're not supposed to reduce your work status that much. But they'll still evaluate how much work of any kind you may be able to do.

Even the American Bar Association has criticized the fact that the standards used to determine disability aren't revealed to the public, and that the advice medical consultants give examiners is kept secret from claimants.

The AFL-CIO Social Security Department is battling to get this problem straightened out through more liberal standards and giving the Federal Social Security agency final say in judging whether a worker is disabled. At present the Federal agency merely can "suggest" that a state give further consideration if it feels state officials were too severe.

Even if turned down on a Social Security claim you can ask for an appeal—on other types of claims as well as disability. You'll then get a hearing before an impartial examiner, and a chance to tell your story or demonstrate your disability. About one out of seven such recent disability appeals was successful. The rate of success on Social Security appeals of all types is a bit higher—about one out of six.

FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR JOBLESS PAY ESSENTIAL

"The states have failed" in setting up adequate unemployment insurance laws and "it is now clearly up to Congress to enact legislation that will put a floor under the state programs."

This analysis of the jobless benefits system in the United States, was made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement calling on Congress for prompt action.

"Unless Congress enacts permanent improvements this session," the statement warned, "it will be too late to be of any help for the unemployed of the next recession. The business decline predicted to begin in 1961 leaves barely enough time for action by Congress and subsequent response by the states."

The statement called sharp attention to the fact that in 1954 President Eisenhower called on state legislatures to extend protection to more workers, to 26 weeks where they were lower than that.

"When the President made this plea, no state had met these goals," the statement declared. "Today—six years later—only one state has met them.

"By the President's own standards, the states have failed. In these six years this country has been through two recessions with millions of unemployed suffering from the shortcomings of the state programs."

The Council declared that it is only by the Federal government laying down adequate standards "that the competition for low-cost (and therefore low-benefit) programs between states can be halted. Employer contributions average only one-third of the tax rate of 20 years ago. The weekly benefit amounts have declined substantially in every state relative to that wage loss which jobless payments are supposed to restore."

The Council endorsed the Federal Standards bill now before the House and Senate and called for urgent action.

ANOTHER MYTH GOES

Another employer myth has blown up—the myth that unemployment compensation for strikers would "encourage more strikes."

New York and Rhode Island are the only states that give jobless benefits to strikers. Yet, figures from the U. S. Labor Department show that those two states have fewer strikers, per capita, than New Jersey.

Between 1956 and 1958, latest figures available, total man-days in New Jersey lost in strikes as a percentage of the total working time were higher than those for New York and Rhode Island, were equal to the national average in 1956 and 1958, and above the national average in 1957.

The figures were cited by Paul Krebs, president of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council, in tagging management charges as "specious." The Council is pushing a proposal in New Jersey to authorize jobless payments for strikers.



Outdoor Meanderings

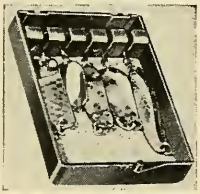


By Fred Goetz

In the February issue of THE CARPENTER, ye old editor, Peter E. Terzick, came up with what I think is a good idea. He suggests sending in some good old-fashioned recipes for camp cooking . . . the kind of stick-to-the-rib vittles that can be whomped up without the aid of one of those built-in ovens—pre-heated jobs.

You know, something involving fish, game, berries and the like.

So get out your outdoor-cooking memo book, or dream up one on the spur of the moment and send it along to:



Fred Goetz
Dept. OMLK
920 S.E. 11th St.
Beaverton, Oregon

The six best recipes will receive one of the illustrated Luhr Jensen Lure Kits.

This outdoor-recipe contest is open to all members of the Carpenters Union in good standing and the members of their family.

Be sure to state your Union AFFILIATION!

Deadline for judging the recipes shall be May 5th and the winners will be announced in the July issue.

* * *

Here's some take-it-for-what-it's worth data to shooters:

"In dry shooting when pointing at a moving target with your UNLOADED rifle, always swing a bit ahead of it before pulling the trigger. And be sure to follow through with your swing after the hammer falls. You cannot hit a moving target by shooting straight at it, so remember that the "follow through" is as important in shooting as it is in golf. Shooting behind the target is a very common error, generally caused by stopping the swing of the rifle.

* * *

Betcha didn't know that in 1913, robins were classed as game birds in some southern states . . . The snapping turtle never feeds out of water because it cannot swallow unless its head is submerged . . . The nuthatch is the only tree-climbing bird that climbs down the trunks of trees—head first . . . The goby, a curious frog-like fish of Africa, climbs trees to feed on wood ants. Often one goby will climb while others stay below to nab dislodged victims.

* * *

A letter from B. D. Patton of 4645 N. Harrison Street, Fresno, California, says that his dad, a Journeyman Carpenter of Local 701, is one of the most avid of bass fishermen.

According to the following photo he sent in, his dad is also one of the most ingenious for sneaking up on those big largemouth in the hard-to-get, seldom-fished places.



We've heard of a few other guys that have got up a similar rig and most of them, to give them more get-up-and-go, use swim fins on their feet and keep a ping-pong paddle handle handy for on-the-dime maneuvering.

* * *

Here's some verbal meandering concerning the frequently asked question, "Can fish hear?":

In the laboratory tests it was discovered that fish were perfectly capable of hearing many of the frequencies of human speech. However, out on the stream it's a different story, for there a great loss in intensity occurs when sound passes from air to water. So, unless your stream partner is a basso-profundo and shouting at the top of his voice, I don't think it is necessary to good fishing that he shut up.

Boat fishing presents a somewhat different problem. Using the bottom of the boat

as a soundboard, vibrations like the dropping of a tackle box or the scraping of hard-soled shoes are transmitted directly to the water. Again in stream fishing, the impact of a heavy foot on hard bottom streams acts as a vibration-transmitter.

Remember, if you put any sound vibrations in the water, the fish can hear all about it.

* * *

A letter from Mrs. R. Markstrom, wife of Ruben Markstrom, a member in good standing of Local 181, Chicago, for 30 years, tells us that she and Ruben are among the most outdoor-minded folk ever.

Ruben built a 14-foot, 225-pound outboard in the living room—of their second-floor apartment! With the aid of friendly neighbors they succeeded in getting it out of the back window, down on the street and onto a trailer.

They also built a cabin in Minnesota, town of Emily, Chain o' Lakes region, about 600 miles from Chicago.

Mrs. Markstrom says: "It was built for our retirement in about four years—Lord willing—and provides real outdoor pleasure for us, our nephews, brothers and their wives and children. We prescribe outdoor meandering for the healthy, the ill, the young and the old—it's good for all."



Here's a photo of Ruben and his fishing pals, George and Mike, doing a little piscatorial prospecting with the new boat on Ruth Lake, near their cabin home.

Ketchin' any, fellows?

* * *

Didja know that: The largest reptile in modern times is the leatherback, a marine turtle. Specimens have weighed almost 1,500 pounds and measured eight feet in length . . . The trumpeter swan, with maximum weight of 40 pounds, is the heaviest flying bird in North America . . . While the owl cannot move its eyes in their sockets, it does have a great area of vision because it can rotate its head 273 degrees. . . .

A recent survey on a famous eastern brook trout stream indicated the following: Fly fishermen were more than twice as efficient as bait fishermen in taking large trout; almost four times as efficient as bait fishermen in taking small trout. Fly fishermen also consistently took bigger brookies than bait fishermen.

One of the most philosophical attitudes I have ever heard concerning the piscatorial arts was brought out by an old-timer, a' fishin' fer crappies.

In reply to my inquiry—"Having any luck?" he said, "Ketchin' is turrible, Son, but the fishin' is always good."

* * *

"Conservation is not a subject to be written about merely as recreation, something you can take or leave, turn on or off."

"Conservation is an attitude, a part of our living, as important as the air we breathe."

"Conservation is a way of life; conservation is a crusade. . . . "

* * *

The Secretary of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs says the term "litterbug" is much too innocent-sounding for the fellow who clutters up our land and water with bottles, cans, papers, etc.

He suggests the name "Litter Bum."

* * *

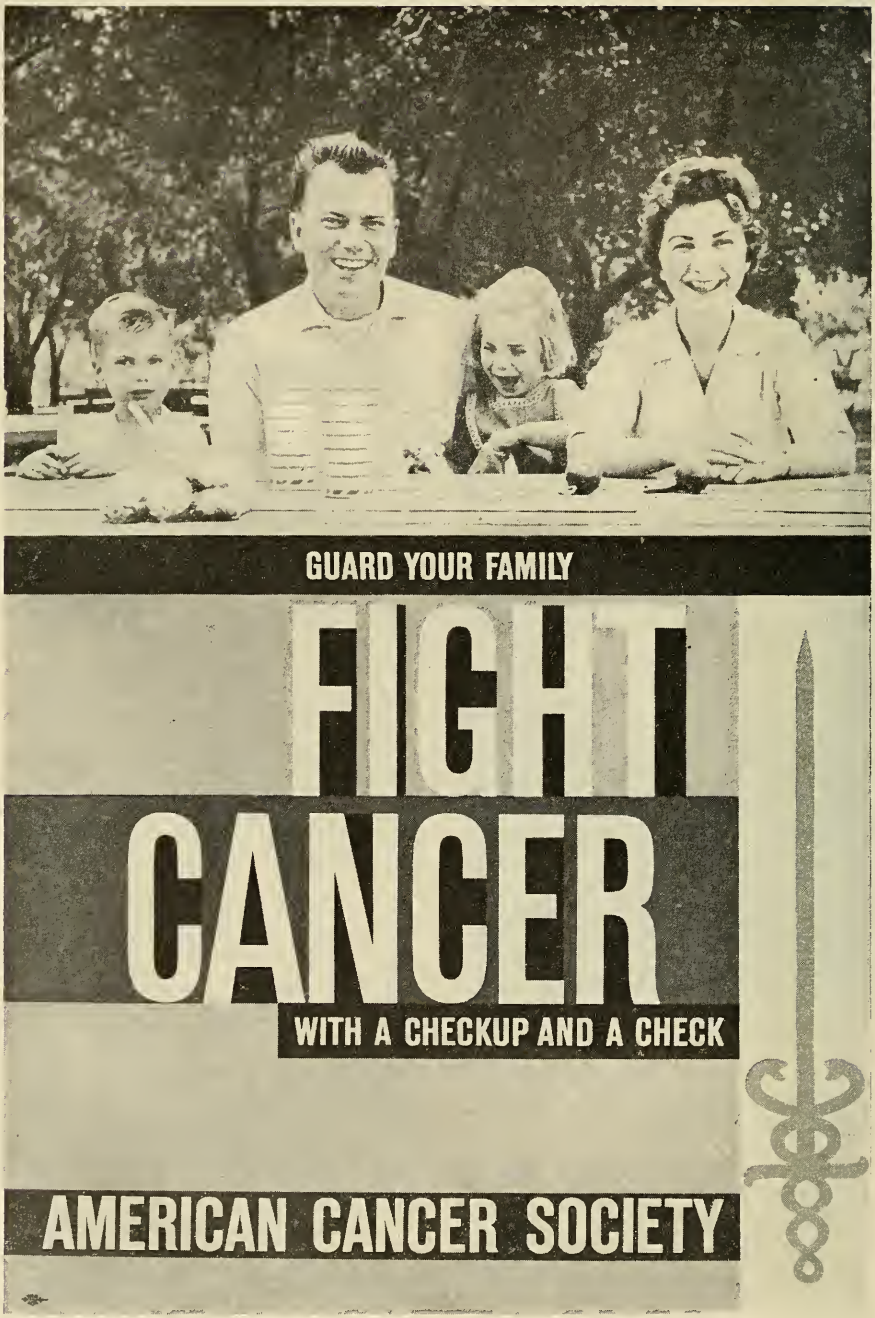
Somebody once said: "If a gal is in love with a fisherman, she should learn to fish." It means she's sharing his fun on a partnership basis—a good start for a happy marriage.

* * *

Following is one man's answer (your writer's) to the question: How do you use a wet and dry fly, fishing for trout with a spinning outfit?

Answer: There are several productive methods of fishing wet and dry flies with a spinning outfit. The most popular method of spin-fishing with a wet fly is to use a moderately light line around 4-pound test, a 4-foot leader, 2 to 3-pound test. Use split shot, enough to get the cast out, placed about 18 inches from the fly, and drift it on the bottom.

A small, clear plastic bubble with a removable cap for inserting weight is used in spin-fishing with a dry fly. Again a 4-pound test line, a 4-foot leader of 3-pound test with the weighted bubble at the end. The fly is secured in the junction loop of line and leader by virtue of an 8-inch dropper line.


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Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

DETROIT COUNCIL GRADUATES 183 APPRENTICES

Some 400 guests were present at the Detroit District Council's 14th Annual Apprentice Graduation Banquet to help welcome some 183 young men into journeyman status.

This was one of the largest apprenticeship classes ever graduated by the Detroit District Council.

Representatives of management, education and municipal government, as well as many distinguished labor officials, were on hand to pay tribute to the young men who have the skill and tenacity to finish a difficult task they set themselves 4 years before.



Featured speakers of the evening were Finlay C. Allan, Assistant to General President Hutcheson and a former secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Building Trades Council; L. M. "Boots" Weir, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council and president of the Michigan State Building Trades Council.

Short addresses were also delivered by Corporation Council Nathan H. Goldstick, pinchhitting for an ailing Mayor Louis C. Miriani.

Graduating Apprentice Donald Murray acted as spokesman for the class.

Brother Allan extended the best wishes of General President Hutcheson and all the officers of the United Brotherhood. To the graduating apprentices he said: "You are the young men to whom we must look to take over the construction industry and use your talent and skills to advance current methods."

He pointed out to the new journeymen that the way was open to them to go as far and as fast in the construction industry as their talents and ambitions will take them. He urged them to take an active part in union affairs and help the organization elevate the status of carpentry to the high pinnacle it deserves. He pointed out that pure economic conditions had caused a setback in construction over the past 2 years, but that in 1959 the Carpenters Union had gained some 600 members in the five-county area surrounding Detroit: an indication that the industry is bouncing back with vigor.

Brother Weir summed up his address by saying: "I think you have chosen a good trade and I think it will be good to you."

All the new journeymen are graduates of the Detroit Apprenticeship Training School. The class was composed of 145 carpenters, 31 floor decorators, and 7 millwrights.

The Detroit District Council traditionally has devoted a great deal of time and effort to the promotion of apprenticeship training, and the size and quality of the current graduating class is an indication that the program is progressing steadily.

DENVER OLD TIMERS ARE RUGGED LOT

Maybe it's the pure mountain air, maybe it's the good working conditions established by the union, or maybe it's a combination of the two, but whatever the cause, Denver seems to provide a healthy environment for carpenters. Denver Local Union No. 55 on the night of February 17 tendered a testimonial dinner to its old timers. Believe it or not, 32 Brothers were eligible to attend as 50-year members. Length of membership ranged up to 60 years.

It was a fine affair. Nineteen of the old timers were able to be present. The other 13 were indisposed or out of town. Board member J. O. Mack was on hand to help make the evening a success. Following an excellent dinner, Board member Mack presented the old timers with 50-year commemorative pins.



Pictured above and reading from left to right, are some of the old timers whom Local Union No. 55 recently honored.

First row—Otto Anderson, 52 years' membership; Walter A. Jouno, 58; Marco Sparks, 59; John E. Corcoran, 59; Lewis Jones, 51; Harry Stratton, 55; and James Garrison, President of the Local.

Second row—Michael Sweeney, 54 years' membership; Axel Hanson, 51; Iver Villa, 52; Arthur English, 52; George Walton, 51; and Ben Miller, 51.

Third row—George Peterson, 50 years' membership; Oscar Ekblad, 53; Richard O. Shively, Financial Secretary; Charles Moore, 51; Edward Amos, 54; Anthony Epping, 50; M. E. Stromquist, 54; Robert England, 55; J. O. Mack, General Executive Board member, Sixth District; and Harry Stewart, Local vice president.

Members unable to be present and, therefore, not in the picture are: John Groholek, 52 years' membership; I. L. Martz, 52; William A. Slaughter, 53; Harry E. Allen, 60; G. A. Carlson, 58; C. A. Stromquist, 60; John Anderson, 55; John D. Clark, 55; E. Lindstrom, 56; H. A. Redford, 54; A. H. Ruehmann, 55; A. R. Millington, 51; and Andy Rumpeltes, 51.

Denver was barely more than a western frontier town when most of these old timers joined the United Brotherhood. Over the past half-century they helped change Denver from something resembling a movie set for "Gunsmoke" into a thriving, bustling city that dominates a vast section of the Rocky Mountains. And they helped to pilot Local Union No. 55 through many perilous and uncertain times. Naturally, the union is proud of every one of its half-century veterans.

Percentagewise, it is doubtful if any union in our Brotherhood has a higher proportion of 50-year members. And the Local is looking forward to the day when it will be able to award 75-year pins to some of its rugged old timers.

EIGHTEEN ATTAIN JOURNEYMAN RANK IN TUCSON

In view of the rapid changes that are taking place in technology and materials, no one can definitely say what the construction industry will be like a generation from now.

Whatever changes take place, southeastern Arizona can be assured of an adequate supply of really skilled craftsmen, thanks to the apprenticeship training program jointly maintained by the Southeastern Arizona District Council and their employers.

At an apprentice initiation meeting held on February 2, Local Union 857 welcomed 18 graduating apprentices into journeyman status. These young men, through four years of rigorous training, proved their ability to handle any carpentry job that may come up.

Fifteen of the eighteen who recently were initiated into journeyman status by Local Union 857 of Tucson, Arizona, are shown in the picture, reading from the left to right:



Front row—Alfonso Macias, Everett Nelson, Tony Rodriquez, Carlos Hava, Frederic Roof, Walter Roszko, and George Reitz.

Back row—Carl Nesbitt, John Rigas, Gerald Pelaar, Edward Blankenheim, Gerald Kornelle, Robert Lamb, Harold Yettaw, and Richard Ward.

Initiated but not shown in this picture were: Raymond LaRue, John Lopez, and Harry Millsap.

Scheduled for initiation at this meeting but unable to attend were Clyde Baker and Edward Mager.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORS 6 OLD TIMERS

Late last fall, Local Union No. 762, Quincy, Mass., tendered a testimonial dinner to a group of its members who have devoted more than 50 years of their lives to the advancement of the trade of carpentry and the growth of the United Brotherhood.

Six oldtimers were the guests of honor. The roster of veteran members was headed by Victor Olson whose membership dates back 61 years. Other veteran members honored included George A. Oster, with 50 years of membership, who is president and business representative of the union; John Mattson, 54 years a member, and Dave Wohlander, 50 years a member; Charles Childstedt, only living charter member, and Gustav Oster, who was president of the Local for a quarter of a century. Unfortunately, Brothers Childstedt and Oster were unable to attend because of ill health.



Shown in the photo, from left to right, are: Victor Olson, Ed Gallagher, George A. Oster, John Mattson and Dave Wohlander.

Speakers of the evening included Mike Harrington of Local No. 56, who is president of the Suffolk Council of Carpenters, Congressman James Burke; Quincy Mayor Amelio Della Chiesa; City Council President James McIntyre; Councillor John J. Quinn; Tom Foley, president of the East Massachusetts Council of Carpenters; and Karl Lowell, business representative of the South Shore District Council.

The speakers emphasized the great odds that the Union had to overcome in bygone years and pointed out that the younger members of today could profitably take inspiration from the achievements of old timers such as those being honored at the occasion.

Craft Problems

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 377

Window Shoppers.—The best and most inexpensive advertising that any merchant can utilize in his business is the show window. Here is the place where real customers are made. If the windows and display space, together with the arrangement of the displays, are made attractive, customers will come to that place of business; first, to see

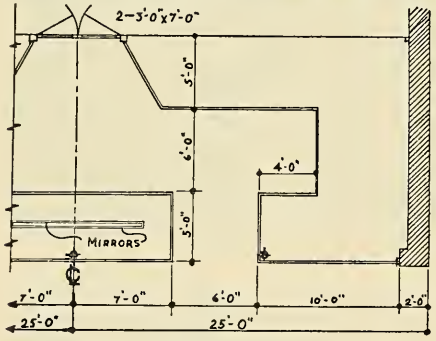


Fig. 1

the merchandise on display, and then to enter the store and talk business with the sales people.

If the store is on a busy street, especially one that receives a great deal of pedestrian traffic, the depth of the show-window vesti-

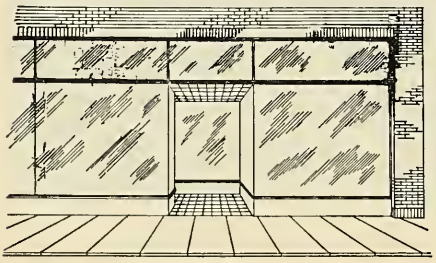


Fig. 2

bule should provide ample space for window shoppers to observe and study the various displays. Here is where the artist belongs—one who is a good showman. For if he can quicken the imagination of the shoppers to a real sense of beauty, his artistic productions will realize substantial dividends for his employer. Primarily a window shopper is in quest of beauty, and when he has found it he will not abandon it, but will forthwith make arrangements to acquire the objects of loveliness that he has found. The same principle will apply when the purpose of the merchandise on display is that of utility, rather than beauty.

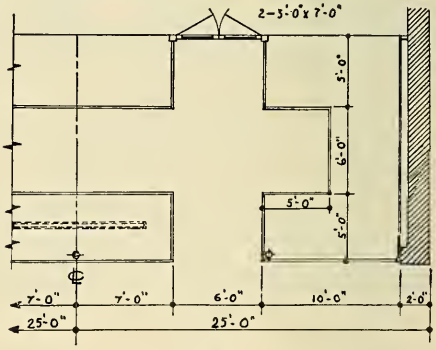


Fig. 3

Plans of Display Space.—The design shown by Fig. 1 is suitable for a rather large store on a busy street. Here the right half is shown in full, while the other half is a duplicate in reverse of what is shown. This design provides a liberal amount of space for displaying merchandise, such as

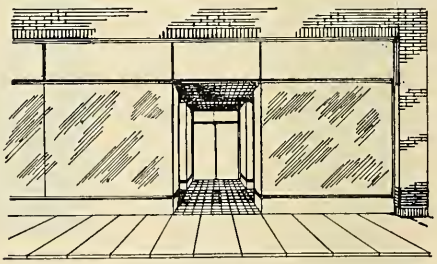


Fig. 4

clothing for men, women, and children. Only one double-door entrance to the store is provided in this design, but there are two sidewalk entrances to the vestibule, one on the drawing shown, and the other on the part that is omitted here.

Fig. 2 is a sort of perspective elevation of the front of the design shown by Fig. 1,

in plan. The name and sign panels above the show windows and sidewalk entrances to the vestibule, should be finished in keeping with the face finish of the bulkhead. These spaces are left blank here, because the material used must be determined by the owner. Here are a few suggestions:

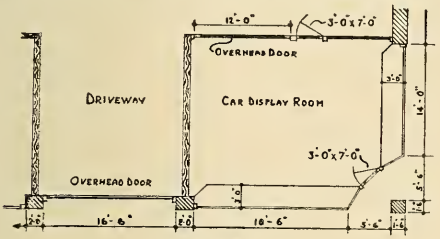


Fig. 5

Brick, stone, tile, stucco or some other available material could be used. It is important that the finish used above and below the show windows is carefully selected. Figs. 1 and 2 should be compared and studied.

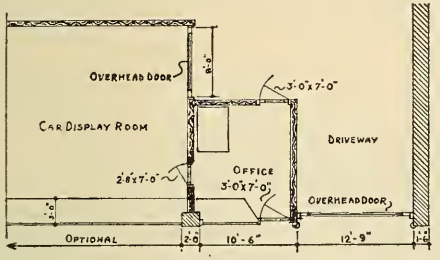


Fig. 6

Fig. 3 is a modification of what is shown by Fig. 1. This design has the advantage of two double-door entrances to the store, although only one is shown by the drawing. The other entrance is in the duplicate half,

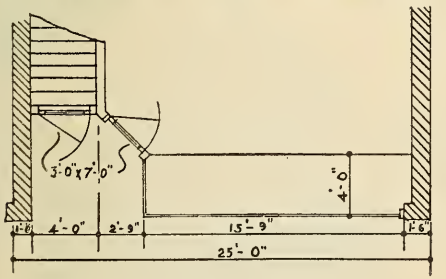


Fig. 7

in reverse, to the left, that is omitted here. The island showcase, shown to the bottom, left, has a center screen, indicated by dotted lines, which can be omitted if desired. A front elevation in perspective is shown by Fig. 4. Here can be seen the advantage of having the doors to the store straight ahead from the sidewalk entrance to the vestibule.

Car Display Room.—A plan of a car display room with a corner entrance is shown by Fig. 5. Here the display space that joins the show windows is rather narrow. The purpose is to display small articles that

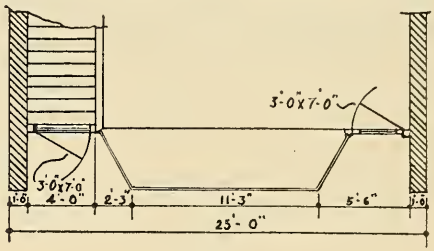


Fig. 8

will leave a full view of the car on display. A wide door is provided, so that cars can be driven in or out of the room. To the left is shown a driveway with an overhead door. The arrow at the bottom, left, indicates that another display room is planned, to the left of the driveway. A different car display room is shown in part by Fig. 6. The overhead door, 8 feet wide, provides

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an entrance where cars can be taken in or out of the room. The display space next to the windows is narrow, and must be kept rather close to the floor, in order not to obstruct a full view of the cars on display. A small office room is shown, and to the right of it is the driveway with an overhead door.

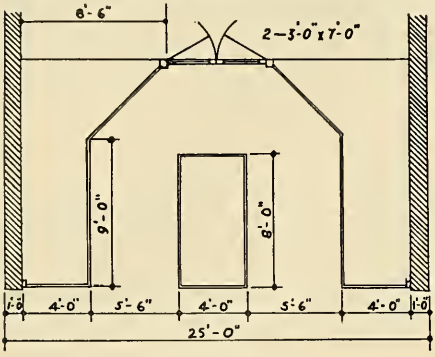


Fig. 9

Store Front Stairway Problems. Fig. 7 shows a small store front plan. Here an outside stairway leading to the second floor, creates a problem. One solution is shown by this drawing. This layout gives a maximum amount of display room for the show window. Fig. 8 gives another solution. In this case the entrance to the store is placed as far away from the stairway as possible. This plan is suitable in cases where the stairway traffic is heavy, for it will prevent traffic congestion. The two layouts should be compared and studied.

Deep Show Window.—Fig. 9 shows a layout for a deep display area with two windows, and a display island between them. This arrangement would lend itself favorably on a street with heavy pedestrian traffic. It provides ample display room for a number of different kinds of merchandise. The display island makes possible viewpoints from every direction. This alone would make it a special attraction.

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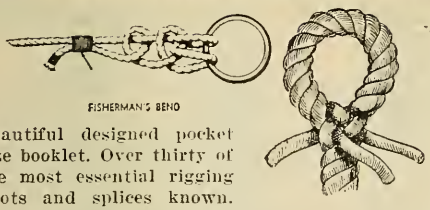
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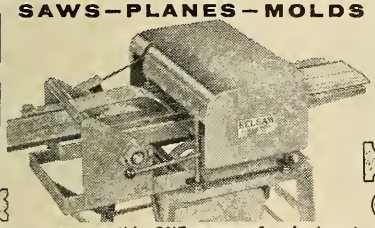


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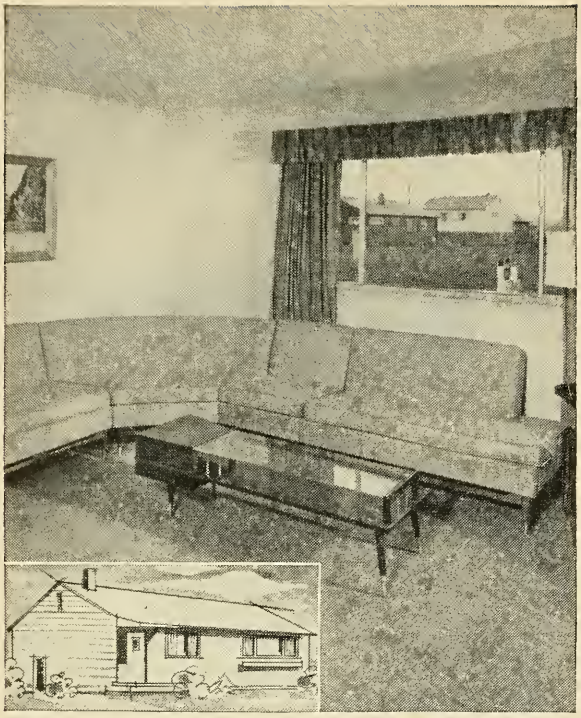
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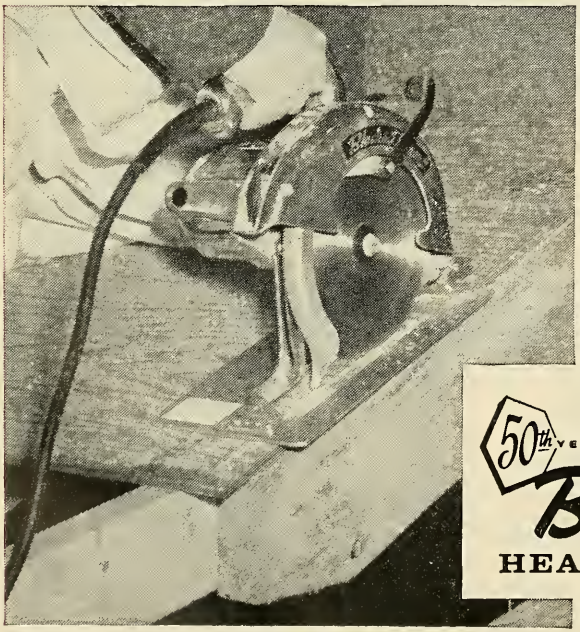




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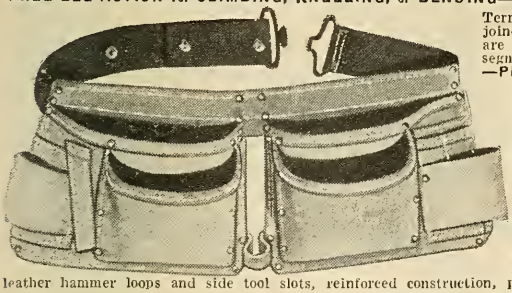
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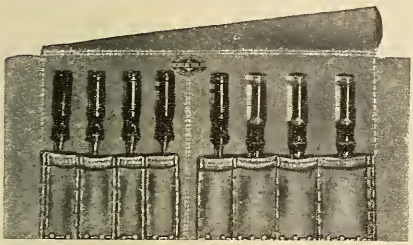
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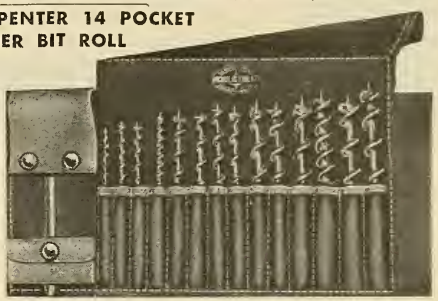
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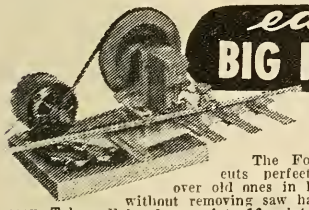




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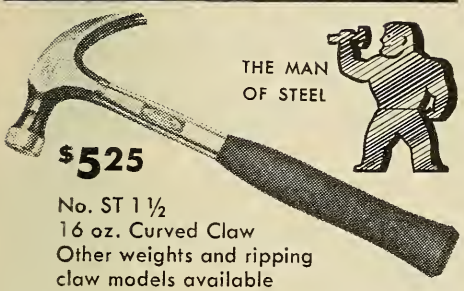
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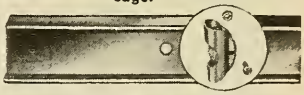
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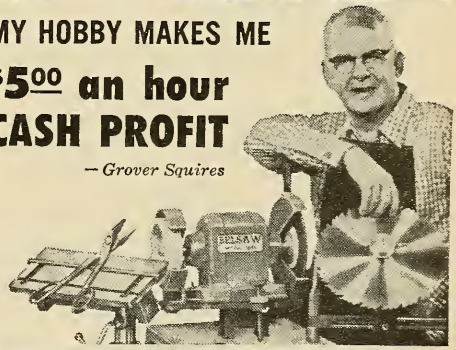
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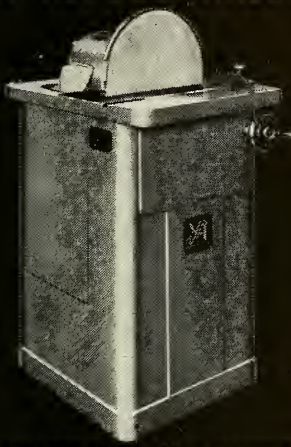
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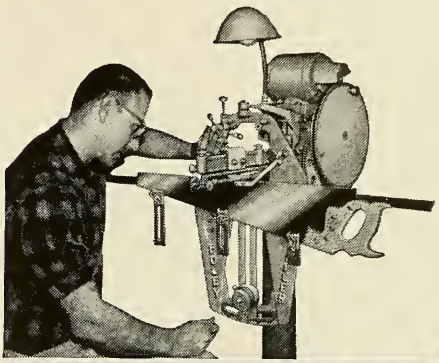
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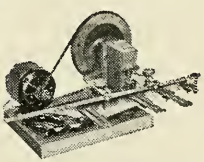
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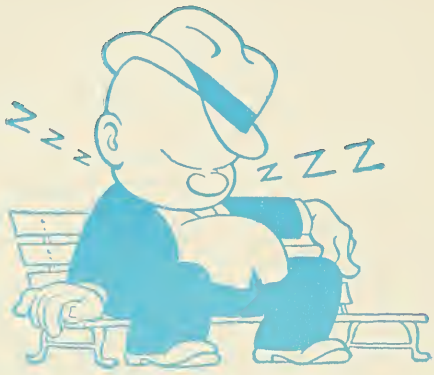
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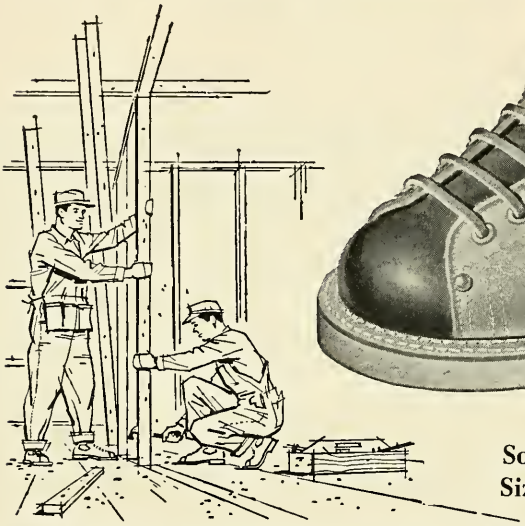
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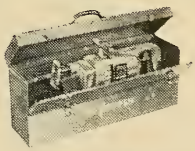
Skil Recipro Saw obsoletes hand, keyhole and hacksaws

If ever a power saw was designed with remodeling work in mind, the 2-speed SKIL Recipro Saw (Model 700) is it. Cuts right through nails, plaster, studding, steel lath—anything that can be sawed by hand, keyhole and hacksaws, 5 to 20 times faster.

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Comes complete with steel carrying case and 8 assorted blades.

SKIL ...and SKILSAW POWER TOOLS

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 5

MAY, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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NATION'S BUSINESS, a magazine that has bitterly opposed every round of wage increases since the day it was founded (by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce), suddenly finds that the high earnings of skilled workers make up a new, important pool of buying power. "Go after the blue-collar buck" is the advice the magazine gives advertisers.

This Is Enlightened Management? - - 8

Every day some drum beater for big business is saying unions are no longer necessary because management has become enlightened and far-sighted. The farm industry shows just how enlightened management can be when there is no strong, established union to stand up for the workers.

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Cape Canaveral is only a small cog in a vast network of installations that make up the Atlantic Missile Range. Scientists, technicians and skilled craftsmen, including many Brotherhood members, man these installations that stretch from Florida to the South Atlantic far below the equator.

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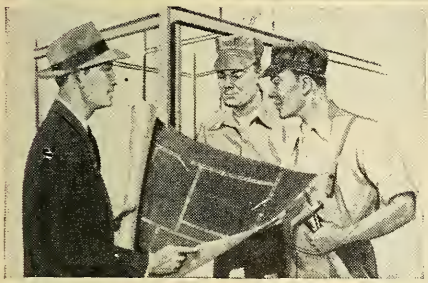
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Address _____ Occupation_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____



Only the best wood rules merit this seal

Lufkin Red Ends are the favorite extension rules of practical workers everywhere. Take the X46, for example. You can *see* its quality . . . its natural wood finish, brass extension slide and bold, black markings. You can *hear* it in the decisive "snap" of joints and strike plates.

You'll find *four* Red Ends on the Lufkin Turnover Target at your hardware store . . . one to fit *your* job.



Look Who Thinks We're Important Now

★ ★ ★

BRACE YOUR FEET, Brother, the advertising "geniuses" are zeroing in their heaviest artillery on your pay check and mine. We have become the No. 1 pigeons for the guys with the grey flannel suits and the purple worsted mouths.

We, the skilled workers of the nation, are the new mass market at which the big sales pitches will be aimed from now on. The computer boys have suddenly found that we make pretty good money and that we buy a lot of the goods that roll off the assembly lines. Their immediate aim is to sell us a lot more.

The whole thing was explained in a recent issue of NATION'S BUSINESS, the slick magazine published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Blue collar workers, the magazine pointed out, now make up the nation's biggest market for luxury merchandise and services. They buy more autos, watches, jewelry and air conditioners than any other single class. They want quality too, and the bargain basement approach is out of date. Here is how the magazine puts it:

"Formerly it was easy for the economist to grade people on an income basis and assume that the white-collar people and business and professional people were the best—often the only—market for many products. Now surveys in metropolitan Chicago—which indicate a national condition—show that the income of the average skilled blue-collar worker is equal to that of the average white-collar worker. What's more, the elite of the skilled blue-collar groups earn considerably more family income than the average white-collar worker and the intelligentsia. Particularly do they have more choice in spending it.

"A recent study of the whole field of savings in metropolitan Chicago showed more families with savings accounts in banks and savings and loan associations in the blue-collar group than any other. Banks from one end of the country to the other are changing their strategy to appeal to this market which helped the savings and loan associations grow so rapidly.

"Not only do these people have money to spend but they far outnumber the white-collar workers. On the basis of census studies, we find that 64 per cent of the people living in metropolitan Chicago are in this group. The same proportion holds for innumerable cities."

Had this piece appeared in a magazine other than NATION'S BUSINESS it might have left a better taste in the mouth. NATION'S BUSINESS, being a venture of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has been particularly vehement in fighting every wage increase organized labor has gained during the past 20 years. Every increase was going to fan the fires of inflation, drive businesses to the wall, price us out of the world market, discourage expansion, and just about bring on the end of the free enterprise system. These same old arguments have been used over and over until they sound like a broken record.

Look Where We Are

Percentage bought by	Business and Professional	White-collar Workers	Skilled Craftsmen	Unskilled Labor
T. V. sets	13%	25%	44%	16%
Food freezers	15	25	45	10
Washers	15	28	43	13
Room air conditioners	28	22	46	4
Vacuum cleaners	13	31	49	7
Refrigerators	14	26	48	9
New furniture	20	32	38	9
New rugs & carpets	14	29	44	11
Landscaping & shrubbery	25	35	31	7
Boats	31	34	25	6
New luggage	28	35	31	6
New autos	21	34	36	7
New watches	21	31	35	12
Auto insurance	16	34	41	7
New homes	19	39	36	6
Home remodeling	21	31	37	10
Bus travel	9	24	47	19
Life insurance	16	32	42	10
Railroad travel	27	31	30	11
Jewelry	27	32	33	8

Now, suddenly, the magazine that opposed these increases so bitterly finds that they have created a huge new mass market for luxury goods. By and large, blue-collar workers are union workers. And the unions are the instruments through which their wage scales are set. The magazine could have substituted the term "union worker" for "blue-collar worker" as easily as not. At any rate, the magazine is now gloating about the ability of skilled workers to buy and pay for first class goods and services even though it bucked the upward march of labor all the way.

Change your advertising pitch to appeal to the blue-collar worker and his wife, is the magazine's advice to manufacturers. For instance, it points out:

"The blue-collar worker is much less likely than the white-collar worker to dream about investments and travel abroad. He has more concrete needs and wants which are well met in advertising such as that of departments stores, drug chains and grocery chains. This advertising may have a complete lack of creative esthetics in the copy and art, it may completely fail with the Colonel's lady, but it certainly gets through to Judy O'Grady. It is worth emphasizing that one thing to be avoided in communication to this market is to suggest a lower status. If you want to show the worker on the job, be sure that his ego and dignity are protected. Also, these women are quick to see immorality where others might see only sophistication."

So look ahead to a barrage of advertising aimed at your pay check. The models won't be wearing patched overalls that are common on most jobs, but they won't be wearing tuxedos either. And the women won't have fingernails two inches long when they are trying to sell a craftsman's wife who is up to her elbows in dishwater and diaper washings most of the day. All of us blue-collar workers can take this new attention from the advertising fraternity as a compliment, but little thanks for this state of affairs goes to NATION'S BUSINESS which always did its utmost to stymie the upward march of skilled workers. In the long run, the credit goes to organized labor that had to battle publications like NB every inch of the way to put the blue-collar man where he is.

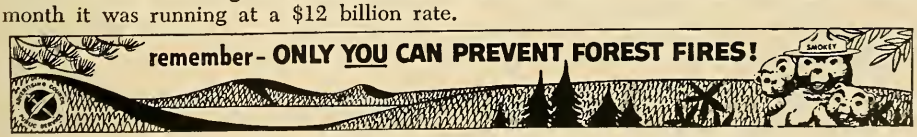
INCOME GAINS SLOW DOWN IN MARCH

Personal income during March was only slightly higher than in February, with the year so far showing a slowdown from the sharp increases of last November and December.

Wages and salaries, at an annual rate of $269 billion, were about the same as for February, with gains in State and local payrolls and the hiring of 160,000 temporary Census workers being offset by decreased construction, automobile and aircraft payrolls. The over-all wage and salary picture for the year thus far showed a gain of 7 per cent as compared with the first three months of 1959.

Business and professional income showed a 5 per cent gain during the first quarter as compared with the same period in 1959, while dividends were up 6 per cent. As usual, personal interest income, due to the Eisenhower tight money policy, led the procession with a 14.6 per cent gain for the year so far.

Farm income, which is down 9 per cent for the first quarter over a year ago, dropped again in March as compared with both January and February. Farm income for March was running at an annual rate of $10.3 billion. A year ago during the same month it was running at a $12 billion rate.



This Is Enlightened Management?

★ ★ ★

HAVE UNIONS outlived their usefulness? More and more, right-to-workers, business magazines, and various and sundry other apologists for big business argue that unions are no longer needed.

The gist of their argument runs about as follows:

"Unions probably were necessary in the bad old days when employers were unenlightened and short-sighted. But over the years employers have seen the light. They now know that high wages make for prosperity. They know that good pay and good working conditions increase efficiency. Therefore, the need no longer exists for unions."

Anyone who has served on a union negotiating committee knows how baseless such arguments are. Every nickel pay raise generally involves more frustration, ulcers, sweat and tears than anything other than a fire or flood. A session or two at the bargaining table probably could do more to straighten out the thinking of these authors than a thousand hours of argument. It is at the bargaining table that you find out how enlightened and far-sighted many employers are.

Another argument the anti-unionists present is that many unorganized plants pay as good wages as organized plants. Figures compiled by the AFL-CIO knock this argument in the head by proving that union wages top non-union wages by anywhere from 11c to 20c an hour on the average. However, some non-union plants do meet union wage scales, but they only do so to forestall organization. Generally, they more than make up the difference by imposing impossible work loads, ignoring seniority, and hiring and firing in an autocratic manner. But the main point is that the union negotiating committees set the wage pace. Anything else anybody gets is dictated by the wage scale set by the union.

For an example of how enlightened and far-sighted employers can be in an industry that is virtually unorganized, take a look at farming. And don't fall for the argument that farming is not big business today. Hired farm workers in 1958 totaled 2,319,000. The bulk of these people worked for "factory farms" where farming includes processing, freezing, packing, etc. Texas offers an example of what is happening. Due to the growth of super-farms, the average farm size in the Lone Star State has grown from 250 acres in 1930 to 500 acres today. Twelve per cent of the farms grossed 60 per cent of farm products in 1954. Since then, concentration has increased even faster.

What kind of progress have farm workers made in this industry where they depend almost entirely on the enlightenment and far-sightedness of the employer? The 1959 report of the National Sharecroppers Fund, an organization of citizens dedicated to elevating the status of farm labor, sheds some interesting light. The following excerpts are reprinted from the report:

Housing. A Maryland study reports that a 1957 state survey of housing

conditions found that 66 per cent of the camps had unapproved water systems; that privies in 72 per cent of the camps were below minimum sanitary standards. The newspaper reporter found a camp with migrants living in small shacks, 8 by 10 feet, equipped with cots, a small cook stove, and a light bulb. Swarms of mosquitoes and flies made a depressing picture which can be duplicated across the country.

Health. Both the poverty of the migrants and the temporary nature of the situations in which they live increase their health hazards. The U. S. Public Health Service found that state residence requirements for aid provided a major obstacle. "Major differences between requirements for public health and public welfare services nullify, in some instances, the tuberculosis efforts of the health agencies," it said. There is hope in news out of Washington that proposals are being made for federal aid in "general assistance" programs and to modify or end the residence qualifications of the various states.

Accidents. Agriculture still ranks as the third most hazardous industry. In highly industrialized New Jersey, farming had more work accidents in 1958 than any other industry—more than 100 a month. The latest over-all figures, compiled by the National Safety Council, are: Farm death rates per 100,000, 54.3; total farm resident fatalities, 11,300; injuries, 950,000. Agriculture is the only industry in which the death rate has risen over the 10-year period 1948-58, with a rise of 4%.

But no statistics can convey the horror of the death of a 12-year-old girl working on an Idaho farm, caught in a potato-digging machine. (The local school system was having a "harvest vacation" so that the children could work in the fields). Nor could a system of workmen's compensation make adequate recompensation. But when accidents occur, it is worth reflecting that in most states agricultural workers, despite their high liability to accident, are not insured as are industrial workers—one more senseless "exclusion."

Federal Aid. One of the problems is that most federal aid continues to go to the bigger farms and corporations. Senator Williams of Delaware has called attention to the 250 cotton producers who received government price-support loans of $100,000 or more on 1958 crops. The largest of these was nearly $1,500,000 (Westlake Farms, Inc., California).

Foreign Workers and Domestic Wages. The first illustration of this problem given in last year's report was of peaches in Sutter County, California; for this year (1959) the peach crop aroused national attention, with press reports of the crop rotting due to a shortage of peach pickers.

Background is important. When miscalculations on the part of growers combined with weather conditions which runted the crop, peach growers felt the only place left to cut expense, to save profits, was on harvest wages.

But the growers were frightened by two possibilities: 1) an organizing campaign was going on among farm workers, who wanted better instead of worse wages; 2) a scandal in the state placement service regarding its handling of the Mexican program threatened the supply of Mexican workers used in previous years to keep wages down.

Hence a dramatic publicity campaign was developed; 30 newspaper men and editors were flown into the area in chartered planes; the cry of ruin was raised. The union consistently reported domestic workers available, but the grower pressure was

successful; the Mexicans arrived. The wage rate (which last year dropped from 15-18 cents a box to 12 when Mexican workers arrived) this year started at 15 (14 in Sutter County) and at times was only 12. The domestic workers never had a chance. Agricultural wages in the United States are in a relatively worse position than similar wages are for most other industrial nations. This is shown in a report in the **International Labour Review** for November, 1959, which points out that farm wages in the U. S. have gone up less in the ten-year period, 1948-1957, than in any other of the western nations.

* * *

The above excerpts from the 1959 report of the National Sharecroppers Fund give some indication of how well workers fare in an industry where a union has not been able to gain a solid toehold—the modern enlightenment and far-sightedness of employers notwithstanding.

Furthermore, farming provides a good example of how unorganized people can expect to make out under automation. Automation has advanced faster in farming than it has in any other single industry. The above report spells out how farm workers have "benefited" therefrom while depending on the enlightenment of 20th Century employers.

Enlightenment and far-sightedness of employers you can have—we'll take a strong, democratic, militant union.

ANOTHER REASON FOR A SHORTER WORK WEEK

As a promotion stunt to advertise its products, the manufacturer of prehung doors sponsored a contest at a convention of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers Association. Starting with the rough opening, the object of the contest was to see which delegate could uncrate and install a door, its casement, the knob, and the lock hardware in the shortest possible time. A transistor radio was top prize.



When the contest was over, it was found that the winner had turned the trick in three minutes and 16 seconds.

The whole thing was a publicity gag, of course, and there is little relationship between conditions prevailing at the contest and on the job. However, there are sobering implications nevertheless.

A door installed in three and a quarter minutes means 17 doors an hour; 136 a day; 680 a week.

Looking at it from another angle, three and a quarter minutes' work at an hourly wage of $3.50 makes the cost of hanging the door somewhere around 20c—about half what it was when wages were $2.00 per day and a man was humping to hang five doors in a day.

Anybody got a better argument for a shorter work week and higher pay?



Cape Canaveral, Showcase Of Skills

★ ★

THE DATELINE on any stories dealing with missile firing on the Atlantic Coast usually reads "Cape Canaveral." This is only natural because Cape Canaveral is where the firing actually takes place. However, there is a vast network of tracking stations and check centers stretching 5,000 miles into the South Atlantic. Cape Canaveral and these eleven other stations together make up the Atlantic Missile Range operated by the United States Air Force. Each station has a definite part to play in the successful launching of a missile because the highest degree of teamwork is absolutely essential.

And Brotherhood members are using their skills wherever these centers are located. Old facilities constantly are being refurbished and new ones built. The Brotherhood members who work anywhere in the vast complex that makes up the missile range are helping to bring the space age one step nearer.

The Cape Canaveral Missile Test Annex is Station 1 of the Atlantic Missile Range. Station 2 is located about 100 miles south of the Cape at Jupiter Inlet, Florida. In addition, there are also several small tracking sites on the Florida mainland which are manned only during flight tests.

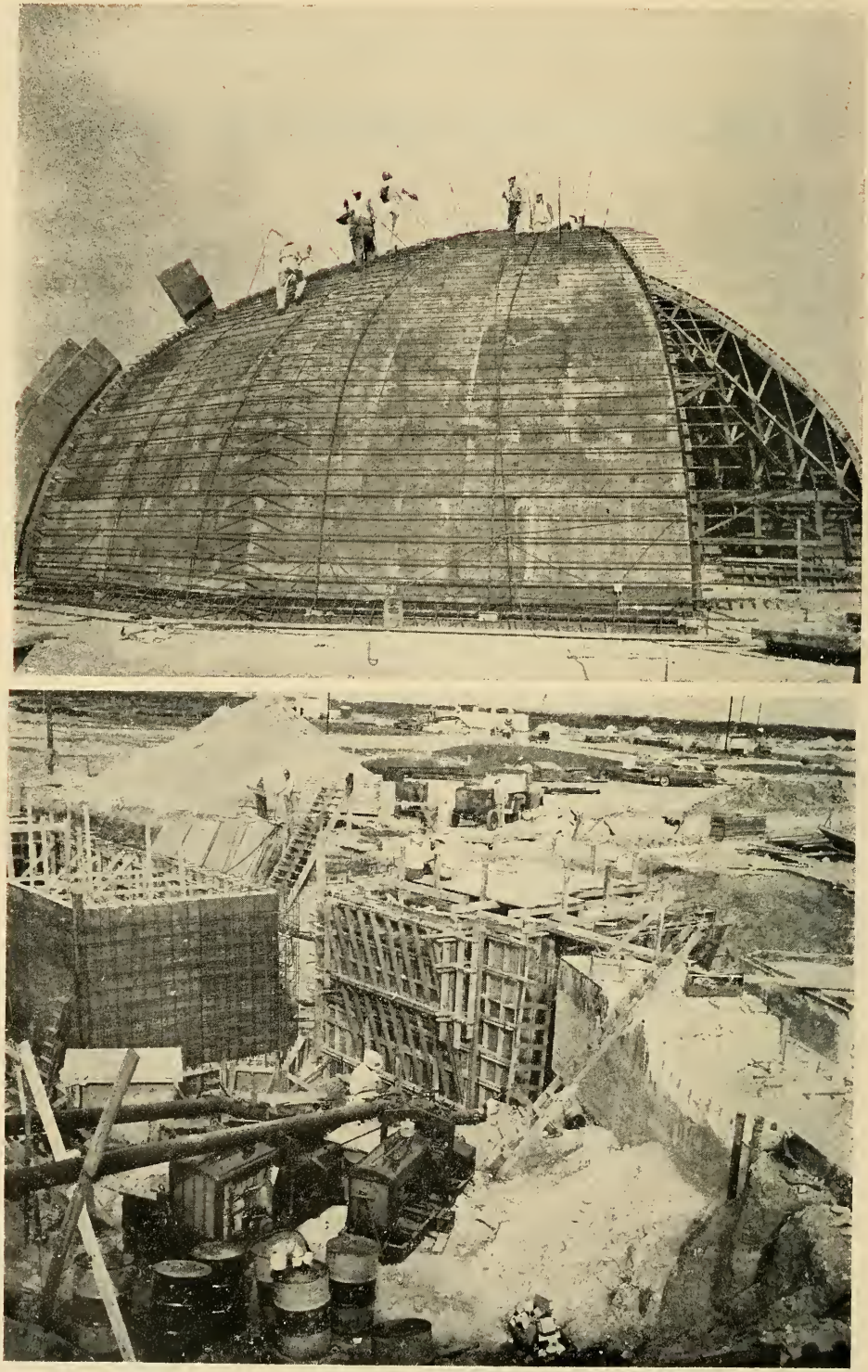
The first off-shore station on the range is Station 3 at Grand Bahama Island. Stations 4 through 9 are at Eleuthera Island, San Salvador, Moyaguana, Grand Turk, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, respectively. Station 9.1 at Antigua was established primarily for ballistic missile programs. Station 10 at St. Lucia, on the other hand, was used for cruise missile tests and is presently on a standby status.

Farther south on the Brazilian Island of Fernando de Noronha is located Station 11. It is 230 miles of the coast of Brazil, and 3,900 miles from Cape Canaveral. The last island tracking station is at Ascension Island, a British Crown Colony in the South Atlantic Ocean, over 5,000 miles from the Cape.

At a typical down-range station, there are from 120 to 160 full-time technicians and maintenance personnel. Because the stations are located on small, sparsely populated islands, there is often no local economy to support them. Thus, practically all of the necessities of life must be brought in by boat or aircraft along with the electronic parts, supplies and technical equipment needed to operate them. At many of the tracking stations rain water must be used for fresh water. Where rain is infrequent such as at Fernando de Noronha, sea water is distilled to meet the station's requirements.

Each down-range station is commanded by an Air Force officer who also serves as the Range Safety Officer.

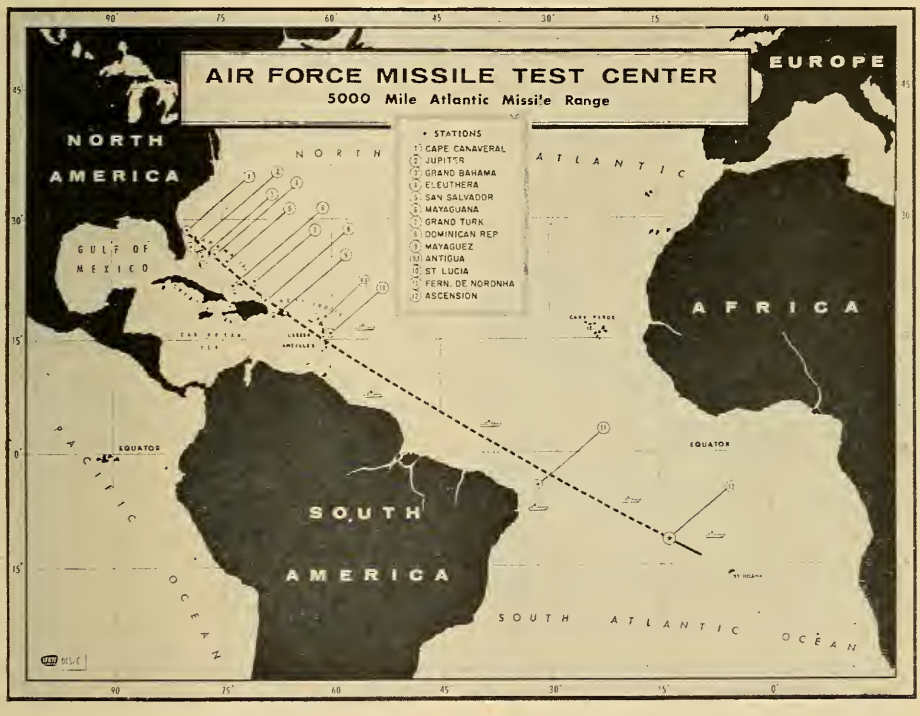
The AFMTC's down-range stations are unusual communities of technical personnel. The size of each station, the type of buildings and even its location is dependent on the type and quantity of the tracking instru-



The domes and blockhouses are mighty heavy construction.

mentation required at a particular location.

However, all of the stations have certain similar instrumentation. This usually includes tracking radars used to track missiles in flight and record their position, and a telemetry receiver site to "listen" to and record functions taking place inside the missile. Each station also has a timing signal generation which ties together



to a split second all of the instrumentation at all of the stations being used for a particular test.

THE INSTRUMENTATION

The instrumentation needed to gather missile flight data at the Atlantic Missile Range is the most sophisticated of its kind in the world. It is designed so that at precisely any given instant the performance of a missile can be determined. From a cost standpoint, this instrumentation represents a major portion of the Center's half-billion-dollar capital plant investment. With it, the number of launchings required from prototype to operational missile in a given program has been reduced to a mere fraction of what they were less than ten years ago.

The primary purpose of the Center's flight tests is to record the performance of missiles under the most exacting laboratory conditions. During lift-off and up to about a mile from the launch pad, it is relatively easy to measure a missile's position to an accuracy of inches by using high speed cameras. Beyond this point, and up to 15 miles, theodolites and long-range cameras are used for an accuracy within about 30 feet.

However, the problem becomes far more difficult when the missile reaches an acceleration of from 10,000 to 15,000 miles per hour at altitudes of several hundred miles. For these measurements a system called Azusa is used by the AFMTC. Azusa pro-

vides what has been called the ultimate in electronic phase comparison techniques. Located at Cape Canaveral, the Azusa system can collect precision data on missile position and velocity at the rate of 10 impulses per second with exceptional accuracy. This information is gathered by eight ground antennas housed in pressurized radomes. It is then fed into an IBM high-speed digital computer. In addition to the velocity and the position information, Azusa is also



Concrete igloos challenge carpentry skills.

used for safety purposes since it provides a continuous prediction on where a missile will impact at any given instant should its flight be terminated.

However, it is telemetry which is the primary means used by AFMTC to obtain missile flight data. Up to 75 per cent of the information gathered during a missile flight test is obtained by telemetry.

The principle of telemetry is comparatively simple. It consists of small radio transmitters placed inside the missile which send information on as many as 175 separate functions on each flight. This information is picked up by receiver stations where it is recorded on magnetic tape. Thus, long after the actual flight the Center can re-fly a missile in the laboratory again and again. Examples of some of the information obtained through telemetry include missile altitude, attitude, battery voltage, temperature, vibration and acceleration.

After a test launch, all of the data, the magnetic tapes, the radar plots, and other information are rushed to the Center's data reduction facility at the Technical Laboratory at Patrick AFB. Here the raw data are fed through automatic reduction processes and in a matter of days the end product of thousands of man-hours expended on a specific test is available. This is the flight test report, which takes the nation one more step forward in its missile development program.

THE AFMTC's ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In recent years a spectacular record of "firsts" in the nation's military missile and space programs has been compiled at the AFMTC. Among them are the first firing of a U. S. Satellite, the first full-range ATLAS intercontinental ballistic missile launching, remote firings of the BOMARC interceptor missile in conjunction with the Air Force SAGE system, and many more.

All of the nation's long-range missiles have been or are scheduled to be tested at the Atlantic Missile Range.

Against this backdrop of spectacular achievements, even more important military, satellite and space programs of the Armed Forces, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Advanced Research Projects Agency are now underway at the Air Force Missile Test Center.

Bozeman Member's Son Wins Scholarship

★ ★

IT is very likely that man will make his first trip to the moon within a few years. And it is entirely possible that the problems of such travel will be solved by a member of our Brotherhood. It well may be Joseph F. Cullen, the son of Joseph T. Cullen, a long-time member of Local 557 of Bozeman, Montana.

Young Cullen recently was chosen the winner of an AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship in a nation-wide competition.

Each year the AFL-CIO offers six 4-year scholarships to outstanding students who demonstrate their ability to profit by college work. These scholarships allow winners to enroll in any accredited college or university in the United States, and no limitations are placed on the courses of study they may want to pursue.

The AFL-CIO scholarship program is part of an over-all effort by American trade unions in this field. Many trade unions, from the local level to the national and international level, offer various types of scholarships that run well over $500,000 per year.

In announcing the award winner, AFL-CIO President George Meany said: "The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all of America's young people will be able to complete a college education. Federally financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that in America opportunities are equal."

However, this day may be some distance off. In the meantime, the labor movement is doing its utmost to make it possible for bright students to go on to college through scholarship awards.

Winner Joseph Cullen has elected to enter the California Institute of Technology where he will major in Chemical Engineering in preparation for a career as an industrial scientist.

In addition to being an outstanding student, young Cullen has been active in many constructive activities. He is a fine musician and a member of the Musicians Union. He has played in the school band and the City Concert Band. In addition, he has held a number of offices in student legislative assembly and is class treasurer. Other activities include treasurer of the Key Club and the Latin Club, representative to Boys State, and the head of the Prom Committee. He has manifested an interest in collecting stamps and coins and in promoting arts and crafts. In his spare time he has helped other youngsters advance their musical training by giving lessons. Altogether, he achieved a fine record, both in book work and in student activities at Bozeman High School.

Young Cullen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Cullen. Brother Cullen has been a member of the United Brotherhood for 17 years and has always maintained an active interest in the welfare of his organization. Congratulations to the entire Cullen family, and especially to young Joseph F. Cullen.

PLANE GOSSIP

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS

Unemployment took another unhealthy jump of 275,000 between February and March, a period during which the Department of Labor expected joblessness to decline. But the experts had a fast explanation: storms. Unseasonable storms kept plants and industries from expanding their operations as quickly as expected.

We hope the explanation is the correct one, although we wouldn't want to bet much on it.

We see an analogy between this case and the case of the office boy who produced a pocket knife when the boss wanted one. It seems the boss asked all his office staff to loan him a knife. Not a one of the clerical help could produce one. It seems they all had left their knives at home. Finally the boss asked the office boy, and he immediately produced one.

"Now there's the smartest guy of the staff," boasted the boss. "He didn't forget his knife."

"It ain't that I'm smart," replied the office boy, "it's just that you don't pay me enough to have more than one pair of pants; so I always have my knife with me."



"Why, yes, it will be a steady job—unless my wife sees you!"

IT'S EASY TO BE FOOLED

These things were said—in testimony before a House subcommittee—by retailer spokesmen who don't want their workers brought under wage-hour coverage and who don't want the wage floor raised to $1.25 an hour:

A Michigan store owner said he saw no need to extend or raise the minimum wage because "not one" of his employes "ever starved" on pay of less than $1 an hour.

An Illinois retailer claimed that most store clerks don't have to work and "these are the people mostly responsible for the so-called two-car family." He acknowledged under questioning that he didn't know if any of his employes, who started at 85 cents an hour, have two cars.

Remarkable what employers think people can do with 85c an hour. And speaking of thinking, remember the old one about the young gal who went swimming in the nude in a quiet mountain lake? She thought she was all alone, but when she looked up she spotted a couple of fishermen peering out of the bushes. Thoroughly flustered, the sweet young thing pondered what to do, but then she saw an old wash tub in the lake bottom. Holding it up in front of her, she began backing toward her clothes.

"Don't you have anything better to do?" she shouted at the peekers. "Do you know what I think?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied one of the Peeping Toms. "You think there's a bottom in that wash tub."

★ ★ ★

PRACTICAL EXPLANATION

The negotiating session was bogged down over the wording of the seniority clause. Agreement could not be reached as to whether the word "qualified" or "able" should be used in a particular sentence. The wrangling went on and on. Finally someone asked:

"Just what is the difference between 'qualified' and 'able'?"

For a long time no one said anything. At last a weather-beaten old boy from the union's side of the table piped up:

"The way I see it is this: my wife is able, but Marilyn Monroe is qualified."

WHEN DUTY CALLS

A young fellow in the naval reserve was telling several friends that if he was ever called for active duty he would like to be assigned as commander of an LMD.

"What's an LMD?" asked a friend.

The young fellow quickly replied: "Why, it's a Long Mahogany Desk."

★ ★ ★

THEN THE WAR WAS ON

Shucks! The strike of film actors has been won without Marilyn Monroe appearing on the picket line once. The Screen Actors Guild concluded a satisfactory contract after one month of strike. It not only was the first strike in the history of the entertainment union, but also one of the quietest in labor annals. Since all the top talent was involved in the walkout, it was not even necessary to maintain a picket line. The actors merely stayed home and that was it.

Naturally, we are overjoyed that the actors came out on top, but the idea of some of the million-a-year glamour dolls walking a picket line did have a certain amount of appeal. Somehow or other, the situation brought to mind the old one about the Texan who was driving an eastern visitor through that arid and barren part of the state where everything that doesn't bite you pricks you.

Mile after mile they drove along in silence. Finally a gaudy and brightly hued bird darted across the road.

"What was that?" asked the visitor.

"Bird of Paradise," replied the rancher.

The next mile or two was driven in silence.

"Pretty long way from home, isn't it?" the easterner finally commented.

★ ★ ★

A WORD TO THE WISE

This being an election year, union members once more are being reminded that registering and voting are essential parts of good citizenship. Besides, the last few years prove that bad legislation can nullify many of the gains won at the bargaining table.

Every union member should ponder the words of a West Coast worker who wrote:

"Unless we elect a liberal Congress this fall, I foresee a rapid return of the small community store. After all, I ran a corner A & P myself back in the Thirties—Apples and Pencils."

KEEPING THINGS STRAIGHT

Thirteen years after passage of the Taft-Hartley Law the NLRB is finally getting around to holding an election in the construction industry, if our information from Tennessee can be trusted. As this was being written, the Board was scheduled to hold an election among the employees of the Trammell Construction Company of Bristol, Virginia. The Board found that the company only keeps about five regular employes on the payroll all the time. However, these five served as a nucleus for the formation of work crews that included as many as 652 construction workers in the past three years. So the Board ruled that many of these men have worked for the company long enough and often enough to have a continuing interest in company working conditions.

Maybe this case will become an entering wedge whereby building trades unions may yet gain the status of first-class citizenship from the NLRB. To date, the NLRB and construction unions have plowed separate furrows.

In this connection, we keep thinking about the carpenter who was filling out an application for insurance. After he finished he handed it to the salesman. After studying it a moment the salesman said:

"Everything is fine except for one thing. You'll have to change this part where it asks the relationship of Mrs. Smith to yourself. You should write 'wife' instead of 'strained.'"



"Yes, I see, J.B. Your arduous struggles for success has put you way out in front!"

The Bridges Of Man

★ ★

IT MAY have happened this way:

Lightning flashed across the skies as a cave dweller stared in terror from his shelter.

One streak cracked loudly into a tree nearby. Its trunk groaned loudly . . . then fell with a mighty crash across an adjoining stream.

After the storm the cave man examined Nature's violent act. Then he realized: a way to cross the treacherous stream at last!

Thus—quite by accident—Neolithic man probably learned the advantage of a felled tree across a waterway. And that's how man's first bridges came to be.



General view of George Washington Bridge, considered by many a classic example of 20th Century bridge engineering, looking toward the Jersey side of the Hudson River.

Generations later, the world's first "engineers" laid log beams across high stones they had placed in a stream. These were the first many-spanned bridges—complete with intermediate piers.

In the tropics strong swimmers braved rapids with long lines clenched in their teeth. These ropes were connected with a woven mat—a bridge floor.

From ancient India: another new idea. Parallel cables—suspenders of thin rope—were hung vertically. These supported a roadway platform at a lower level. It was the world's first suspension bridge!

The true arch was born in Mesopotamia, around 4000 B.C. Legend has it that a Sumerian, erecting an arch of horizontal bricks, playfully

turned them on end. The arch ring stayed in place!

But the warrior Romans spurred bridge-building as did no people before them. Caesar and Hannibal built pontoons for advancing armies . . . stone bridges were constructed to last through the centuries. And last they did; their semi-circular, massive piers were made so that if one was destroyed, the others would still stand.

While their bridges survived, the Roman Empire crumbled. Barbarians roamed Europe, destroying and pillaging . . . many civilized people fled to the sanctity of monasteries to record wisdom in elaborate manuscripts.

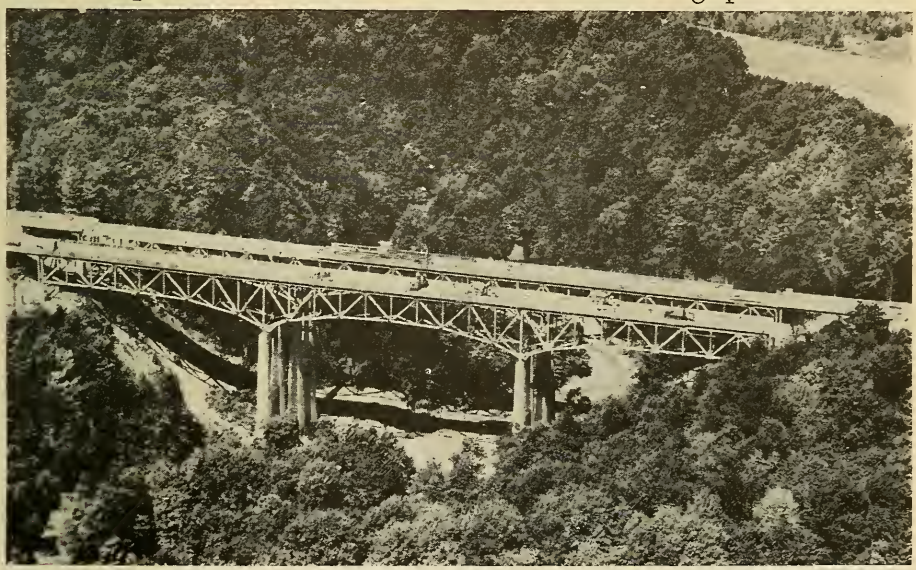
Travel was so disordered—and dangerous—as the 12th century ended that Central European churchmen formed a "Brotherhood of Bridge-builders" to aid voyagers.

In France a similar group was founded. One of its masterpieces: the picturesque bridge at Avignon.

At the same time an English monk, Peter of Colechurch, proposed a bridge that would span the Thames. The project began in 1176. Thirty-three years later: the old London Bridge.

For 600 years it knew no peer. Its 19 pointed arches held many shops and dwellings; it was the exciting center of London life.

But time wore even this magnificent structure down; in 1831 it was to be replaced by the new London Bridge, still considered one of the world's outstanding spans.



What skill and know-how can accomplish. One of the numerous new bridges on the Erie Thruway.

Even London Bridge meets its match when it comes to romance—Florence's charming Ponte Vecchio. In Longfellow's words, it "described itself":

"Taddeo Gaddi built me; I am old,
Five centuries old. I plant my foot
of stone
Upon the Arno, as St. Michael's own
Was planted on the dragon, fold by
fold . . .
And when I think that Michaelangelo
Hath leaned on me, I glory in myself."

Ponte Vecchio was one of the great Renaissance bridges which reflected

the spirit of surrounding communities. Others of that age include the Rialto over Venice's Grand Canal . . . the Ponte Notre Dame, over the Seine. The bridge builder became, for the first time, a "civil" engineer.

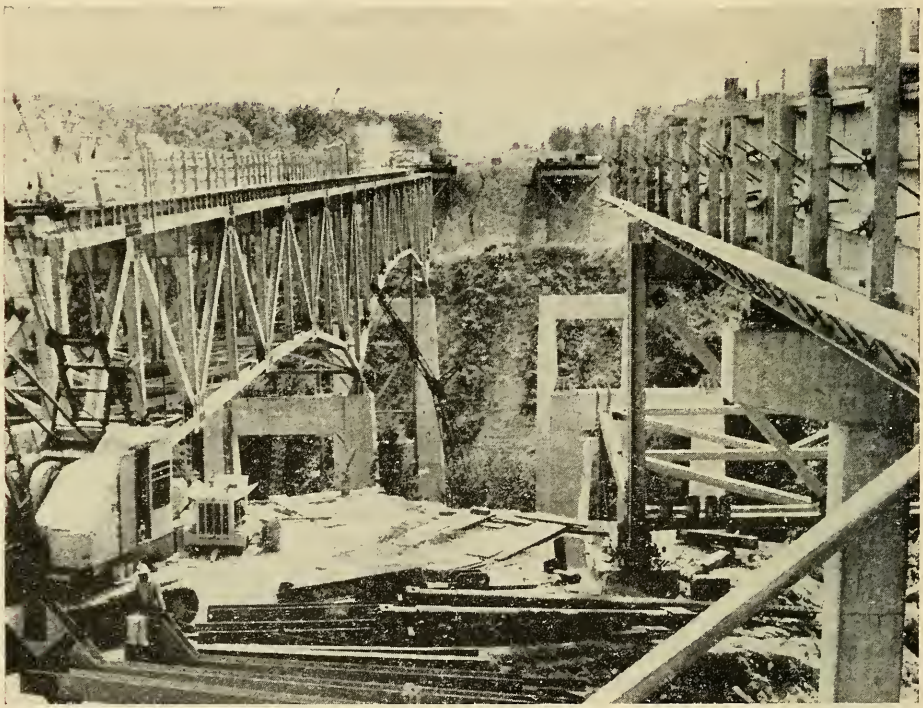
A new era for bridge-building dawned in the 18th and 19th centuries. Jean Perronet perfected the masonry arch . . . covered bridges came into vogue; many still dot our New England countryside—a remnant of the more romantic past.

Wrought iron bridges were an attempt at improvement—but a dismal failure. They were not only unattractive, but often failed to survive strong wind blasts or heavy loads.

In 1878: a new concept. A steel bridge was built in remote Glasgow, S. D. It answered the need for a modern, sturdy, easy-to-build bridge.

It led to some of the world's greatest bridges—San Francisco's Golden Gate. . . New York's George Washington Bridge . . . Germany's Cologne . . . Brazil's Florianapolis. These suspension bridges span more than 1000 feet across waters; connect formerly impossible-to-close gaps.

But modern bridge-building recently saw yet another innovation: the first prefabricated bridges. A Pittsburgh firm decided in 1953 that even the slight margin for error in steel bridge-building was too much; that if bridges were assembled in their own fabricating plant, perfect fits could be assured when sections are hoisted in place.



Rough terrain and dizzy heights challenge the bridge builder of today. But they always get the job done.

It's not easy to imagine a sizeable highway bridge—put together and complete—inside a building. But it's no trick at all. It just takes know-how and a mighty large building.

The time and effort pay off on the job site, when the sections arrive ready for assembly. The bridge goes

up fast and sure, and the erecting crew know that everything will match exactly with no pieces left over.

What next in the constant restlessness of our bridge-building pioneers? It's difficult to say. But one thing's certain: their creations stand as symbols of the triumph of human spirit and ingenuity.

From the first tree that fell across a waterway to the artistic prefab bridge of our generation, civilization's advance can be measured by its bridges.

Today, thousands of Brotherhood members are devoting their know-how and skills to the erection of bridges that will be standing when the year 3000 rolls around. If bridges really are a symbol of civilization, these Brotherhood members are leaving an indelible imprint of their craftsmanship on the saga of our times.

AFRICAN HIGH SCHOOL NEEDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS

If you have any spare books on woodworking, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, or construction in general, there is a wonderful way in which you can put them to good use.

Brother Isadore Friedman, who is part-time instructor in woodworking at Peninsula School, Menlo Park, California, writes of a challenging project that the institution has undertaken. Peninsula School is interested in helping to get a struggling new high school launched in East Nigeria. Among the most pressing needs of African teachers is for instruction books on construction.

Owa-Omammu High School in East Nigeria was started by Dr. Ben U. Nzeribe, a graduate of Stanford University. The students made their own bricks and erected their own simple structures. With very little financial aid available from the government, the school is struggling to make it on its own. Since the policy of the school is not to turn anyone away because of race, color, creed, or financial standing, the going is rough. A few donated textbooks on construction crafts could help the school greatly.

Peninsula School is willing to act as a forwarding agent for any books donated. Here is a chance to get rid of those old books that have been cluttering up the house and catching dust. Simply wrap them up and mail them to Brother Isadore Friedman, Peninsula School, 2747 Xavier St., Palo Alto, California. So long as they help teach a construction trade they will be welcome.

72% OF U. S. AGREEMENTS PROVIDE 7 OR MORE PAID HOLIDAYS

The percentage of collective agreements in the United States that granted seven or seven and a half paid holidays a year increased from 40 to 44, and the percentage that granted eight or eight and a half days increased from 11 to 20 between 1957 and 1960, according to a survey by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

The agreements providing nine or more paid holidays increased from 6 to 8 per cent of the total, while the percentage of agreements granting six or six and a half days dropped from 30 to 16. The proportion that provided for no paid holidays fell from 10 per cent to 9 per cent.

Premium pay for work done on paid holidays was specified in 94 per cent of the agreements.

The survey was based on a continuing analysis of 400 representative union contracts.

Outdoor Meanderings

By Fred Goetz

A very practical little device for removing fish scales can be made by nailing a bottle cap to a short piece of wood and dragging the ragged edges of the cap cross-grain to the fish scales. Scaling should be done as soon as possible after the fish are caught. Let the fish cool off and the scaling operation can get mighty tough, especially on bass, crappies, shad, etc.

* * *

One of the oldest members of Local 690 in Little Rock, Arkansas is J. T. Bono. He's been a member since 1916, a good carpenter and an avid fisherman to boot.



In his varied outdoor career, J. T. has sampled the outdoor bounties of this nation's far-flung states from the mountains of Oregon to the lakes of Arkansas.

He likes to take things slow and easy now and, although he clings to fond memories of strenuous mountain deer hunts, he still derives the greatest of pleasure from dunking a worm in the home state waters of Arkansas.

Here's a photo that J. T. sends in, showing him with a nice string of bass and crappie that he coaxed from Lake Ouachita in Arkansas.

His son owns a tackle shop thereabouts, selling all kinds of bait, lures and other necessary gear.

J. T. hopes to catch "old granddad," a six-pound largemouth, from the lake this year and we wish him the best of luck.

We're sending you along a pair of lures, J. T., that we hope will help you turn the trick.

* * *

Lewis Elliott of 12 South Lawton Street in Tulsa, Oklahoma, a 20-year member of Local 943, says the best thing in the world with which to bait up a trot line for channel cats is cut shad and branch frogs.

Before trying your luck on opening day, make sure this year you're gonna put your best foot forward. In other words, check your fishing tackle and relative items completely:

The reel:—Take it completely apart. Cleanse all parts with gasoline and wipe dry. Oil the parts and assemble. Introduce a good grade, highly refined grease to all working parts of the reel (nylon reels excepted). If you have a spinning reel, it is imperative that you check the roller bearing in the bail or pick-up arm. A nicked roller will ruin a line in short order.

The rod:—Check the guides thoroughly. A chipped guide will destroy a new line.

The line:—If it's a fly line, remove last summer's dirt and grease with a solution of warm water and mild, alkaline-free soap. Redress the line with graphite, after making sure that there are no breaks in the varnish.

A monofilament or braided casting or spinning line should be gone over, every inch of it, for nicks and abrasions. Don't take a chance on a slightly frayed line—replace it.

Boots:—Make sure there are no leaks in your boots or waders. It's no fun fishing all day with your feet in cold water.

Spinners, wobblers, etc.:—"Shine 'em up."

Hooks:—Make sure they are "needle sharp."

And last, but far from least, don't be like some guys (I won't mention any names), who did all these things last opening day, but like the football player who ran 90 yards for a touchdown—without the ball—— and left the fishing license home! ! !

* * *

A strong contender as the most frequently asked question among fishermen is, "What is the best lure?" This query could pertain to any type of game fish, and a lure might well be anything from a garden worm to a gold-plated "Doodad." Tons upon tons of literature have been written by outdoor writers on the subject, plus an equal amount of illustrated descriptive material designed by lure manufacturers to glorify their product. Old timers—lovable old tobacco-juice

fishermen—will tell you that their concoction is top fish-bait and go on to prove their point with limit catches. Then there's the guy who is so good he can catch fish out of a mop bucket and credits his peculiar brand of lure as the one and only fish-getter.

Now giving the question much thought and with respect to all parties, this writing man concludes that the angler's lure is secondary, and the most important thing is "confidence." What I mean is, faith in whatever you are using as fish bait. Consider the water conditions that prevail, choose a lure that is a proven fish taker, whether it is bait or hardware; use it long enough to become acquainted with its action, and before long you'll hit on a winning combination. Coining a piscatorial proverb, I would sum up the entire situation and say, "Fickle fishermen fetch few fish. . . ."

* * *



The son of Tom Barnett of Almont, Michigan, a member of Local 674, is an ardent follower and an accurate one with the knife-edged triangle and shaft.

No species of game is too swift for his prowess. Here's a photo of Tom Bennett's 13-year-old young un' with a rabbit he nailed from a way off. He also employs the bow and arrow in carp fishing and, mark our word, one of these days we're gonna hear about this lad knockin' off a bear with the longbow.

Nice going, lad.

* * *

When a wife persuades her husband to go fishing, that's news.

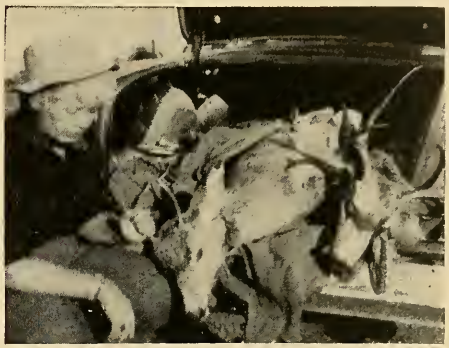
When that same little wifey brags about her husband's prowess as an angler, that's news also. But when a husband comes right out and says that the little woman is the champion fisherman in the family, that is a banner headline.

Such is the case, according to Joe Mikeska of 3920 N. W. 11th St., a member of Local 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Joe says the missus fished the Bull Shoals Lake in Arkansas for three days last year and came home with 150 pounds of fish—crappie, black bass and walleye.

A tip of the topper to you, Joe; you're a lucky guy in more ways than one.

Shades of last year's deer hunt, here's a photo from H. Caruthers of Twist, Washington, a member of Local 2894. He's a buck stalker from the word "go." And so is the missus.



H. C. admits that he nailed his buck last year but humbly concedes that the little woman got the biggest one.

* * *

A letter from reader John Baxter reminds us that a fishing creel made of old-fashioned wicker is the best of the lot. He had one for 10 years and kept it so clean that his wife got the bright idea to use it for a sewing basket. It seemed the logical thing for the missus to use, placing the ball of yarn in the basket and running the free end through the hole in the lid where the fish are placed.

Last we heard, the creel is being used for fish again, and a near tragedy just missed the divorce courts.

* * *

A highway store in Texas offers the following "Creek Bank Special": Fish-line, hook, cane pole, float, sinker and a 12-cent can of snuff or package of plug tobacco—all for 78 cents. Seems like there are still places in the world where a man can do a lot of living for a small investment.

* * *



Clifford Scherf of 7115 Garden Street in Fremont, Ohio, the president of Local 116, says the pickerel fishing around the islands of western Lake Erie hasn't been good in the last couple years but, according to rehabilitation efforts and recent test nets set in that area, the fishing should be hot this year.

We hope so, Cliff.

Editorial

Foreign Trade Policies Need Overhauling

Last year saw imports of foreign-made goods jump nearly 20 per cent during the time when unemployment in our nation was hovering at around 5 per cent. This tremendous increase in the influx of foreign goods was not counterbalanced by any comparable increase in exports.

During 1959 foreign countries doing business with the United States added a record total of 3.7 billion dollars to their gold and United States currency holdings through their stepped-up sales here.

No method is available for translating this vast amount of money into the number of jobs that are represented thereby—jobs that were taken away from American workers and exported to foreign workers. However, the figure must be very substantial.

But the vast growth in dollar value of imports does not tell the whole story. More and more, foreign nations are exporting finished products rather than raw materials to us. In 1950, finished products made up only about 18 per cent of the goods we imported. By last year the figure had climbed to 34 per cent.

So we are not only importing many billions more of foreign goods than we used to, but also a much greater percentage of the goods we do import comes in the form of finished products, with all the work already done. Consequently, thinking people are becoming very seriously alarmed about our import situation. Last year's increase in imports was something of a bombshell. And a continuation of this pace can spell only disaster for American workers.

Recently, John A. Barr, Chairman of Montgomery Ward Company, touched on the seriousness of the situation in a speech before Harvard Graduate School of Business. In part, he said:

"We of the United States have long been substantial importers of goods and materials. We have imported raw materials which were not domestically available in needed quantity, and we have imported manufactured goods to satisfy a domestic demand for fashion, design, or quality. In the past, price has not been a major motivation for importing goods. However, as inflation has pushed our general price level higher and higher, more and more buyers have gone abroad to purchase at lower prices. At Ward's, about thirty of our buyers will make trips abroad this year. Ten years ago, in 1950, none of our buyers went abroad. We would much prefer to buy American goods, but we are being forced to buy more and more foreign merchandise because such goods better serve our customers' needs. . . .

"The evil of this is that it means less products and, consequently, fewer jobs in this country. . . .

"It is high time and extremely urgent, in my opinion, that organized labor recognize the seriousness of this menace. Labor must join forces with man-

agment in our manufacturing industries to develop a program to meet this threat to our economy. . . ."

We agree completely with Mr. Barr. The situation is serious and becoming even more serious month by month. However, what Mr. Barr fails to point out is that American industry, itself, is largely responsible for this growth in imports. American firms are building subsidiary factories in foreign lands at an unprecedented pace. Those that are not building foreign factories are negotiating sales contracts with foreign firms. Thus they protect themselves against any and all eventualities. If they sell their American-made goods, they make a profit. But they also make a profit if they sell their foreign-made goods. And there is some indication that they do better on the sales of their goods made abroad. Thus the situation holds little worry for them.

It is the American workers who are bearing the brunt of the evils brought on by the foreign-goods invasion. There was a time when the American worker, because of his technological superiority, could out-produce a foreign worker, despite the fact that he might be getting two or three times the wages. But there has been a tremendous narrowing of the technological gap between the United States and foreign producers. Foreign workers often work on machines identical with those used at home.

The tremendous growth of foreign factories, financed by American firms, made this process inevitable. The firms that built factories in foreign lands naturally equipped them with the newest and most efficient machinery they could find. In some cases, the foreign factories are even better equipped than the parent factories at home, because they are newer.

All these things point up the need for a prompt re-evaluation of our entire foreign trade policy.

The problem has been a nagging one for years, but the explosive increase in foreign imports in 1959 indicates that the problem can no longer be ignored. Automation is shrinking jobs at home fast enough. When imports make additional inroads on the job market at the same time, prompt action is needed.

To date, all the Administration has seen fit to do is to try to stimulate the sales of our goods to foreign countries. This is well and good. Exports make jobs too. But over the long haul the real menace is almost limitless imports.

First, there needs to be some sort of legislative governor added to the foreign-trade mechanism.

Second, some system is needed to discourage, or at least slow down, the exodus of American productive capacity to foreign lands. If American firms want to build factories abroad, certainly they should be permitted to do so. But they should not be allowed to use those factories as springboards for flooding the American market with low-cost products.

Arch-Conservatives Seek To Dominate The Church

Probably satisfied that they have the vast percentage of the daily press, TV, and other methods of communication safely in their pockets, the big-business arch-conservatives of the nation appear to be moving in on the churches.

More and more, evidence is accumulating that powerful men with unlimited bankrolls are putting pressure on ministers and priests to discourage them from involving themselves in social issues.

At a recent convention in Chicago, J. Howard Pew, 78, a multi-millionaire from Pennsylvania whose fortune is estimated to run into nine figures, reported that a number of heavy contributors were threatening to withhold contributions from the Presbyterian Church because of some of its recent pronouncements on matters such as collective bargaining and civil rights.

Among the church's pronouncements that roused the ire of multi-millionaire Pew was the General Assembly's indorsement of the principle of collective bargaining and its defense of union security contracts.

Recently, the **New York Times** carried almost a full-page story on the pressures that are being exerted on the church by wealthy individuals who contribute generously.

The whole proposition was touched off by the recent uncovering of an Air Force Manual that warned of high echelon infiltration of churches by Communists. The manual has been withdrawn by the Air Force, but the arch-reactionaries are still using it to club ministers into line.

A number of pastors have been courageously fighting the efforts of the arch-conservatives to gag ministers. But the trend seems to be growing rather than diminishing.

The **Times** article disclosed that there are a number of church-based organizations actively attacking the churches and ministers who speak out against social injustices. All of these anti-social-progress groups are financed by contributions from arch-conservatives.

The article cited one small radio station in Illinois being offered $5,000 a week to broadcast a radio program sponsored by one of these groups.

Oddly enough, some of the most outspoken critics of the churches' participation in secular affairs have no objection when the churches' pronouncements follow the ultra-conservative line. Pew, who threatened the crackdown on churches that "meddle in secular affairs," himself has helped lavishly in financing an organization called "Christian Freedom, Incorporated."

One of the publications issued by this group is called "Christian Economics," and is sent to over 175,000 Protestant ministers. By and large, the publication confines itself to beating the drums for the most reactionary type of economics. Recently, "Christian Economics" has been repeating the featherbedding charges made against the railroad unions by railroad management. No effort is made to present the workers' side. This, Mr. Pew does not seem to find objectionable. In fact, his contributions helped to start the publication. So his objection is not to the church taking note of economic issues so long as the Big Business line is followed. It is only when a church thinks that some social conditions need overhauling that he sees red and threatens to bring his purse into play.

Fortunately, high church officials are not being stampeded, either by the mounting criticism and economic pressure from the extreme right, or by the unsupported charges of Communist infiltration from other areas. Some churches may receive substantial percentages of their financial support from wealthy donors. But we, the working people, make up the vast percentage of all congregations. If men of wealth are going to try to subvert churches into mouthpieces for arch-conservatism, we face a challenge that we must meet head on, lest the churches become as subservient to the Big Business point of view as many newspapers and magazines are.

Credit Can Be An Untender Trap

The man who invented the term "easy credit" belongs in the Burlington Liars Club. Credit has been getting harder and harder as finance charges are jacked up through various devices, many of them hidden. This has inspired Senator Douglas to introduce a bill calling for full disclosure of finance charges.

Every time credit has been "eased" the down payment has been made smaller, but the interest rate has been stepped up, so that over the long haul the buyer has had to pay out bigger and bigger sums for the privilege of installment buying.

This system has just about run its course. Look at the ads in the average newspaper and count those that feature the phrase, "no down payment," in large type. You will notice that most ads offer this sort of inducement. Certainly, it is impossible to go any farther along this line unless merchants start actually giving a cash bonus for taking merchandise on the installment plan. This they may well do because many no longer make their profits from selling the merchandise but rather from the interest they collect on installment purchases.

We have not been able to uncover any reliable statistics regarding the amount of income the average working-class family contributes to installment-buying interest. But it must run rather high. The man with take-home pay of $100 per week probably is paying $20 to $30 per month interest on a mortgage. If he is buying a car on time, the interest nick could be nearly as high because car rates run considerably steeper. If there is a TV or electrical appliance involved, another $10 can be gobbled up by finance charges. All told, it is easy for a family to get jockeyed into the position where it is paying from 15% to 20% of its disposable income in finance charges.

This money is always siphoned off the purchasing power of the family. The $15 a week that goes into the interest charges cannot be used to purchase additional goods the family may need or desire.

With the market for gadgets constantly shrinking, the sales pressure mounts, and it becomes increasingly difficult for a family to maintain a sensible attitude toward installment buying. In fact, it becomes downright difficult not to get sucked into the credit whirlpool too deeply.

Here are a couple of rule-of-thumb measurements for evaluating your credit purchases. These are the measuring sticks that bankers use in making loans.

First, never allow your installment purchases to tie up more than 15% of your discretionary, disposable income—that is, the income you have left after you pay the rent, utilities, and other fixed charges.

The second good rule is to never allow your total installment purchases to exceed an amount equal to 10% of your income for two years. That is, if your income is $400 per month, do not get yourself on the hook for more than $960 at one time. This, of course, does not include mortgage payments which, generally speaking, count as rent.

We merely pass along these two rules-of-thumb for measuring your own credit transactions.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein must be used.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2577	Salem, Indiana	2732	Columbus, Georgia
2620	Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	2745	Santurce, Puerto Rico
2666	Plymouth, Indiana	2757	London, Kentucky
2692	Columbia, Mississippi	3268	Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, Canada

3269 Inez, Kentucky

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALEXANDER, LINWOOD W., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
ANDREWS, PHILIP, L. U. 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.
ARTHUR, JOHN W., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
BACKMAN, REINHOLD, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
BAGBY, SAMUEL M., L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
BARNHILL, STROUD R., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
BEARDEN, WILLIAM A., L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans.
BEURNEZ, FERNAND, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
BOHM, ERIC A., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
BOUDREAULT, CLEO., L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
BOYTON, FRANK E., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
BRITNELL, ROBERT E., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
BRITTAIN, JAMES E., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
BYSTRY, WILLIAM, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CANFIELD, CLARENCE D., L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
CARLSEN, K., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CARTER, HAROLD E., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
CASSELS, GEORGE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CAWLEY, MARTIN J., L. U. 401, Pittston, Pa.
CHARLES, WILLIAM T., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CHERRY, J. W., L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.
CHRISTENSEN, ALBERT, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CICCARELLI, FRED, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CLAUSON, SVEN J., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
COLOGGI, JOSEPH, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
COSTANZO, NICK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CRAMER, HENRY G., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
CRAWFORD, HAROLD S., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CROCKER, ALBERT P., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
CROCKETT, VERN M., L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
CUNNINGHAM, ALEX A., L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
DAMMER, PHIL, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
DANGERFIELD, CLAUDE, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
DATZENKO, MICHAEL, L. U. 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.
DAVIS, LYNN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
DAWSON, EMERSON, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
DeLEO, ANTHONY, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
DE-MOUGIN, LAWRENCE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
DISTEFANO, LORETO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DOOLEY, HERMAN T., L. U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
EADIE, ALEXANDER, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
EDBROOKE, HARRY, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
EMERSON, JOSEPH, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
ERICKSON, EDWIN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
ESCHBACK, WILLIAM, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
EWING, W. H., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
FAROTTE, GRANT, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
FEDORCZAK, HARRY, L. U. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
FLINN, RALPH, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
FORD, GEORGE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FOSTER, JOHN F., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
FOSTER, WALTER E., L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
FRAZER, LOUIS W., L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
FREEMAN, AUGUST, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
FRIDHOLM, CARL, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
FRIESE, WILLIAM, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GAUDET, DENNIS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
GIBSON, HAROLD, L. U. 602, St. Louis, Mo.
GIERE, MAURICE, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. Dak.
GIRARD, F. J., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GOLDING, LESTER C. Sr., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
GRAFTON, THOMAS A., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HALLERAN, JOSEPH, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
HALLIDAY, CLARENCE, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
HARBISON, R. I., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
HELMICK, JASON, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
HENDERSON, CALVIN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
HENDRICKSON, WILLIAM, L. U. 2416, Portland, Ore.
HILLMAN, WILLIAM G., L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
HIRSCH, SEBASTIAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HOHMAN, EDWARD, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
HUBER, JOSEPH W., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
HUGHES, ALBERT, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
HUNT, B. T., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
IKE, CHESTER, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. Dak.
INCE, A. L., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JACOBSON, ARVID, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JEFFORDS, FRANK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHANSON, JOHAN, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.

In Memoriam

JOHNSON, ELIEL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOHNSON, JOHN O., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
KELLY, JOHN J., L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
KISCH, WILLIAM, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
KRAUTH, ALOIS, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
LAMMERS, JOHN G., L. U. 1527, Wheaton, Ill.
LANE, FRED, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
LASWELL, SAMUEL, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
LEA, W. H., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
LEACH, DAVID, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
LENGE, GEORGE, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
LIVERMAN, HARDY, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
LORINZINI, JOHN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
LOWRY, CHARLES O., L. U. 1480, Boulder, Colo.
MARSTON, ARTHUR, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
MARYNOSKI, STANLEY, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
MASTERS, THOMAS, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
MATTSON, ALEX, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYTA, RUDOLPH M., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
McCLURE, ROY W., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
McGRAW, V. L., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
McGUIGAN, LAWRENCE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
McKAY, ALDEN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MILLER, RAYMOND K., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
MITCHELL, JAMES H. Sr., L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
MOHN, DAVID, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
MOORE, ARTHUR, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
MORAN, MICHAEL J., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MORGIS, EDWARD, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MORIARTY, EUGENE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MORROW, HOMER E., L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
MOUGHLER, ROY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MULLOY, FRANK H., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
NAAZ, WILLIAM, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
NAWROCKI, NICHOLAS, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
NEELEY, FRANK A., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
NORBY, WILLIAM A., L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
NOYES, GEORGE A., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
PARKER, GEORGE U., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PARSONS, GEORGE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
PATTERSON, ALEX, L. U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
PATTERSON, DUNCAN C. Sr., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
PERSON, E. S., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
PETZOLD, WILLIAM, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
PFEIFFER, FRED, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
POTTER, LEWIS, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
RAINEY, JASPER P., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
RAMSEY, C. L., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
REINIKKA, JOE A., L. U. 2416, Portland, Ore.
RIDDLE, JAMES R., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
RIDING, ABEL S., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ROSS, DICK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ROSS, JOHN, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
RUGER, HOFFMAN, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
RUNDBERG, ARTHUR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
SATARIANO, JOSEPH M., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SCHAFFER, JOHN, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
SCHOOLCRAFT, DANIEL, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SCHRODT, PAUL, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
SCOTT, JAMES N., L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
SEESTEDT, ANDREW, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
SENG, HENRY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
SHAW, CLARENCE B., L. U. 2416, Portland, Ore.
SHELTON, ERNEST, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
SMITH, PERCY L., L. U. 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.
SMITH, RAYMOND A., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
SMITH, WILLIAM C., L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
SNYDER, CHARLES A., L. U. 239, Easton, Pa.
SNYDER, FRANK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SODERSTROM, HERMAN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
SOLES, FRANK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SONJU, EUGENE J., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SPINNIETS, ARTHUR, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
STEIGLER, GEORGE, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
STEPHENS, THEODORE, L. U. 2287, New York, N. Y.
SVEJSTRUP, KARL, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
SVENNINGSEN, JOHN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
TANNER, J. M., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
TARBELL, EARL, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
TEDDER, MARVIN G., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
THINIUS, ED L., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
THOMAS, ANDREW C., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
TUCKMAN, LOUIS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
TURNER, J. T., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ULIONE, CAESAR, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
VANDERKIN, PETER C., L. U. 2416, Portland, Ore.
VAUGHAN, RUFUS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
VIVINO, FLOYD, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WAGNER, RAY, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
WARD, ELBERT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
WARREN, HENRY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

Hazards Of Heavy Lifting

By Dr. W. Schweisheimer

★ ★

A MAN was going to move a heavy timber. He looked around for help but everybody was tied down with another job.

He didn't feel there was time to wait for help, so he lifted it himself impatiently to "get it over with."

He felt a strange sensation, a kind of sudden pain in the groin on his right side. The pain did not disappear.

The next day he saw his doctor who found a hernia on his right side. It was probably caused or at least aggravated by the heavy lifting of the day before.

Lifting heavy loads is part of the routine job for the carpenter, the woodworker, the man in the furniture industry, for everyone working with wood. Excessive strain is placed on back, shoulders, abdominal (belly) muscles and heart muscle. Proper precautions should be taken either by providing mechanical lifting appliances where practicable, or if lifting operations are done by hand, providing suitable aids in order to reduce vertical lift as much as possible.

How Lifting Affects the Heart

A healthy heart, well trained by long practice, will not revolt against extra strain imposed upon it by heavy lifting. A man can be an excellent woodworker or lumberman without being athletically built. His heart may do a good job for the average kind of work, while it may suffer under exaggerated strain. The heart is a muscle; it may get tired by overstrain just as arm or leg muscles get tired.

Experts have figured out that men should not lift loads more than 130 lbs. in weight, and women should not lift loads of more than 65 lbs. for intermittent work and 50 lbs. for continuous work. Raising a load from the feet is particularly difficult.

Repeated overstrain may produce enlargement of the heart muscle. Such enlargement caused by excess physical exertion is referred to as Athlete's Heart. Excessive exertion gives rise in a healthy man to signs of breathlessness, palpitation of the heart, giddiness, fatigue. Pain in the region of the heart may result. Such signs are the normal answer of the body to physical strain. Healthy woodworkers require considerable exertion before the feeling of distress appears; weaker men require much less exertion.

The best advice is to avoid overexertion and call a fellow worker for assistance when lifting heavy loads. A man who feels he has overstrained himself had better put in a few days of rest. Of all remedies and cures this is the best way to bring the heart back to normal.

How Lifting Affects Nerves

A woodworker overstretched his right arm while he was carrying a heavy load, probably in connection with a brisk movement. The next day he felt a dull pain in and below the

right shoulder. An important nerve had been under pressure because of the heavy load. He could not move his arm in the normal way; all arm movements were weakened. Despite different kinds of treatment the condition did not improve for quite some time.

The nerve fibres which join muscles and brain, are mostly wrapped in a good layer of fat or connecting tissues. On some places, though, they are more superficial, and strong pressure may hurt and injure the fibres. Traction on the arm, a fall on the shoulder, or pressure on the shoulder from above by a heavy load may affect one or several nerves.

The muscles in that part of the arm then feel weak. They may lose strength. The arm or hand may become paralyzed. A nerve going to the muscles of the shoulder is the long thoracical nerve. When it has been injured by excessive strain such as carrying a heavy sack, some time may be required for full recovery. Proper treatment and avoiding heavy lifting will restore the normal function of the nerve.

A Cause of Backache

The onset of acute backache (lumbago) may be dramatic in its suddenness. A woodworker or carpenter lifts a load too heavy for him which puts an excessive strain on the muscles of his back. Some muscle fibres are ruptured, and he is struck with agonizing pain in the small of the back. No movement is possible, he must lie down on the floor, cannot get up. Later the pain eases. He can move again. Others are not as fortunate. They cannot move by themselves. Particularly while working in stooped or twisted positions, a sudden movement may be sufficient to injure the back muscles.

Although lumbago is a very acute and disabling ailment, return to normalcy may be quick. There is every reason not to repeat the heavy exertion for a long time. People who have suffered from lumbago are susceptible to a recurrence for several months.

Advantages of Material-Handling Devices

Knock-knees and other leg conditions are less frequent today, due primarily to the use of mechanical devices instead of mere hands and arms. Many jobs of lumbermen and woodworkers are performed more satisfactorily by means of a mechanical aid. Where this is not possible, the best means of lifting the loads by hand have to be decided, taking into account whether construction of platforms, racks, benches or similar aids will reduce the amount of vertical lift required.

Continuous standing at hard work and lifting heavy loads may produce weak foot and flat foot. Taxi drivers and desk workers are hardly hampered by flat feet. Lumbermen and wood workers are on their feet for many hours. They may suffer from pain in foot and back, cramps in the calves, and burning sensations in the soles of the feet unless something is done to relieve the trouble.

The feet carry the weight of the whole body. Additional overweight in lifting loads presses the arches down. After repeated strain they stay down, flat feet develop. An inborn tendency to flat feet is made worse by heavy lifting. Arch supports in one form or another may bring relief. Many working people have good results with this method. There are factory-made arch supports of different size and shape, and there are individually constructed arch supports. It is advisable to provide non-slip material for the floors

in those areas where lifting operations are carried out.

Causes of Hernia

If a lumberman or carpenter feel unfit to perform weight-lifting operations, he better be careful. People are more prone to accidents and injuries due to muscular strain when they are indisposed. Lighter work should be provided for such occasions. Experienced carpenters can do much good by demonstrating the correct methods of lifting.

A hernia or rupture is a protrusion of a loop of intestine through a weak spot on the muscle wall of the abdomen. This loop cannot be seen as it is covered with skin and fat. All that could be seen in the woodworker whose injury we have described was a small lump under the skin. Normally the belly muscles are one firm wall. But sometimes there are small gaps between the muscle fibres. Here the content of the belly may press forward in the groin or just below the groin on the thigh.

A violent exertion, a sudden strain, lifting or pushing a heavy load may enlarge the gap and cause a hernia. Whoever has a natural disposition to hernia should not over-exert himself. Trusses are not always sufficient to keep the hernia back. An operation may be necessary to restore full working capacity and efficiency to a man suffering from a hernia and who, being a carpenter or woodworker, cannot avoid lifting heavy loads.

DRUG MAKERS GET NEW LUMPS

During the past month a long string of top-flight scientists testified that the drug manufacturers are pursuing a public-be-damned policy in advertising as well as price. Following is some of the testimony presented to the Kefauver Committee by men who have an intimate knowledge of the business.

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, president of the nation's largest scientific society —the American Association for the Advancement of Science—accused the drug industry of treating doctors as "simpletons" by flooding them with "flamboyant, exaggerated advertisements."

Dr. Dale Console of Princeton, N. J., the former medical director of a large pharmaceutical house, said the drug industry is foisting many "relatively worthless" but expensive drugs and medicines on doctors and their patients with high-pressure sales pictures.

He called for restrictive, new Federal legislation, saying that at present a drug can be marketed "if it cannot be shown that it will kill too many people."

Console served for five years as an executive of E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

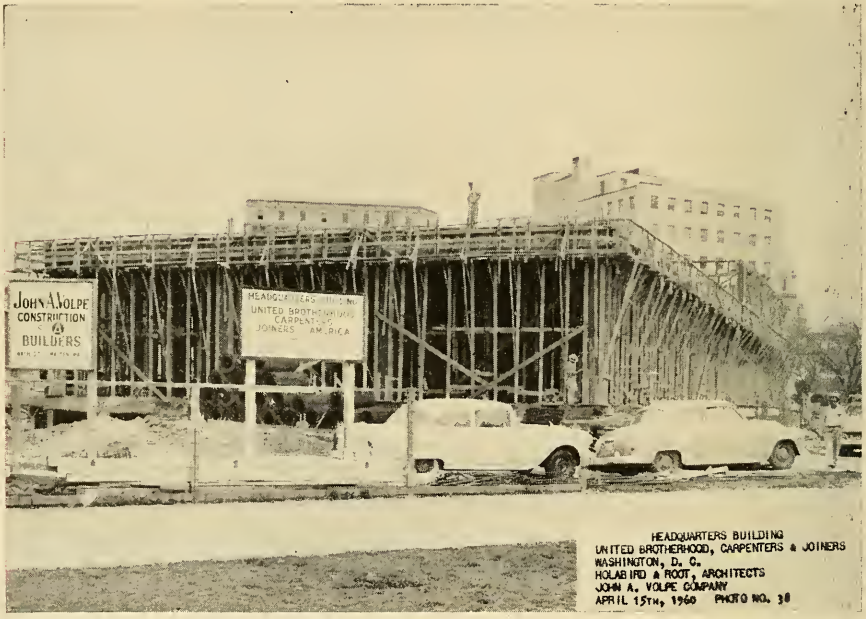
Dr. Frederick H. Meyers of the University of California told the sub-committee that many drug advertisements were "at best incomplete and at worst dishonest."

"Some ads become so expensive that they approach 'payola,'" he declared.

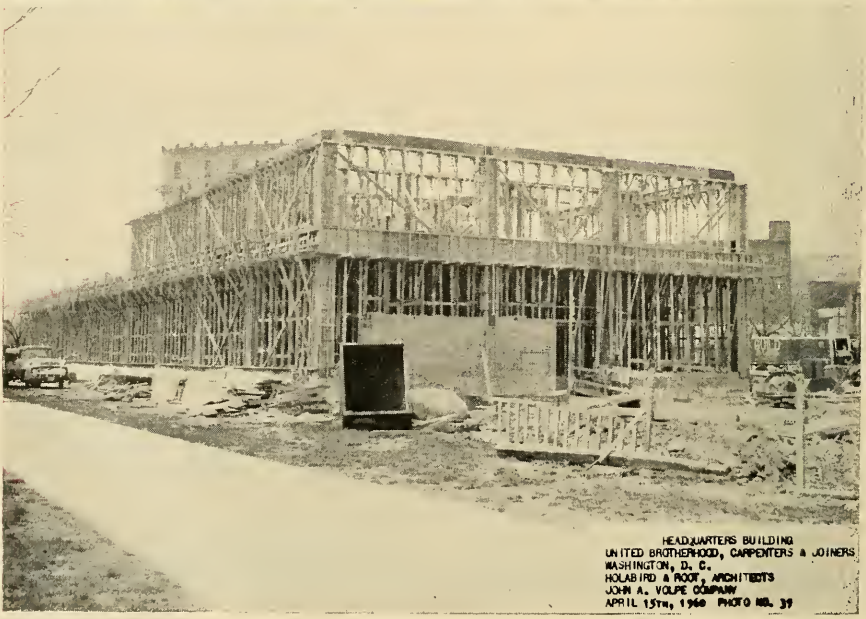
Dr. William Bean of the University of Iowa Medical School said the drug companies were trying to profit on the "quick pill"—medicines that he considered only partly tested.

Progress Report

By the time our new headquarters building in Washington, D. C. is completed it probably will be the best "superintended" building ever erected there inasmuch as members from many states and provinces have looked it over while visiting the Capital. For the rest of us who have not had the opportunity, these pictures show what the project looked like on April 30.



HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
UNITED BROTHERHOOD, CARPENTERS & JOINERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOLABIRD & ROOT, ARCHITECTS
JOHN A. VOLPE COMPANY
APRIL 15TH, 1960 PHOTO NO. 38



HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
UNITED BROTHERHOOD, CARPENTERS & JOINERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOLABIRD & ROOT, ARCHITECTS
JOHN A. VOLPE COMPANY
APRIL 15TH, 1960 PHOTO NO. 39

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CAL. RETIREES GET INITIAL "FUND" BENEFITS

Long and constant effort to attain retirement benefits for Southern Counties veteran Union Carpenters became a material reality on March 7th at a Special Presentation Awards banquet held in Biltmore Bowl, Los Angeles, California.

Approximately 600 guests paid honor to 152 members of the Brotherhood eligible for benefits under the Carpenters Pension Trust.

Of this number, 101 were present to receive first checks, presented by William Sidell, co-chairman of the Pension Fund's Board of Trustees and secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council.

The occasion marked realization of joint endeavor by the union and management associations to provide pension benefits for qualifying veterans and in recognition of long years of service given to the building construction industry.

In a welcoming address John W. Bernard, Pension Trust co-chairman, representing Associated General Contractors, told of the Trust's prime object—to furnish maximum benefits to the greatest number of members.

In his introduction of guests who included union and contractor officials, Pension Trust personnel, administrators, counselors and their wives, Bernard commended all those whose accomplishments, he said, followed more than five years of arduous work.

Especially congratulated was the 10-member joint Board of Trustees whose benevolent efforts were given without remuneration, Bernard emphasized.

Joining in the welcome, Co-chairman Sidell said, "it was a pleasure to see so many there—especially the veteran members and their wives.

"Evidenced from their dancing ability here tonight, there's lots of life left in these 'old timers'," he commented.

He remarked on the great number of contractors present, lauding those who helped establish the Pension Trust. In their attendance they demonstrate "respect for our retiring veterans who have given so much to the industry, and cooperation with the pension program," the Council official said.

Sidell regretted that a previous commitment prevented attendance of the Brotherhood's General President, M. A. Hutcheson, who, however, was represented by Joseph Cambiano, General Executive Board member, who was introduced.

Also introduced were Chris T. Lehman, General Representative; Harry Harkleroad, secretary of the State Council; Joseph J. Christian, executive secretary, Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; Tom Randall, AFL-CIO staff representative; Federal Mediator Earl Ruddy, and Willis A. Smith, business manager, Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 108.

Also present were staff representatives of the Los Angeles District Council, officials of numerous local unions and their wives.

General Executive Board member Cambiano extended congratulations to the veteran pensioners. "In this great occasion we owe these old timers a debt of gratitude," he said.

He emphasized their early trails in the labor movement which helped clear a less-rugged road.

"I know the loyalty of these old-time members and I hope the younger men will credit them for progress we have made."

Cambiano paid tribute to those contractors who have proved to be right—and cooperative. "No place in our nation is there a better contract than here in California, and through our Master Agreement much has been gained, including the Pension Plan," he declared.

State Public Relations Officer John Henning conveyed regards from Governor Edmund G. Brown, who was unable to attend because of Sacramento legislative commitments.

Regarding retirement provisions, Henning asked: "Who among us here tonight thought they would live to see the day when Carpenters would receive pensions?"

"We're writing history—and we've come a long way," he said.

In the awards ceremony which followed, each of the 101 veteran members were greeted with sustained applause as they received their first pension check benefits from Fund Trustee Member Sidell, who added his congratulations.



Honored at the special Presentation Awards Banquet were these retired Southern California Brotherhood veterans who received first Pension benefits issued by the Carpenters Pension Fund of Southern California embracing 11 southern counties. Those shown in the photo include:

John W. Anderson, Walter R. McCoy, John A. Boyce, Charles T. Ellhaesser, Adolph W. Erickson, John Gunsten, Lee R. Hackney, Henry W. Hagen, James F. Kearns, Alexander V. Kerr, Jack Kupersmith, John J. Langenegger, Martin C. Lehmann, Louis A. Marcotte, Lloyd E. Miller, R. W. Nelson, William R. Pollock, Benjamin T. Price, Earl D. Sutherland, Verne Armstrong, Ehme H. Aukes, Berend Barton, Harry Beal, George C. Bentson, Claude M. Biddick, James S. Bird, B. S. Brannan.

Lyle W. Brown, Einar E. Carlson, Asa B. Chelf, Herbert M. Craw, Albert E. Croft, Axel G. Day, William Doran, William A. Dowse, Robert Dunsmoir, James R. Pryor, Alex Roseman, Andrew H. Fram, Joe Ginsberg, Alfred J. Godden, James S. Guier, George Hammond, Edward H. Hoffman, Lawrence R. Howard, James Jack, Otis L. Jackson, A. Roy Joyce, Harry Karlin, Otto A. Keister, A. C. Leonard, Boyd C. Lee, Hilbert O. Lee.

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Fifty-year Brotherhood members include James M. Dupes, Clyde D. Allen, Robert G. McLeod and Edmund E. Holm. Fred C. Ohlrich has served 46 years as a union craftsman.

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL HONORS SENIOR MEMBERS

Recently, Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, took time out from its routine activities to pay special tribute to a group of old timers whose memberships date back more than half a century. Commemorative gold pins were awarded to the old timers.

The affair was highlighted by a speech given by Second General Vice President O. William Blaier. Vice President Blaier reminded the audience that organized labor lived

through many troubled times during the past half-century, and a great deal of the credit for the progress made in these tough times must go to the old timers who stuck by their organization through thick and thin. There were anti-labor drives before, and there were anti-labor laws in the past, but the members who kept their shoulders to the wheel rolled the union bandwagon over all the rough spots.

"Members such as those we are honoring here on this occasion provide an inspiration and a challenge to the younger members that cannot be over-estimated," Blaier said.



The historic occasion is captured in the above picture. The 50-year members being honored are seated in the front row; from left to right they are Ralph J. Smith, 54 years; Albert Kesten, 50 years; Louis Maurer, 54 years (and still working); John F. Otto, 63 years (known to many as a former United Engineers foreman); Joseph Urban, 50 years; and George Lockard, 55 years.

In the second row, presenting the pins, are: L. U. 359 officers, Treasurer George Pauley, Recording Secretary Charles Shedaker, and President Benjamin Gray; Vice President Blaier (a No. 359 member for 44 years); Financial Secretary Harry Fletcher, and District Council Secretary R. H. Gray.

ROSCOE J. CONKLIN OF LOCAL 1973 HONORED

Recently, Local Union 1973, Riverhead, New York, took time out from its routine business to pay special tribute to one of its great old timers. The man so honored was Brother Roscoe J. Conklin, who for 41 years served the union as an officer.

The history of the union and the history of Brother Conklin are nearly one and the same. Through the years he has diligently worked for the betterment of the organization, and the high degree of respect that the union enjoys today can be traced to the efforts of men like Brother Conklin.

While serving as financial secretary, Brother Conklin recently wrote a brief history of the ups and downs of the union and the changes in conditions the union has established.

In his history he tells of a job he worked on in 1910, when he had to take a 6:00 a.m. train to Manor, take his bicycle out of the freight shed, ride three miles to the job, put in nine hours, ride the bicycle back to the freight shed, and take the 6:00 p.m. train home. For this kind of a day the wage was $3.00 for the whole day. But out of this had to come 54c for carfare.

By contrast, Brother Conklin shows that the union elevated wages from $2.10 per hour in 1948 to $4.40 per hour in 1959. The story of the union's progress is well told in these figures. And much of the credit must go to the old timers like him who never faltered in their union loyalty.

At the testimonial dinner for Brother Conklin the union voted him a special pension of $15 per month although the union has no pension fund. His pension is paid from the Contingent Fund and is an indication of the high esteem in which he is held by his brother members. Although in his 84th year, Brother Conklin still takes a very active interest in the affairs of the organization he helped to build.

LOCAL 606 DEDICATES NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Saturday, February 27th, was "United Brotherhood Day" in Virginia-Eveleth, Minnesota. On that date Local Union No. 606 dedicated its great new headquarters building. Prominent labor officials from all over the state were on hand to help the union officially dedicate its new headquarters.

Union "get-togethers" in a "House of Labor" open to all unions help improve labor unity, International Representative Elmer Schaffer of Duluth said at the ceremonies.

Schaffer, carrying congratulations from international headquarters at Indianapolis, said Virginia-Eveleth Local 606 had every right to be proud of its new building. He recalled the progress Carpenters in the two cities have made since they merged their once-separate locals.



Leaders at the recent dedication of the new Virginia (Minnesota) Carpenters Building included, as shown above from left to right:
Local 606 Business Agent Leonard Snell, Duluth Local 361 Business Agent Otto High, State Council Secretary-Treasurer Leon Green, and International Representative Elmer Schaffer. At the right is John Rossman, business manager of the Iron Range Building Trades Council.

In Schaffer's opinion, there is a clear need for more such buildings where various union craftsmen and their families can get together to "learn and understand each other's problems better."

Leon Green, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota State Council of Carpenters, said no other Carpenters Building in Minnesota can compare with the facilities at Virginia. He reviewed the financial troubles Local 606 encountered in getting the project started.

Minnesota AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Jerry Schaller of St. Paul called the building a symbol reminding younger unionists that the advantages they enjoy today are due to the efforts of labor pioneers who preceded them and they therefore have an equal obligation to protect such advantages for the next generation of union members.

Virginia Mayor John Vukelich and 6th District St. Louis County Commissioner Ernest Luoma termed the building a "real asset" to the Virginia area. Local 606 President Roy Rankila told the audience the building's purpose was to advance and improve the position of all organized labor throughout the East Iron Range.

The Reverend Father William Lutar of Virginia gave the invocation and benediction. Milton Pry served as master of ceremonies.

Congratulations were extended by Charles Gardner, Hibbing, president of the Iron Range AFL-CIO Labor Assembly; Joseph Wiesinger, representing the Duluth AFL-CIO Central Body; Roy Marino of the Hibbing area Carpenters; Tom Cunningham of the Grand Rapids area Carpenters; Otto High of the Duluth Carpenters; John Rossman, Virginia, business manager of the Iron Range Building Trades Council; Joe Bergman, Duluth, of Operating Engineers Local 49; Gus Pappas, Duluth, of Iron Workers Local 563; Henry Pappone of Virginia Steelworkers Local 1938; Tony Sante of the Biwabik Steelworkers; Gil Ewer of Retail Clerks Local 1116; and several other union delegates to the dedication.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 378

Store Front Field.—How big is the store front field, and what is it? Let's take it store by store as they come to mind: grocery, meat market, hardware, clothing, jewelry, china, drug, sporting goods, dry goods, paint, book, haberdashery, shoe, millinery,

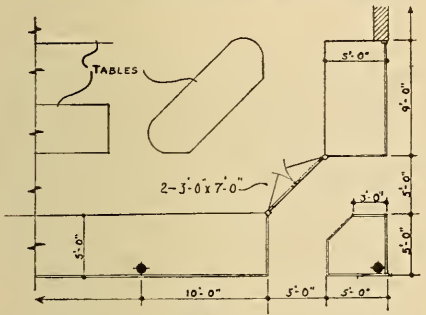


Fig. 1

automobile accessories, variety, ready-to-wear, cigar, fishing tackle, dime stores, and many others. Most of these stores can be put into two classifications, large and small.

Requirements.—The requirements of store fronts are many, and they vary in many ways. What is suitable for one store, sel-

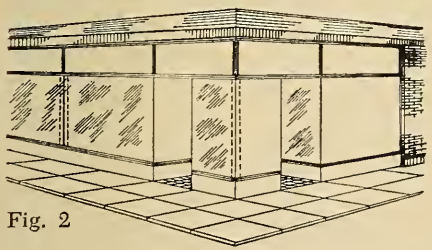


Fig. 2

dom meets the requirements of some other store. In many cases the similarities in the layouts are inevitable, but these can be concealed by differentiating the outstanding features. In the first place, available space is an important factor, especially for small stores. This is hardly a problem for large stores, nevertheless it is the designer's job to utilize space to the best advantage. Available materials and their cost must be considered, from the standpoint of the owner's means and wishes in the matter. Before the advent of air conditioning, openings in the sign-and-name panels over the show windows provided ventilation for the store. Now these openings are unnecessary, and the panels can be used primarily for attracting public attention. One of the most important considerations is the height of the display platform. Stores such as cloth-

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ing and furniture stores should have low platforms, which would mean that the bulkheads also would have to be low. On the other hand, shoe stores, jewelry stores, and

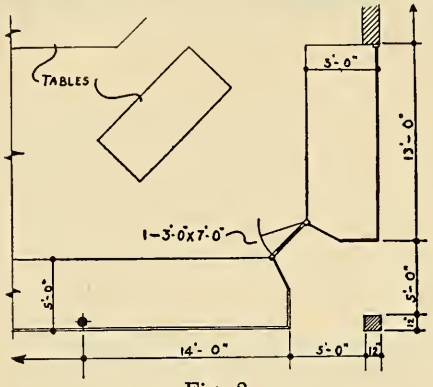


Fig. 3

stores that deal in trinkets, need higher platforms.

Corner Entrance.—Taking up the illustrations, **Fig. 1** shows a plan of a store, in part, that has a corner entrance. Tables are

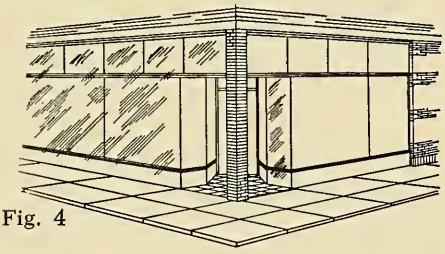


Fig. 4

pointed out to the upper left. At the lower right is shown an island showcase, directly in front of the entrance to the store. Here a round steel column is indicated by the heavy shaded circle. Another steel column is shown 20 feet to the left of the corner. The arrow at the bottom, pointing to the left, indicates that there is a long show window adjoining the sidewalk, with but a small vestibule at the corner. **Fig. 2** gives a perspective view of the layout shown by **Fig. 1**. This view shows the island show-

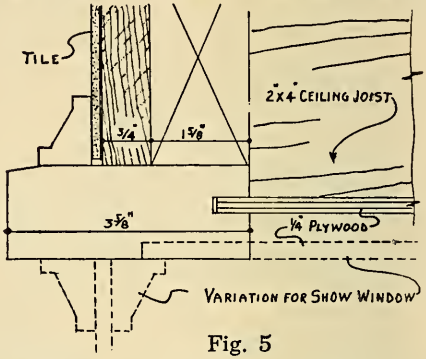


Fig. 5

case directly in front of the doors to the store. The dotted perpendicular lines indicate the location of the steel columns. **Fig. 3** is a modification of the design shown by Fig. 1. The island showcase and the steel column at the corner are omitted here, and a brick column is shown. The steel column 20 feet to the left of the corner is used again in this design. **Fig. 4** is a perspective view of the front shown in plan by Fig. 3.

Detail of Dividing Rail.—A detail of the dividing rail between the sign-and-name

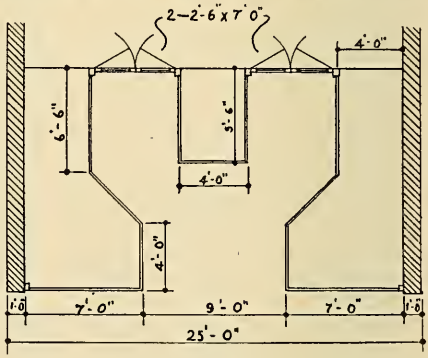


Fig. 6

panels and the show window is shown by **Fig. 5**. The drawing, omitting the dotted lines, gives a detail of the dividing rail over the entrances to the vestibule. Including the dotted lines in the drawing, the detail shows two methods of ceiling the show rooms and the vestibule.

Spacious Show Rooms.—A store front with spacious show rooms and two entrances to the store, is shown by **Fig. 6**. The showcase between the two double doors has almost the effect of an island showcase. This front

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would be especially suitable for a clothing store. **Fig. 7** is a perspective elevation view of the front shown in plan by Fig. 6.

Details of Bulkheads.—Fig. 8 shows to the left, a cross section of a show window bulkhead constructed of wood and faced with

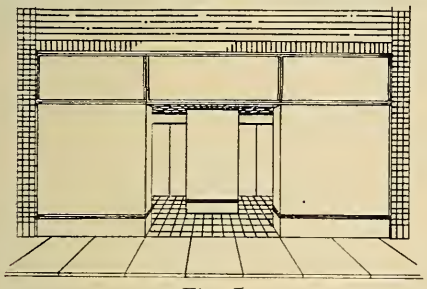


Fig. 7

4¼" x 4¼" tile. To the right is a face view of what is shown to the left. Another version of a tile facing for a bulkhead is shown by **Fig. 9. Fig. 10** gives a cross section and a face view of a bulkhead constructed of brick. The height of the bulkheads shown here is 18 inches, a good

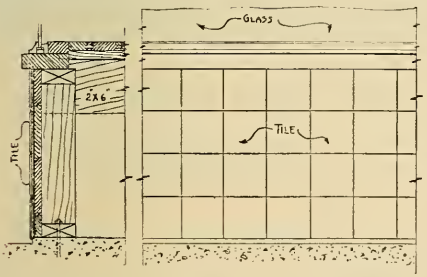


Fig. 8

average height. The height of any bulkhead should be carefully worked out with the proprietor of the store, for he, as a rule, should have the last word on this matter. The details of bulkheads as given here should not be taken as hard-and-fast—modifications are always in order. The same principle should be applied with regard to materials used—they should be selected on the basis of cost and availability.

Publicity.—In advertising there is always present a strong urge for that which is different and that which is new, and this is especially true when speaking of show windows. Putting it in another way, in advertising originality goes a long way—it is the thing. But, as someone has said, "Origi-

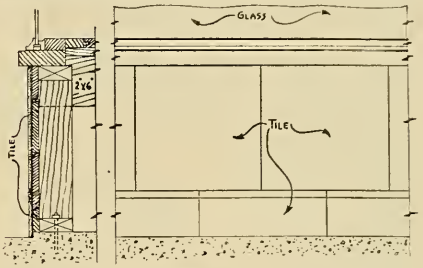


Fig. 9

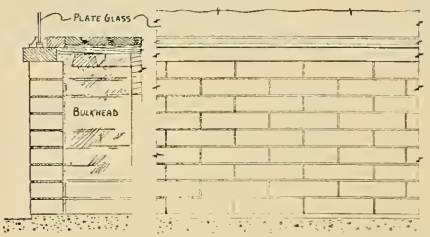


Fig. 10

nality is using something that you have seen or heard or read about, but that you have completely forgotten." Or, quoting an ancient philosopher, "There is no originality, for it has all been said before—it has all been said!"

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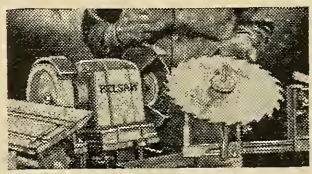
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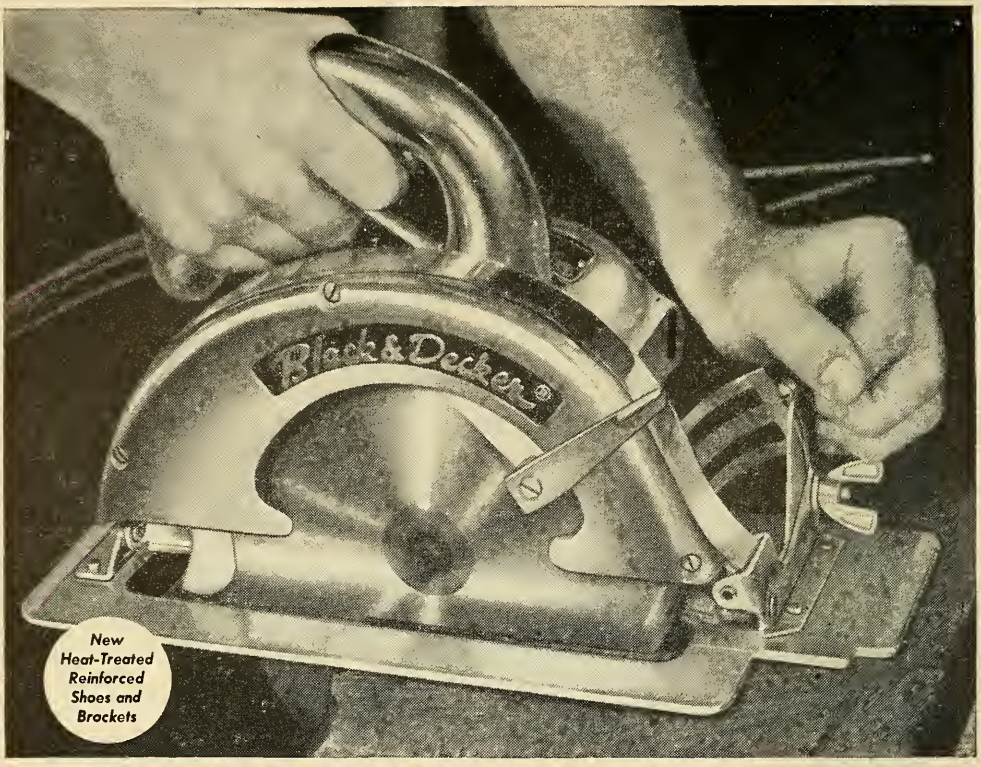
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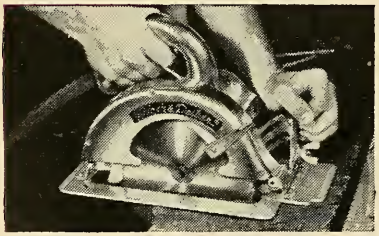
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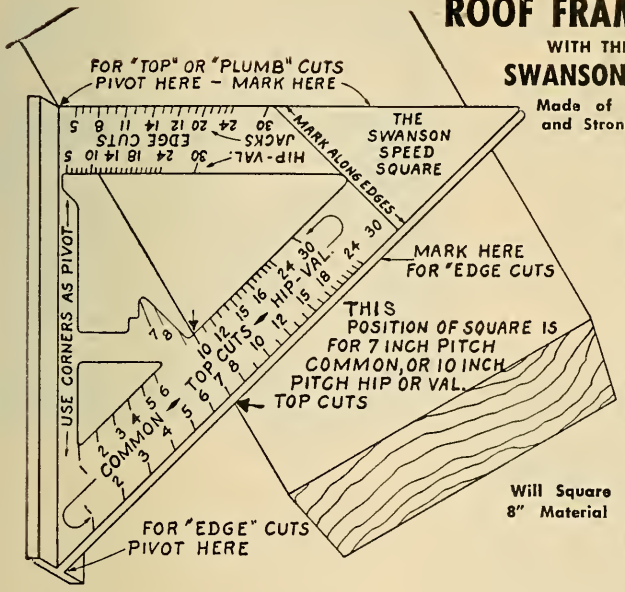
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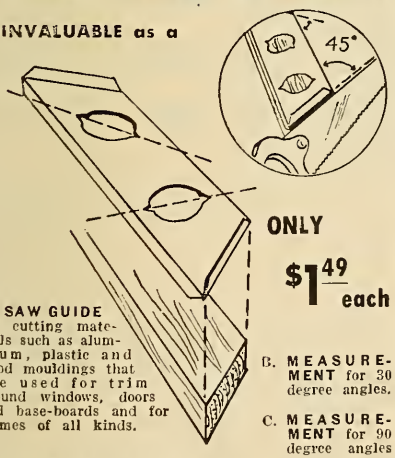
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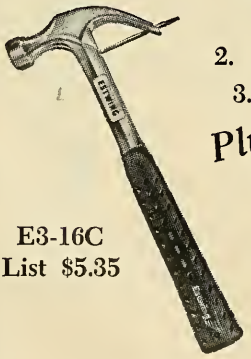


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NO OTHER HAMMER OFFERS



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2. Unsurpassed Temper, Quality, Finish and Balance
3. Built in NAIL SEAT.

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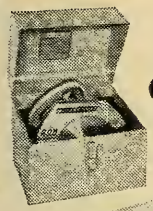
4. Exclusive Nylon-Vinyl Deep Cushion Grip Molded On Permanently to Never Loosen, Come Off or Wear Out
5. Absorbs All Shock—Easiest of all on the hands in all weather.

"Mark Of The Skilled"

Made By The Inventors and World's Only Specialists of Unbreakable Tools

Estwing Mfg. Co. Dept. C-5 Rockford, Ill.

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FREE

Carrying Case and Rip Guide



$15 VALUE

When you buy a "deep-cut" Millers Falls Heavy Duty Saw at the regular price

Three models with tremendous cutting capacity, exclusive "Micro-Guide"®, full-power motors.



No. 646	6½"	1.5 H.P.	$74.95
No. 747	7¼"	2.0 H.P.	$84.50
No. 800	8¼"	2.0 H.P.	$95.00

Hurry! Offer good for limited time only!

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

SINCE 1868

Millers Falls Company ● **Dept. C-34 Greenfield, Mass.**

up to 5 times faster boring in electric drills



NEW IRWIN SPEEDBOR "88"

New spade type electric drill bit with ¼" shank bores faster, cleaner in wood, plaster, plastics. Bore at any angle. Irwin's exclusive hollow ground point starts holes easier. Forged in one piece from solid bar of special analysis steel and heat tempered full length for longest life. Available in 17 sizes, ¼" to 1½", and roll kit sets. Sizes ¼" to 1" only $.75 each. Sizes 1⅛" to 1½" only $1.25 each. Buy from your Irwin Hardware or Building Supply dealer.

Fastest Boring 62T Hand Brace Type. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Double-cutter action, medium fast screw pitch, solid center design. Sizes ¼" to 1½". As low as $1 each.



IRWIN . . . every bit as good as the name

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QUALITY WOODWORKING MACHINES

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Over 75 years service to industry

Yates-American MACHINE COMPANY

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☐ Please send complete information to:

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NO RISK TRIAL

Ideas, Construction Details, and Labor-Saving Pointers on

KITCHEN CABINETS

New book gives step-by-step directions, material lists, building pointers, "show-how" illustrations, for making every type of cabinet for the modern kitchen.

"HOW TO BUILD CABINETS FOR THE MODERN KITCHEN"

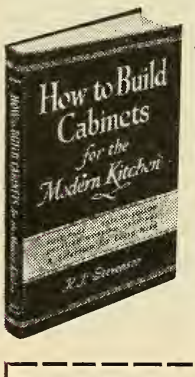
by ROBT. P. STEVENSON

Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

INCLUDES 70 TYPES OF CABINETS

plus dozens of ideas for ingenious labor-saving, step-saving kitchen units.

TELLS YOU HOW TO BUILD: Over-Refrigerator cabinet. Over-the-Range Cabinet. Sliding-Door Cabinet. Adjustable shelf Cabinet. Mix-Center Wall Cabinet. Over-the-Sink Cabinet. Wall Vegetable Bin. Tool Hanging Cabinet. Swing-Shelf Cabinet. Combination Sink Cabinet. Tray and Bread Cabinet. Platter Cabinet. Laundry Hamper. Screen bottom Vegetable Drawers. Pop-up mixer Shelf. Beside-the-Range Towel Rack. Rolling Vegetable Bin. Sink Pull-out Racks. Revolving wall Cabinet. Lifting-counter Cabinet. Pass-through Serving Center. Canned Goods Storage Cabinet. Storage Wall. Folding Wall Table. Under-the-Counter Table. Curved-Seat Breakfast Nook. Snack Bar. Kitchen Desk. AND MUCH, MUCH MORE! FULLY ILLUSTRATED.



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This valuable book is yours for only $4.95. If not convinced that it will give you expert guidance on how to build all types of modern kitchen cabinets—simply return the book within 10 days for FULL REFUND. Mail coupon below now!

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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FAMOWOOD . . . the AMAZING ALL-PURPOSE PLASTIC for wood finishes!



Applies like putty . . . Sticks like glue!

FAMOWOOD is the answer . . where wood finishes are important. Simple to use . . . efficient, lasting, time-saving, when filling wood cracks, gouges, nail and screw holes or correcting defects. Dries quickly, does not shrink. Stays put under adverse conditions.

FAMOWOOD sands easily, does not gum up sander. Takes spirit dye stains freely. Waterproof and weatherproof when properly applied. Ready to use . . . "right out of the can." Fifteen matching wood colors with matchless wood finishes. **Dept. 725**

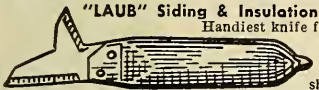
BEVERLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
9118 South Main Street Los Angeles 3, Calif.

"LAUB" Roofing Knife 6¼ in.



Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade. Handiest knife for trimming, Hips, Valleys, Gables, and Starters, **One Dollar** for 1 knife. Extra hook blades, $1.50 a Dozen.

"LAUB" Siding & Insulation Knife 7 in.



Handiest knife for cutting Insulation, Insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil. **Built-up roofing, cork, Rock lath and Dry Wall.** Double renewable blade. **Strong light metal handle.** $1.00 for 1 knife. Extra blades, 3 for $1.00.

If your local Hardware or Roofing Supply Dealer cannot supply you, send $1.00 for 1 knife to:

DAN C. LAUB, 6526 45th Av. N., Minneapolis 27, Minn.

In Hollow Walls

and ceilings — sheet rock, structural tile, thin paneling, or lath and plaster.

Secure Fastening

for cabinets, bathroom fixtures, shelving, partitions, mirrors, hook strips, etc.

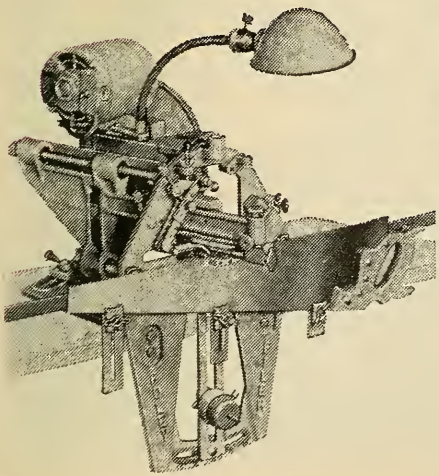
Is Sure and Easy

with the device that's made for the job in 5 head styles. Bolt sizes from ⅛" thru ½".

You'll save time . . .



FILE SAWS EASILY, AUTOMATICALLY



You don't need special "know-how" or previous experience to get perfect results when you use the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Mechanically accurate, easy to operate—merely follow step-by-step instructions. Used by saw manufacturers themselves. The new model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the *first* and *only* machine that files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. Foley shows how to establish a profitable saw filing service, how to get business, etc.

The Foley Saw Filer files all hand saws, "combination" and cross-cut circular saws from 4" to 24" in diameter, and all band saws to 4½" wide with 3 to 16 points per inch. Exclusive Foley jointing action returns uneven teeth to perfect size, spacing and alignment.

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Please send complete information on Foley Saw Filer and how to succeed in saw filing business.

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HEFT A MAN'S HAMMER

ROCKET
No. A16
16 oz.
$5.49

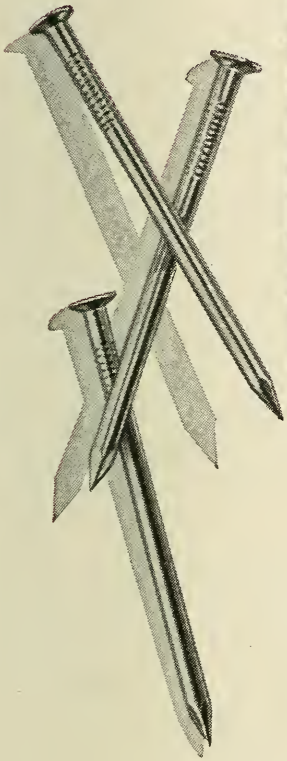
Heft a ROCKET. It seems to have a liveliness all its own. Grip it. It's as secure in your hand as if it were gripping back. Swing it. The balance is perfect. You'll feel its shock-absorbing action as it delivers a power-centered blow.

If you are a professional workman, the ROCKET is your hammer... the finest hammer made. Polished head is permanently locked to a handle of tubular steel. Cushion grip won't slip, wet or dry. Heft this superb tool at your hardware or building-supply store today. True Temper, 1623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Rippers, hatchet and ball peins, too, in famous ROCKET design that has proved its worth in the hands of so many proud users. 16 and 20 oz. rippers; ball peins from 8 to 32 oz.

TRUE TEMPER® *THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB*

AVOID RUST SPOTS





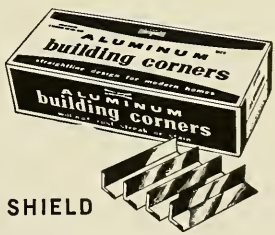
USE RUSTPROOF nichols™ ALUMINUM Nails

- ECONOMICAL — no countersinking or puttying required
- STRONG — easy to drive — comply with F.H.A. requirements

A type and size for USE where insurance against rust spots is desired.

ALUMINUM building corners

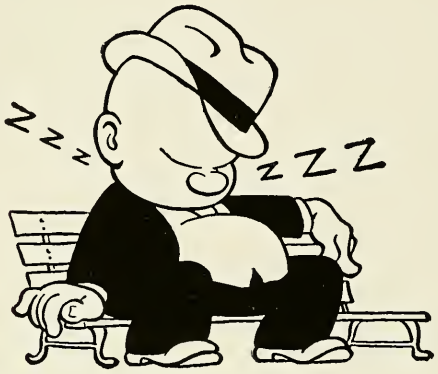
A complete line—all types and sizes. New straight-line design. Packed in convenient job-size boxes.



ROLL VALLEY • FLASHING • TERMITE SHIELD

NICHOLS WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA

How To Vote For Your Enemies



You vote in every election. If you go to the polls, you can vote for the candidates you favor. If you stay home, you cast a default vote for your enemies by making it one vote easier for them to get elected. So whether you stay home or go to the polls, you vote every election day.

This year, make sure you cast your ballot for candidates interested in your welfare rather than in the welfare of a privileged few. The first step is to get registered and qualified to vote. The next step is to go to the polls on election day and vote for the men you know are interested in the well-being of all the people. Remember, if you don't, you really will be casting a ballot for your enemies.

REGISTER and VOTE

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

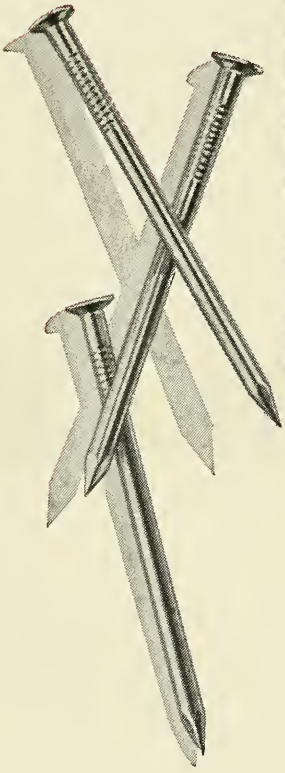
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JUNE, 1960



AVOID RUST SPOTS





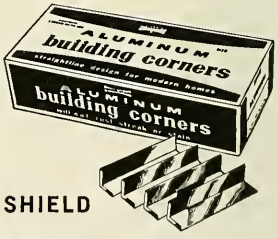
USE RUSTPROOF nichols™ ALUMINUM Nails

- ECONOMICAL — no countersinking or puttying required
- STRONG — easy to drive — comply with F.H.A. requirements

A type and size for USE where insurance against rust spots is desired.

ALUMINUM building corners

A complete line—all types and sizes. New straight-line design. Packed in convenient job-size boxes.



ROLL VALLEY • FLASHING • TERMITE SHIELD

NICHOLS WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.

DAVENPORT, IOWA



Only the best wood rules merit this seal

Lufkin Red Ends are the favorite extension rules of practical workers everywhere. Take the X46, for example. You can *see* its quality . . . its natural wood finish, brass extension slide and bold, black markings. You can *hear* it in the decisive "snap" of joints and strike plates.

You'll find *four* Red Ends on the Lufkin Turnover Target at your hardware store . . . one to fit *your* job.



THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established In 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 6

JUNE, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The official call for the forthcoming convention.

Are Wages Jeopardizing Our Exports? - - 7

For a long time spokesmen for Big Business have been predicting national calamity because high American wages are pricing our goods out of world markets. A University of Michigan professor gives the proposition a long, hard look and concludes that poor merchandising practices and not union wage standards are the fly in the ointment insofar as world trade is concerned.

Union Show Plays To Great, Humble - - 10

Hundreds of thousands of visitors thronged National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., to marvel at the miracles American industry can produce when management and labor work together harmoniously. As usual, our Brotherhood's exhibit was among the largest and best.

Outstanding Architects Plan Our New Home - 15

Holabird and Root, one of the nation's top architectural firms, began business in Chicago a scant 12 months after our Brotherhood was born there. Over the years the firm has won many signal honors. Now it is utilizing all its experience and skill in designing and supervising the erection of our new headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

First Intelligent Approach To Automation - 20

Haloid Xerox, a Rochester photographic supply manufacturer, finances the learning of a new skill for men whose jobs are destined to fall prey to automation. And the company pays them an average wage while they are going to school.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

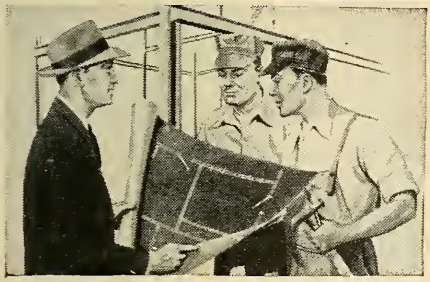
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CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 56 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
G-132 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

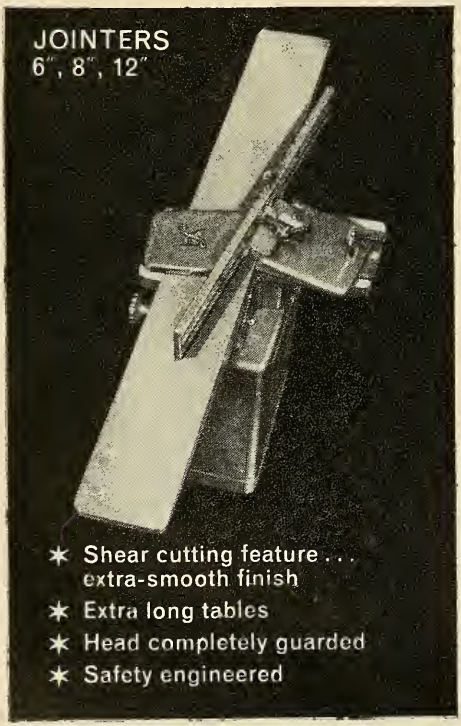
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City_____ Zone_____ State_____

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FOR THE WORKSHOP... OR ON-THE-JOB



Over 75 years service to industry

Yates-American MACHINE COMPANY

603 4TH ST., BELOIT, WISCONSIN

TEAR OFF AND MAIL NOW!

☐ Please send complete information to:
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Name_____

Address_____



enlarging hole with round file

making rabbet cut with drum tool

"SURFORM"® tools make little jobs out of big ones

Whatever you're working on—wood, plywood, plastics, asphalt tiles, brass, copper, aluminum, and even mild steel—you'll work it better with the help of SURFORM tools. Made of Sheffield tool steel, each blade has 500 individual cutters set at an exact angle and each cutter has its own hole for the immediate disposal of cuttings.

SURFORM Plane type furnished with regular cut, flat blade.

SURFORM Round File with ⅝ inch diameter round blade. Excellent for enlarging holes.

SURFORM Drum Tool fits any ¼ inch drill or larger. Better still in drill press with work fed to tool.

See SURFORM tools. Try SURFORM tools. Buy the SURFORM tools you need. They'll do the work. For free folder write Stanley Tools, Dept. 2606, New Britain, Connecticut.

STANLEY®

CONVENTION CALL

May 23, 1960

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Greetings:

You are officially notified that in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board on January 20, 1960, a Special General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will convene on September 26, 1960 and continue in session until September 30, 1960, at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

This Special General Convention is being called in order that the International may more effectively carry out the purposes and duties of the organization under present working methods and requirements of State, Provincial and Federal Laws relating to labor organizations, and in particular to comply with the requirements of Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, Public Law 86-257.

To recodify and adopt new form of Constitution, General By-Laws, General Laws, and rules for subordinate bodies.

To consider and act upon all other matters which may properly be brought before a General Convention under the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood now in effect, to receive and act upon a report of committee or committees appointed by the General President to consider and recommend to the Special General Convention provisions for the Brotherhood Constitution, General By-Laws, General Laws and rules for subordinate bodies.

To approve form of this notice and ratify calling of Special General Convention.

The basis of representation in the convention in accordance with Section 18 C is: "One hundred (100) members or less shall be entitled to one delegate; more than one hundred (100) members and less than five hundred (500), two delegates; more than five hundred (500) members and less than one thousand (1,000), three delegates; one thousand (1,000) or any greater number of members, four delegates."

A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the convention.

Names of delegates elected are to be in the General Office not later than August 26, 1960.

A member to be eligible as a delegate or alternate and in order to be in full compliance with our General Constitution and Laws, we direct your attention to Section 18 and Section 31 D, which provides in part that the member has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing of the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immediately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required.

All delegates are to be elected by secret ballot.

Each delegate will be entitled to one vote. Proxy representation is not allowed. Each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office which must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union which he represents, with the seal of the Local Union affixed thereto.

A delegate must have his Due Book with him to show that he has been a member in good standing twelve months prior to his election and the expense of each delegate attending the convention is to be paid by the Local Union he represents.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the General Secretary the name and post office address of the delegate and alternate under penalty of fine as provided in Section 18 F of our General Laws. When the name and address of the delegate is reported to the General Office and the elected delegate's membership is found to be in compliance with our Laws, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the delegate.

All proposed amendments to the General Constitution must be submitted in accordance with Section 63 D and E.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. Hutcheson

General President.

P. E. Livingston

General Secretary.

Are Wages Jeopardizing Our Exports?

★ ★ ★

THE IMAGINATION some employers can muster to resist a wage increase often puts fiction writers to shame.

Twenty years ago the writer of this article served on a committee studying the feasibility of increasing the statutory minimum wage in the plywood industry from 30c an hour to 40c. One of the employer representatives pointed out that Brazil was developing a process for making a substitute for plywood out of surplus coffee beans. This, he insisted, was going to demoralize the plywood market, and any increase in plywood wage rates would spell complete elimination of the industry.

With coffee now selling at close to a dollar a pound, the episode seems fantastic, but it actually happened.

What brought it to mind is the current campaign of many business publications predicting complete loss of our export market if American wages go up any more. Their theme song is that American wages are increasing so fast our goods cannot compete in world markets. The fact that government figures show little change in export volume year by year does not dampen their ardor.

Are American wage scales jeopardizing our important export business?

Poor marketing practices are a bigger barrier to expansion of America's exports than high wages and prices, a University of Michigan expert contends.

In an article prepared for The Journal of Marketing, Laurence P. Dowd (Ph. D.) of the U-M School of Business Administration declares, "Very few American industries can attribute their loss of overseas markets to their price structure, and even fewer can attribute it to wage costs."

Dowd directs the Michigan Business Executives Research Conference, a group of 35 Michigan companies studying international business with the financial support of the Committee for Economic Development (CED).

In his Journal article, Dowd cites Michigan's prominence in world trade as one reason for believing wages alone are not handicapping development of international markets for American manufacturers. While Michigan has the highest average wage rates of any state, it originates the largest volume of exports, he notes.

Moreover, for the U. S. as a whole, some of the largest volume exporters are the highest wage industries—coal ($3.02 hourly), tires and tubes ($2.74), and metal working machines ($2.56), for example.

Since 1953, he adds, foreign wages have risen at the same or faster rates than the U. S. "To charge all the decline in our exports to high wages is simply a lazy man's excuse," he comments.

Nor is there evidence that the U. S. has "priced itself out" of world markets, he continues, even though some firms may have lost markets by trying to maintain a high margin for overhead, interest and profits.

"If the U. S. were being priced out of world markets, there would be definite changes in the composition of our exports—finished manufactured goods would decline, while raw and semi-finished materials would increase," he declares.

"This has not happened. With the exception of 1956 and 1957, finished goods have steadily increased as a share of our total export volume.

"In 1956 and 1957, several unusual conditions prevailed—our cotton export prices were lowered, stimulating heavy shipments overseas; large volumes of wheat were used to alleviate famine in Asia, and oil exports soared during the Suez crisis.

"Firms and industries which have reported continued declines in exports in recent years include some for which there had been high product demand in the postwar period and which enjoyed an essentially monopolistic position in world markets," he continues. "In some instances, these companies have failed to recognize the revival of foreign competition, both in terms of increased production and in application of modern marketing techniques."

Among the specific shortcomings of American marketing overseas which Dowd cites are:

Product planning: "The glamour of American products as such has well nigh disappeared."

Advertising and sales promotion: "Few firms undertake real campaigns of this type in foreign countries. Instead of training salesmen to secure orders, they commonly wait for customers to come to them."

Credit: "How long would an American firm which insisted on cash in advance of shipment remain in business when its domestic competitors granted liberal credit terms? Yet these are precisely the terms used in selling foreign firms and insisting on a letter of credit."

Currency: "We insist on quoting dollar prices and usually require payments in dollars. No wonder we are losing business to competitors who are willing to quote prices and accept payments in foreign currency."

Delivery: "Traditionally, American suppliers have had the reputation of prompt and promised delivery. In recent years this tradition seems to have been disappearing overseas."

Service: "All too frequently, the basic policy of American suppliers is to maintain stocks only in the U. S. Foreign suppliers—especially British, German, and Japanese—are establishing parts supplies close at hand to serve customers quickly."

All of these factors are more important than mere price in the buying decisions of foreign customers, Dowd adds. "If we are not expanding export markets, it is not because of price but because we are failing to apply the principles of modern management we know are vital in domestic marketing."

Other factors which handicap this expansion, Dowd says, include:

Raw material prices: "With various forms of government intervention... raw materials constantly are becoming more costly to American industry competing in world markets."

High margins: "During 1958, when many foreign firms reduced prices on world markets despite increased costs, many American companies still quoted high export prices to maintain profit margins or cover overhead expenses."

Taxes: "American producers bear an exceptionally heavy burden of taxes... heavier than that on any of our major foreign competitors. One substantial advantage enjoyed by some foreign producers is the remis-

sion of taxes on products sold in export markets."

Productive organization: "Traditionally, American producers had an outstanding advantage in efficient plant and management. But this advantage is disappearing, for our foreign competitors are building modern plants and studying our management methods intensively."

From the foregoing arguments of Professor Dowd it is apparent that the business publications are not above drawing on the imagination a bit to make a case for a wage freeze. The exports that really worry most American workers are the exports of jobs to the low-wage areas where American corporations are building factories to make goods for the American market.

Conference For Fund Trustees Scheduled

What_____The 6th Annual National Workshop

Who _____Sponsored by the National Conference of Health, Welfare and Pension Plans

When _____October 10, 11, 12, 1960

Where_____Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida

Why_____For Study, to Inform Management and Union Trustees and Administrators on "Health, Welfare and Pension Fund Management."

The objective of the Workshop is to give the welfare and pension trustees the latest information, to give them a cross-section of ideas from all parts of the country, to make them aware of what pitfalls should be avoided, to have experts educate trustees, and in general to make sure that all trustees and administrators are well informed so that they can do a good job.

The National Conference is a non-profit group, and its Workshops are attended by usually an equal number of union and management trustees who sit down to 3 days of intensive study with a common goal in mind. Delegates at the past sessions have come from approximately 42 of the 50 states. Since it must, of necessity, be limited to 750 conferees, interested trust plans are advised to take the necessary action now to send delegates to the Conference Workshop next fall.

IT'S THE UNION PIN THAT PAYS OFF

In London, England, Mrs. Margaret McKay, top woman leader of the British Trades Union Congress, had some strong words to say to England's working class girls in a speech to a woman's conference of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Said Mrs. McKay, "You marriage-crazy girls are undermining the trade union movement. Teen-age girls today think of nothing but getting married as quickly as possible. Training for a career is hardly considered."

Her eloquence rising to a dramatic climax, Mrs. McKay concluded: "The working girl's best friend is her trade union. In fact, most young girls would be better off today with a trade union pin rather than a wedding ring."

Union Show Plays To Great, Humble

★ ★

CROWDS are nothing new to the National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C. Many important events have been held there. For years it has echoed to the clump of Army boots as reserve units drilled there. But during the week of May 6—11 it witnessed a new high in crowds, in excitement, and showmanship.

The occasion was the 1960 version of the annual Union - Industries Show. From noon until late at night thousands of visitors meandered through the long aisles admiring and marveling at the myriad examples of craftsmanship displayed by the various exhibits.

The theme of this year's show was "Democracy at Work." A more appropriate theme could hardly be selected, for the Armory was bulging with goods and services exemplifying the productive marvels that American labor and management can achieve when they work together within the framework of our traditional collective bargaining system. On every hand the visitor saw union craftsmanship in action and the fruits of such craftsmanship. Even the President of the United States was amazed by the scope and breadth of American productivity as underscored by the plethora of outstanding products and services exhibited at the show.

And the citizens of Washington and vicinity were impressed, too. Every day they kept the Armory jam-packed. Even a hard, pelting rain on Sunday did not keep them away. Closing time had to be extended to get the hall cleared.

For the first time in history the show was a "sell-out" weeks before opening day. Some 375 exhibitors in all participated in the show. Music, souvenirs, and drawings for thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise—all of it union made—permeated the show with a carnival atmosphere. Everyone learn-

DEATH CALLS B. B. BLACKBURN

A pall was cast over the entire Union Industries Show by the sudden death of B. B. Blackburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Washington, D. C. and Vicinity District Council.

He was struck down by a sudden heart attack while at the Show on Sunday, May 8, and passed away before medical aid could be summoned.

Born near Richmond, Virginia, Brother Blackburn joined the United Brotherhood there in 1922. In 1926 he moved to Washington and transferred his membership to Local Union No. 132 of that city. His keen interest in union affairs and his capacity for hard work soon won him many loyal friends. He served as president of the District Council, and in 1943 he was elected secretary-treasurer, a post he held at the time of his death.

As a delegate to several general conventions and many state meetings, he acquired a wide acquaintanceship throughout our Brotherhood, and his passing will be mourned in many, many areas.

Brother Blackburn leaves a wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. Marian B. Humphrey and Mrs. Alma G. McCann, and a son, Raymond E. Blackburn, a member of Local 132. He also leaves six grandchildren and a host of friends.

Services were held Wednesday, May 11, with burial in Mitchell Memorial Park Cemetery, Falls Church, Virginia.



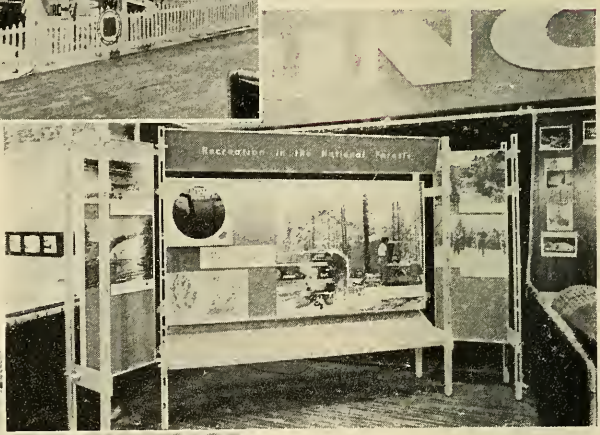
President Eisenhower cuts the ribbon to officially open the show.



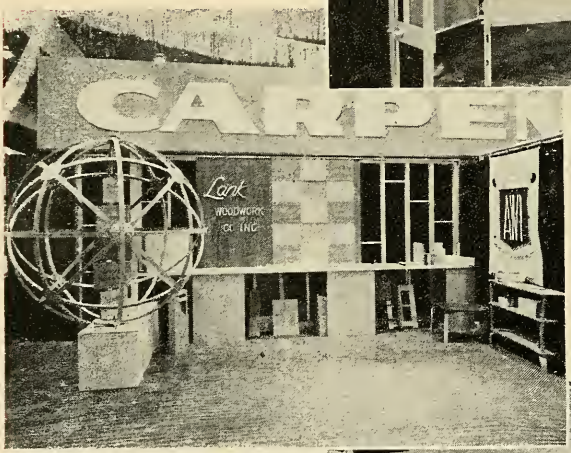
General Officers help place the last label replica in our Brotherhood's exhibit. Reading from left to right: Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier; General Secretary Richard E. Livingston; General President M. A. Hutcheson; First General Vice President John R. Stevenson; and General Representative Tom Murray.



Apprenticeship training got plenty of emphasis.



Conservation got a big boost, too.



Examples of wood craftsmanship attracted all eyes.



Hardwood flooring won many friends, too.

ed something about the value of craftsmanship as represented by the union label. Everyone had fun. And a large number of lucky winners went away loaded with loot.

As usual, our Brotherhood sponsored one of the largest and finest exhibits in the show. The project was a joint venture of the General Office and the Washington, D. C. and Vicinity District Council. Located in the center of the huge hall, our exhibit dramatically demonstrated the quality and craftsmanship that are inherent in goods bearing our label. There were examples of custom-made millwork, fine fixtures, and quality floors created by Brotherhood craftsmen. There were booths demonstrating what trained mechanics can achieve with the aid of modern tools.

One booth demonstrated the intricate work that can be achieved with modern glued-lamination techniques. Another—set up with the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service—told the conservation story and emphasized the need for husbanding our forest and water resources carefully. A large booth vividly told the story of apprenticeship training and the part our Brotherhood is playing in developing an adequate supply of properly trained craftsmen for the future.

A display of union label enlargements was the handiwork of Brother George P. Ratte, Local Union 2456.



Located in the center of the Show, our Brotherhood's exhibit was generally surrounded by crowds of visitors.

All in all, our exhibit impressed hundreds of thousands of visitors with the unquestionable fact that a Brotherhood label on a piece of merchandise stamps that product as the output of a properly trained man or woman enjoying an American standard of living.

Impressive ceremonies opened the show. The Reverend Monsignor George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Council delivered the invocation. J. J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers and president of the Trades and Label Department; Joe Lewis, director of the Department; and AFL-CIO president George Meany delivered short addresses. The most important guest in the show's history—the President of the United States—made a brief tour

of the show. In an off-the-cuff address he said:

"After touring the show, the reaction I had was that of realizing anew what can be achieved by real cooperation."

As a memento of his visit to the show, President Eisenhower was presented with a pair of union made golf shoes and a pair of hunting boots from the Boot and Shoe Workers. By the time the show was over, hundreds of dignitaries from labor, government, and even foreign embassies, toured this outstanding exhibit of the productive might of America.

Next year's show will be held at Detroit.

"Stagnating Economy"—

FACTORY WORKER WORSE OFF THAN YEAR AGO

Despite claims of a prospering economy, the average American factory worker was worse off in April than he was a year ago.

A combination of a record high increase in the cost of living and cutbacks in the auto, metals and machine industries served not only to drive down take-home pay as compared with April, 1959 but to decrease purchasing power as well.

Based on latest figures of the Department of Labor, spendable earnings for factory workers fell by about 85 cents a week or 1 per cent during the month of April, to $80.20 for a worker with three dependents and to $72.66 for a worker without dependents whose income taxes are higher.

"The decline," said the Department of Labor, "resulted from shorter hours of work, which reflected cutbacks in the auto, metals and machinery industries, and to some extent the occurrence of religious holidays in the survey week. The drop in spendable earnings, together with a rise in consumer prices, cut factory workers' purchasing power by 1.5 per cent over the month."

Compared with a year ago, cash take-home pay was down about 50 cents a week, while purchasing power was down 2.5 per cent.

Heaviest blow to the workers' pocketbook came with a four-tenths per cent boost in living costs, raising the Consumer Price index to a new record high of 126.2, again contradicting claims that the inflationary thrust has been blunted by wise Administrative policies, including "tight money."

The Department of Labor reported that most of the April increase resulted from a 1.5 per cent boost in food prices, the sharpest since March, 1958, when bad weather caused the price of fresh fruits and vegetables to shoot up.

This April, all foods went up in price except dairy products and some vegetables. Prices rose mostly for meats, particularly pork, eggs and tomatoes.

Prices for most other products and services went up slightly, being countered by another sharp drop in the price of used cars which are suffering heavily from competition with the new compact cars. New car prices, however, continued stable although they usually drop at this time of year.



Outstanding Architects Plan Our New Home

★ ★

SCARCELY a year after 36 delegates, representing 14 independent unions, met in Chicago in 1881 to form the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, two of the city's outstanding architects, William Holabird and Martin Roche, decided to go into business together. Now, nearly 80 years later, the architectural firm that they created in Chicago in 1882 is supervising the erection of our United Brotherhood's new headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

The histories of the United Brotherhood and the architectural firm of Holabird and Root (as it is now known) closely parallel each other. Both were born in Chicago. Both soon will be celebrating their 80th year in existence.



University of Illinois Research & Educational Hospitals, Chicago.—*Hedrich-Blessing*

Both have grown and prospered over the years. Consequently, it is fitting and proper that they should be collaborating in the designing and erection of a great, new United Brotherhood headquarters building in the nation's capital.

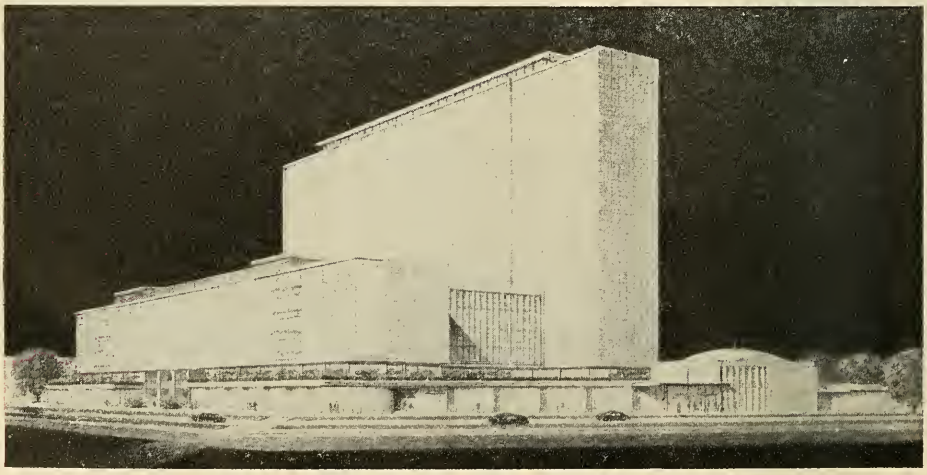
Third generation descendants of the founders are directing the affairs of Holabird and Root today. The firm survived the great depression of the late Twenties and early Thirties, when many architectural firms went to the wall. Since then, it has made

new strides into public housing, into radical changes in design of hotel accommodations, and into the relatively new fields of air conditioning and cold cathode lighting. It has pioneered improvements in the design and functional utility of skyscrapers, laboratories, research centers, and government buildings called on to accommodate whole armies of workers.

And the firm has long since outgrown its Chicago environment. Today the firm is supervising work all over the United States and in many foreign lands. The vast and magnificent New India Center of Delhi was designed by the firm. So was the American Battle Monument at Henri-Chapelle, Belgium, and the Intercontinental Hotel at Istanbul, Turkey.



Tamanaco Hotel, Caracas, Venezuela. Another example of H & R versatility.—*Hedrich-Blessing*



New India Assurance Bldg., New Delhi, India, shows the H & R touch.

The towering First National Bank Building of Minneapolis now abuilding originated on the drawing boards of Holabird and Root. Buildings on many college campuses, such as Notre Dame, Northwestern, and Illinois display the Holabird and Root touch.

And the firm is no stranger to the designing and erecting of union headquarters. In recent years it has been responsible for the planning and erection of new homes for the Teamsters, the Operating Engineers and the Bakers.



Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., a Holabird and Root creation.—*Hedrich-Blessing*

The firm of Holabird and Root has many architectural "firsts" to its credit. In the year 1887 it designed the Tacoma Building, a Chicago showplace at the time of its erection. According to Colonel W. A. Starrett, late president of the George A. Fuller Company, the Tacoma Building was "the first structure in which any outer wall carried no burden and served no purpose other than ornamental and keeping out wind and weather, which became one of the fundamentals of skyscraper design."

The work of the firm ranges from modernistic art galleries and libraries to traditional office buildings of conventional design. It has developed new silhouettes and improved on old ones. It is at home plowing new design furrows or adhering to old ones.

Over the years the firm has developed specialists in many fields. If a complicated kitchen is a problem, they have a specialist in this field. Or if air conditioning an unusual space poses unusual difficulties, they have a man on the payroll who has solved the problem before. Thus the firm renders a complete service.

The standing of the firm in the architectural profession is attested to by numerous awards that have been awarded the company over the years. The latest was two years ago. At the American Institute of Architects Convention in Cleveland in July, 1958, John Wellborn Root was awarded the Gold Medal of Honor. The citation reads as follows:

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

in bestowing the highest accolade within its gift

THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR

hails a master architect

JOHN WELLBORN ROOT, FAIA

Distinguished son of a distinguished father, it has been your good fortune to live and practise in a time of abrupt change, when architecture opened a new chapter in its history. Though many scorned the lessons of the past, you held resolutely to its basic truths and built afresh upon a tested foundation. For your examples over a wide range of function and geography your contemporaries raise a paean of thanksgiving. You have demonstrated that the broad path of architecture need not become a dead-end street.

All this skill and experience has been brought to bear on the designing and erection of our new headquarters building in Washington, D. C. The firm is constantly reviewing and checking the progress of the building, and when it is completed it will be a monument not only to officers and members of the United Brotherhood but to the firm of Holabird and Root as well.

PLANE GOSSIP

THINGS AIN'T ALL BLACK

A fashion editor predicts that the Bikini bathing suit will make a strong comeback this year; which just goes to show you can usually find something encouraging in the papers if you get past Page One with all its stories of international tensions and potential human extinction.

Anyway, this gives us a chance to tell the one about the delegate to the state council convention who was trying to find a gift to take home to his missus. In an exclusive women's shop a saleslady hauled out a frothy pink number.

"Now here's something real cute," she said. "If you take off the jacket, you have a play suit. If you take off the skirt, you have a sun suit. If you remove anything else, you have a lawsuit."

★ ★ ★

TO THE POINT

Recently, Judge J. Edgar Murdock gave the Massachusetts Bar Association an example of how to write a brief opinion. A tax case was involved. The defendant testified: "As God is my judge, I do not owe this tax."

But the judge's answer was: "He is not; I am; you do."



"Naw, I could never scab, Mister — My mother and father were married!"

NO TIME FOR DAWDLING

Business activity has advanced steadily since last December's low point, but unemployment continues to hover around five per cent of the work force. Long-term joblessness last month was about 40%, above 1956-1957 levels. The number of insured unemployed is 10% above what it was three or four years ago.

Despite these unhappy figures, the bill aimed at helping distressed areas get back on their feet was killed last month by presidential veto.

For the better part of two years unemployment has been running over five per cent. It is a situation that cannot be tolerated much longer if further economic shrinkage is to be avoided.

The whole thing brings to mind the story of the struggling young artist who was in hock up to his ears. For days he dodged the landlady, but the time inevitably came when she cornered him in the hall.

Putting on a bold front, the artist said: "Just think, Mrs. Kelly, in a few years people will look at this house and say, 'Kilroy, the artist, used to work here.'"

To which the landlady replied:

"If you don't pay up your back rent by tonight, they will be able to say it tomorrow."

★ ★ ★

SOUNDS LOGICAL

Did you hear the newest twist on the Man from Mars?

It seems this Man from Mars landed on a New York street. Although he was only four feet tall, he headed for the nearest building. Just as he was about to open the door a tall, willowy, and beautiful blonde walked out; whereon the M from M said:

"Lead me to your ladder. I'll see your leader later."

★ ★ ★

IT SAYS HERE

Ever hear of the sanitary engineer who willed his brain to Indiana University Medical School?

They were very happy to get it because for a long time they had been looking for a filtering man's thinker.

AN ANCHOR MAN IS MISSING

Last month, as the summit conference got under way, a mighty voice was absent. Old Winston Churchill, whose presence loomed large in every other post-war meeting, was taking his ease on the French Riviera.

Churchill, in addition to being a great statesman, able writer, and fine orator, possesses a keen sense of humor. He often has told the following story on himself.

One evening during the war, he hailed a taxi and asked to be taken to the British Broadcasting studios.

"Sorry, Mister," said the cabbie, "but Mr. Churchill is broadcasting in a few minutes and I wouldn't miss it for all the fares in London."

Greatly flattered, Churchill pressed a pound note into the cabbie's hand. The cabbie took a startled look, then threw open the door.

"You're a bit of all right, sir," he exclaimed. "Hop in and to 'ell with Mr. Churchill."

★ ★ ★

ANYWAY, IT SEEMS THAT WAY

The great debate on our educational system is still raging. Some insist our educational system is weak as dishwater; others insist it is the best in the world.

In our estimation, old Joe Paup summarized the situation best when he said:

"Today, it takes more money to keep a child amused than it did to get his father educated."

★ ★ ★

SO IT GOES

About this time of the year, Congress makes a great show of paring the budget to the bone. By the use of numerous legislative tricks, the impression is given that sizeable cuts are being worked out. Usually, however, these are merely paper cuts, because "additional" or "supplemental" appropriations are made later to restore the fictitious cuts. This hocus-pocus is liberally indulged in by both parties.

It always reminds us of the story of the Irishman who was shipwrecked on a deserted island. When he looked around he noticed the island was already inhabited by the biggest bear he ever saw. As the bear headed toward him, the Irishman began legging it toward the only tree on the island. The lowest branch on this tree was 20 feet above ground, but the son of Erin gave the greatest leap of his life.

He missed it going up but caught it on the way down.

TOUGH NUT TO CRACK

Last month a Philadelphia judge ruled that a run-away shoe plant did not terminate all its responsibilities to its organized workers just because it closed its unionized plant to concentrate its production in a non-union plant under a different corporate name. The court held that the new corporation was merely the "alter ego" of the original partnership.

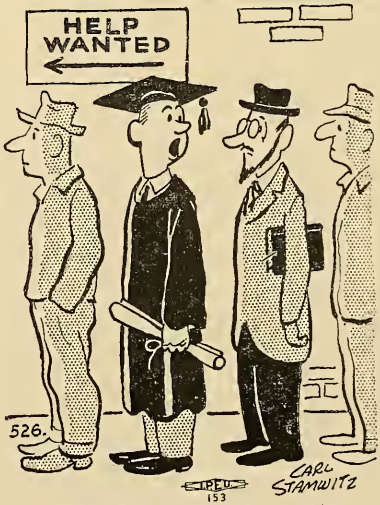
The case was a real victory for the Shoe Workers Union, but until such time as the dismissed union workers are put back to work, it is only a moral one.

Sooner or later Congress must face up to the growing problem of run-away plants that toss employes on the scrap heap, leave communities without anticipated tax revenue, and generally undermine the economic health of surrounding areas.

Men buy homes on the strength of their jobs, communities build schools on the assumption that local industries are stable. When a plant pulls up roots for greener pastures, the whole area is thrown into turmoil. Plants must remain free to migrate for legitimate reasons, but not to evade responsibilities.

Admittedly, it is a tough problem, but one that merits study—else we may find ourselves in the position of the tramp who never married. When asked why, he replied:

"Once I was seriously engaged to a young lady. She was strong-willed but homely. When I was drunk she wouldn't marry me and when I was sober I wouldn't marry her. So there you are."



"Et tu, Professor?"

Rochester's Haloid Xerox Co. comes up with—

First Intelligent Approach To Automation

(Reprinted from Industrial Bulletin, N. Y. State Dept. of Labor)

★ ★

A QUIET experiment under way in Rochester, N. Y., may have an important bearing on the future of American industry's "displaced person"—the man whose job is captured by a machine.

Eight hours a day, five days a week, a dozen employes of Haloid Xerox, Inc., are being retrained to take new jobs—jobs which do not exist yet. Meanwhile, the company is preparing to automate their old jobs out of existence.

If the plan works—and both employes and employer are highly enthusiastic over its chances—a pattern may be paved in Rochester for other relatively painless job switchovers elsewhere.

Haloid Xerox was founded in 1906 and enjoyed modest prosperity for three decades as a manufacturer of sensitized photographic and photocopy papers and photocopy machines.

In 1950 the Haloid Co., as it was known then, introduced its first machine employing the xerographic process—a high-speed, dry-paper copying technique based on the reaction to light of metal charged with electricity.

Since then, sales have nearly tripled —from 1950's $10 million to about $27½ million in 1958—and profits have jumped from about $400,000 to $1.6 million.

Company officials attribute at least 80 per cent of the increase to xerography sales (the firm now holds about 169 patents in the field and maintains a research staff of nearly 300 persons), and it was no accident that the word "Xerox" was added to the corporate name in 1958.

Meanwhile, the sensitized paper industry was holding its own, even advancing modestly. But company officials felt xerography held far more growth potential. Furthermore, the sensitized paper department's business had become increasingly competitive.

Both management and Haloid's union could see that increasing automation, and relatively decreasing employment, were in the cards if the paper department were to continue prosperous.

Of course automation—or, perhaps more accurately, increasing mechanization—is no stranger to Rochester industry, although it has been estimated that only about 8 per cent of the nation's workers are employed in plants which approach total automation. Always known as a city with a highly skilled labor force and a preponderance of machine-tool and other precision jobs, Rochester has seen its output-per-worker rise tremendously since World War II.

One of the advantages of automation, in labor's eyes, is that it requires long and careful planning because of the heavy capital outlays involved. The interim between thought and execution leaves enough time for exhaustive labor-management studies and conferences on the probable effects of the new machines.

One such study is now in its early stages at Armour & Co., the giant

meat-packing firm. A contract signed last September with two unions provides that the company shall contribute one cent for each hundredweight of meat slaughtered, to a fund which eventually is expected to reach $500,000. Controlled by a joint labor-management committee, the fund will finance a program designed to offset the job dislocation which automation may bring.

However, while the Armour conferences and studies were still in their early stages, Haloid's plans were being completed. They were spelled out by the company's president, Joseph C. Wilson, during a Saturday morning meeting of the photographic department's 586 employes:

1.—Paper department employes with at least ten years' consecutive service would be eligible to apply for an intensive, six-week, company-paid retraining course in machine shop techniques and mechanical assembly at the Rochester Institute of Technology.

2.—Trainees would be paid their regular wages up to $2.50 an hour (the over-all company average) forty hours a week for the full six weeks.

3.—Upon satisfactory completion of the course, the employes would be assigned temporarily to job classifications determined by the company, with the understanding that they would be re-assigned to the machine or assembly shops as soon as jobs developed there, either through normal turnover or creation of new jobs in the expanding assembly lines.

4.—Other eligibility criteria would include union seniority and the employe's success with two tests, one for mechanical aptitude and the other for intelligence.

A recitation of the proposal's terms fails to reflect the enthusiasm for the program evinced by the union, the trainees and the Rochester Institute of Technology, a highly-regarded institution which offers Associate in Arts Degrees and advanced technical training in subjects ranging from printing to pottery.

RIT revamped its normal night school schedule of shop theory, shop mathematics, blueprint reading and their practical applications to conform with Haloid's daytime requirements. At the company's request it added the mechanical assembly course, which has proven to have so much potential for regular students that RIT officials hope to add it to the regular night school curriculum.

Associate Professor Frederick Buehler, coordinator of the Haloid program, is trying to interest other Rochester industries in similar daytime plans. Among other things, he said, the daytime programs would prove beneficial to RIT by reducing the "down time" for the school's $250,000 experimental machine shop, which until now has been used largely for evening classes.

Instructor Kenneth R. Hood, a tool-and-die man by trade and a gunsmith by avocation, is pleased by trainee attitudes and aptitudes.

"They're really good, diligent students," he said of the first class which completed training January 29. "Not one of them missed an hour's class time. They're even more conscientious than we thought they'd be."

Mr. Hood said the trainees had some difficulties adjusting to school work and particularly the mathematics—which is natural, since their average age is about forty and many of them had been out of school as many as twenty-five years—but indicated that handicap seemed to be offset by their desire to learn.

The trainees are pleased at the chance to gain—at an estimated cost

to Haloid of $1,750 per man—the opportunity to move to better jobs in an expanding field.

"It hasn't been a picnic," said Francis Hurtubis, a veteran of nineteen years with Haloid. "The first couple of nights my son and daughter had to help me with the math. But it's a wonderful thing. It's our living and we're not kids anymore."

Herbert Smith, another nineteen-year veteran in the paper department, said he and two other trainees conducted "cram sessions" two or three nights a week to help themselves over the mathematical rough spots.

"I've been talking to a friend of mine at the plant," Mr. Smith said, "and he just can't wait until he's got ten years (of service, the eligibility minimum) so he can apply." . . .

The Haloid union is Local 14A of the Amalgamated Photographic Supply Workers of America, an affiliate of the Rochester Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The training program's broad outlines came into existence during talks between the manager of the Joint Board, Abraham D. Chatman, and Mr. Wilson. . . .

Haloid's president, Mr. Wilson, said he has been pleased by progress reports on the program, but pointed out that it is, frankly, experimental.

Its distinction lies, first of all, in the fact that it exists at all. National studies show widespread interest in automation and its effects in terms of job displacement and retraining, but few firms have established formal programs to deal with the problem.

Haloid's plan also is unusual in its emphasis on classroom training. Most retraining plans, where they exist at all, depend on in-plant instruction. Sometimes the instruction comes from company supervisors, sometimes from outside experts, but rarely have companies invested as much in tuition and lost-time wages as has Haloid.

The company's retraining program also is unusual because of the broad and basic differences between the employes' pre-training skills and those they are expected to acquire. This difference in skills comes from the company's position as a producer of different sets of products which require increasingly divergent skills to manufacture.

The final evaluation of Haloid's first class is several months away, Mr. Wilson reported, since trainees must return to their old jobs, then be reassigned to mechanical department posts, then spend some time on the job before the program's success can be determined.

Asked about the company's heavy investment—$400 tuition per man, plus more than $600 in school-time wages, plus short-term recruiting and training costs for replacements—Mr. Wilson replied: "In a sense, I don't think we'll ever get it back."

Part of the investment, he said, must be written off as a payment for "the intangibles of goodwill." But he added that the program was worked out and begun midway between union-management bargaining sessions, so that there would be no effort on either side to convert either the plan's terms or the goodwill into contractual provisions.

The program's goal, as Mr. Wilson sees it, is to "clear the road" toward automation and, along the way, to "create real confidence" in employer-employe relations.

He listed three conditions he felt were necessary before a program like Haloid's could be put into effect—

an expanding company sales and profit position, proximity of educational facilities like RIT's, and a history of good company-union cooperation.

Perhaps the best clue to the success or failure of the program came from a trainee: "It's a good deal. They're doing their best for us, now we'll do our best for them."

1959 ACCIDENT FIGURES ARE FRIGHTENING

Accidents at work killed 13,800 persons in 1959, an increase of 4 per cent over 1958, and injured 1,950,000, up 150,000 from 1958.

The cost was $4,100,000,000. This includes cost of interrupted production schedules, time lost by workers other than the injured, as well as wage loss, medical expense and the overhead costs of insurance.

Workers' deaths by accidents off the job totaled 29,800, and the injured totaled 4,300,000, up 5 per cent from 1958. The time lost, including indirect, amounted to 285,000,000 man-days, equivalent to the shut-down of plants with more than 1,000,000 workers.

In short, more were killed on the job and off the job, and more were injured, than in 1958.

The total national accident fatality toll for 1959 was 91,500, up 1 per cent from 1958. The total injury figure was 9,300,000, and the total cost came to $12,600,000,000.

This includes wage loss, medical expense, overhead of insurance for all accidents, interrupted production schedules, time lost by workers other than the injured, etc., due to work accidents and property damage in traffic accidents and fires.

Fatal falls—18,300—were the same as in 1958; burns, up 1 per cent, to 7400; drownings, down 1 per cent to 6500; fatal firearms accidents, up 1 per cent to 2200.

Public accidents (not motor vehicles) caused 16,500 deaths, same as in 1958, and injuries came to 2,050,000, at an estimated cost of $800,000,000. There were decreases in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups; increases in the 45-64 and 65 and over groups; no change in the 0-4 and 5-14 age groups.

The eight-month total of railroad deaths in accidents was 1346, a slight drop, while injuries at 13,127 rose. Grade crossing accidents killed 728, a drop of 7 per cent; injuries totaled 1961, up 5 per cent.

Eight fatal accidents on scheduled airlines killed 198 passengers and 28 crew members.

Home accidents killed 26,500, same as in 1958, and injured 4,000,000, at a cost of $900,000,000.

NEW THREAT TO UNIONS

Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican Senate leader, has filed a menacing little bill that would handle the problems of people faced with automation joblessness by depriving them of protections existing under the Norris-La Guardia and other federal laws.

It would be impossible, under Dirksen's bill, for a union to bargain legally on the question of layoffs. It would be impossible, under the Dirksen proposal, for workers to strike to protect job continuity and enforce safeguards in regard to layoffs and job rights.

The presumption must be that Dirksen's bill arises from railroad lobbyists protesting a Supreme Court decision upholding the right of workers on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to strike against a management decision to close stations.

Editorial

One Failure Need Not Mean Permanent Despair

Last month, a summit conference to which the world had looked with considerable hope blew up before it even got started. It is not our purpose to go into the ramifications that contributed to the demise of the conference. But having had some experience with the art of negotiating, we deem ourselves competent to make a few observations.

To anyone who has participated in collective bargaining to any extent it was obvious from the beginning that the conference had little chance of succeeding. Both sides were going into the conference with avowed reservations. Both sides publicly announced positions from which they would not retreat under any circumstances. Both sides began jockeying for position long before the conference got under way. Under such circumstances no kind of collective bargaining session can be very productive.

Whether our security and the security of the free world were enhanced or undermined by the collapse of the conference we have no way of knowing. But we are positive of this: some sort of collective security must be worked out soon, for the future of mankind hangs in the balance.

Science and technology are advancing at a fantastic rate. These advances can make living easier, better, and happier; or they can make life impossible. Man has learned to tame his oldest enemy—nature—but he has made woefully slow progress in taming himself in controlling greed, lust, and selfishness.

Herein lies the big paradox. The greater man's control becomes over the forces of nature, the more important self-control becomes. The more power man can control, the more essential it becomes that he be equipped to control that power wisely, generously, and humanely.

Atomic energy is a case in point. The release of atomic energy has given man the greatest power factor in human history. The potential for good or evil is almost limitless. Atomic energy can be used to eradicate the pestholes of the world by draining the swamps, irrigating the deserts, and conquering the jungles. Or it can be used to eradicate mankind. With this tremendous power at his command, man can turn the world into one massive, fruitful garden. Or into a mass of smoldering, stinking rubble.

In the final analysis, which course he pursues depends on the degree of control he can muster over his basic instincts.

The May conference failed. But this is nothing new in collective bargaining. The bargaining session that comes up with a signed contract at the first meeting is the exception rather than the rule. Agreements are usually hammered out after many failures. With the survival of mankind at stake, last month's failure should not become the end of the line.

Admittedly, negotiating with an adversary as arrogant and as power-hungry as Khrushchev is no cinch. In the Communist lexicon, decency and considera-

tion are merely words in the dictionary. The end justifies any means. A million lives sacrificed to gain a Communist objective is a desirable bargain.

Against this kind of thinking the nation that is motivated by compassion and humanitarian considerations operates at a distinct disadvantage, much as a boxer trying to adhere to the Queensbury rules, while battling an opponent not above using brass knuckles, elbows, and horseshoes in the gloves. But we are well aware of Russian tactics. Power is the only language they really understand. Power we must have to negotiate successfully. Because the May conference failed is no reason for not trying again at some future date. Meanwhile, we must not only keep our powder dry but also build up our stockpiles.

A Step In The Right Direction

Elsewhere in this issue is a story telling how one progressive company in Rochester, N. Y. is meeting the problems of automation in a humane and intelligent manner insofar as its employes are concerned. The company is Haloid Xerox, Inc., a firm making photographic supplies and duplicating equipment.

Recently, Haloid inaugurated a comprehensive retraining program for employes slated to lose their jobs to automation sometime in the future. The Haloid program is no hit-or-miss affair aimed only at giving the appearance that the company is showing some concern for its workers. Rather it is a comprehensive program drawn up and administered by the Rochester Technical Institute, one of the better technical schools in the nation.

Under the Haloid program, the trainees spend several months going to school full time. During this period they are paid at the rate of $2.50 per hour—the average wage in the plant. Having their financial needs thus taken care of, the trainees are free to devote all their mental energies to absorbing the new knowledge and skills the retraining course offers them. Like other students, they burn the midnight oil. When they have completed the course they return to their current jobs. However, they are equipped to take on different jobs when automation wipes out their present ones.

According to Haloid management, the company invests something like $1,700 in retraining each employe. But the price is small compared to the security and peace of mind it brings to the employes. In this company, at least, workers are able to face up to the uncertainties of automation without getting knots in their stomachs.

This is the kind of approach to automation this journal has long advocated. When management makes a decision to automate it expects to spend big chunks of money. Machinery with years of serviceability has to be scrapped. More often than not, new facilities have to be erected. All this is figured in the cost of moving into automation. Our contention is that "retreading" employes ought to be a legitimate cost of automation, too. Whatever the yardstick—morality, justice, or plain common sense—the workers who made all the wealth for a company merit at least as much consideration as machinery or equipment.

We have often said that automation will fulfill the rosy promises ascribed to it only if everyone benefits in every direction—company, consumer, and employes. If any one group hogs all the benefits, automation will become a headache rather than a blessing.

To date, there has been all too little concern shown for the workers displaced by automatic machinery. The Haloid plan is a first big step in the right direction. Let us fervently hope that it sets a pattern for all industry. Time is running out on this matter of machines replacing men. Machines may be able to produce faster than men, but only men can consume. Sooner or later, workers must be looked upon as consumers as well as sources of skill and brawn. Otherwise, machines eventually must become the masters rather than the slaves.

Creating Jobs With Union Funds

Recently, the administrators of the Northern California Pension Trust Fund decided to invest a sizeable portion of their trust funds in FHA and VA mortgages. The deal was worked out between Brotherhood organizations in the area and local home builders associations participating in the fund. According to press releases, something like $25,000,000 will be channeled into the mortgage market through the plan at the rate of $400,000 a month. First purchases will yield about 5.6%.

It seems to us this is a great example of killing two birds with one stone. Tight mortgage money is one of the major roadblocks that has been holding back home construction, and thus making it more difficult for all our members to keep employed. The injection of sizeable chunks of new money into the market from the pension trust fund ought to pep up things considerably in northern California. The money in the trust fund comes from Carpenters and their employers. Provided that interest returns are right, how could this money be invested more beneficially than in guaranteed mortgages that are bound to increase the tempo of home building?

Of course, the first responsibility of all fund trustees is to produce the highest possible return from those funds. All decisions must be measured by this yardstick. But whenever the mortgage market offers returns as attractive as those provided by other forms of investment, trustees of Carpenter trust funds have a fine opportunity of grabbing off an additional dividend—more work for our members. Northern California was quick to take advantage of such an opportunity.

Perhaps other areas have taken similar action without our knowing it. Because of its size the Northern California program received considerable publicity. And all those who engineered it are entitled to sincere congratulations.

Mortgage rates have been climbing steadily. At the same time, stocks and bonds have been skittery and subject to considerable fluctuation—all of which makes the mortgage market more attractive month by month. Administrators of Carpenter trust funds ought to keep a careful watch on developments.

There is another area where union funds possibly can be used to stimulate construction. Section 302 of the Housing Act allows non-profit organizations to enter into long-term financing arrangements for the construction of special housing facilities for the aged. The non-profit organization needs to provide only a very small percentage (as low as 2%) of the funds; the rest can be borrowed on a very long-term arrangement.

Housing for the aged is a real problem in most areas. It is a problem that is certain to grow. And it is one that affects many retired union members. If a union can help alleviate the situation by the investment of surplus funds

in a special housing venture, and at the same time stimulate construction, the proposition seems to be one that merits exploration. A number of Indianapolis churches already are embarked on developing housing for the aged under Section 302. And the Central Labor Union has the matter under study.

This is an extremely complicated age we live in. Money is becoming more and more powerful. Few unions are fat with funds. But if the surplus funds held by unions can be managed so as to meet pressing needs and at the same time create jobs, all avenues of promise ought to be explored.

Work Laws Are Losing Their Shine

The states which stampeded to the lure of gold shining in the "right-to-work" hills are finding that it is fool's gold. It has the shine and the glitter but not the substance.

Latest expert to turn up with a disappointing assay for the right-to-work claim-stakers is Professor Milton J. Nadworny of the University of Vermont. Businessmen who favor right-to-work laws in their states as a means of attracting industry had better think twice, in the opinion of Professor Nadworny.

In a study recently concluded, Professor Nadworny found that right-to-work laws are causing hundreds of thousands of skilled workers to migrate to freer industrial regions for higher wages and better working conditions. He declared that as a result, industrial expansion in many states, particularly in the South, is being crippled.

Pointing to the heavy outflow of workers from the South, where "right-to-work" predominates, Professor Nadworny declared that the search for "better employment opportunities" ordinarily means higher wages "and the right of membership in strong, responsible trade unions whose right of collective bargaining with management is not restricted by right-to-work laws and anti-labor community attitudes."

We are glad to hear Professor Nadworny say it, but we knew it all along. In spite of automation and thinking machines, skilled workers still are a vital cog in industry. And any scheme that aims at short-changing such workers defeats itself in the long run.

Apparently, the fact that right-to-work promises do not pan out in practice is well known. George Craig, former Republican governor of Indiana, the first truly industrial state to adopt right-to-work, recently warned his party it would go down to defeat in November if it insisted on adhering to a right-to-work platform in the face of growing demand for repeal of the law.

Indiana statistics tend to bear out the findings of Professor Nadworny. A right-to-work law does not attract industry; it repels it by disturbing the reservoir of skilled workers, the one ingredient in high productivity that cannot be substituted for or glossed over by measures rooted in expediency.

Like the farmer who tried to fool his horse with sawdust painted green, right-to-workers are finding that you can't skimp on the feed and get results too.

Official Information

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FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
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GENERAL SECRETARY
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SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein **must be used.**

CONVENTION CALL APPEARS ON PAGE FIVE

The attention of all subordinate bodies is directed to the Convention Call appearing on Page Five of this issue. The time, place, and full details regarding the convention are contained in the Call.

A careful study of the Call may avoid embarrassing mistakes and unnecessary correspondence.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ANDREASON, NILS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
AUDAS, BARNEY, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y.
BABB, LEWIS I., L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio
BALLABON, HYMAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
BARRY, DAVID G., L. U. 1068, Vallejo, Cal.
BASS, JOE S., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
BEYSTER, GEORGE, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
BOOHER, CHARLES B. Sr., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
BOOKS, PAUL, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
BOOTHE, CHARLES A., L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill.
BOURCIER, LIONEL, Sr., L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
BRANDLEIN, HENRY, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
BUCHMAN, USHER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BUNDY, CHARLES, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wisc.
BYRNE, WILLIAM, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wisc.
CADENHEAD, SHERWOOD, L. U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
CAMERINO, MICHAEL, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.
CARL, HERROLD, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
CHRISTENSEN, ANDERS, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
CHRISTENSEN, HERMAN, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
CHRISTIAN, FRED, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
CLABES, ALBERT, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CLARK, WILSON, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
CLAUSEN, BERGE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
COHEN, SIDNEY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
CONNELL, JAMES, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y.
CUNHA, FRANCIS J., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CYCKOWSKI, JOHN, L. U. 972, Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVENPORT, GILBERT, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
DAVIDSEN, DAVID, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
DAVIS, HENRY, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
DelFAVERO, GIORDANO, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.
DeWITT, HORATIO B., L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
DOBBIN, MARTIN, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wisc.
DONADIO, JOSEPH, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
DONNELS, J. D., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DUNN, ROBERT H., L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
EARL, WILLIAM R., L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
ELLIS, ZERBA, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.
ENGLE, BONARD C., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ERICKSON, EMIL, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
ERICKSON, GOTTFRIED, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
EVENSON, MOSE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
FABIAN, J. R., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
FAUK, GUS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FLINCHBAUGH, WILLIAM H., L. U. 191, York, Pa.
FORBERG, H. C., L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
FRENCH, AUBREY, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
GALENTINE, WILLIAM A., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
GALLINO, C. N., L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
GESSWEIN, GEORGE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
GILLENWATERS, DAVID CLAUDE, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
GUERRIER, EDWIN, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
HABECK, ERVIN A., L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
HAND, CARLTON, L. U. 1743, Rio Grande, N. J.
HARRINGTON, D. L., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
HELBING, CHARLES, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
HEYSE, EMIL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
HOGAN, JAMES H., L. U. 1480, Boulder, Colo.
HUDGINS, HILLIARD H., L. U. 3110, Black Mountain, N. C.
HULSE, SEYMOUR L., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HYDEN, VICTOR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JENKINS, JAKE M., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
JENNINGS, JOHN T., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JEPERTINGER, ADOLPH, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
JOHNSON, EDWARD O., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOHNSON, LEE, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
JOHNSTON, FRANK L., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JONES, IRA A. Sr., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
KEHOE, HOWARD, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.
KELLACHOW, MICHAEL C., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
KELLY, EARL, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
KELLY, MILTON F., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
KIMBAL, RAY W., L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
KIMMELMAN, MOSES, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.
KING, WILLIAM A., L. U. 191, York, Pa.
KIRK, JOSEPH L., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
KOCH, KARL F., L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
KREFT, PAUL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
KRUEGER, ROY, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wisc.
KRZYWICKI, JOHN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
KUEHL, RUEBEN, L. U. 2466, Pembroke, Ont.
LANDGRAF, JOHN, L. U. 972, Philadelphia, Pa.

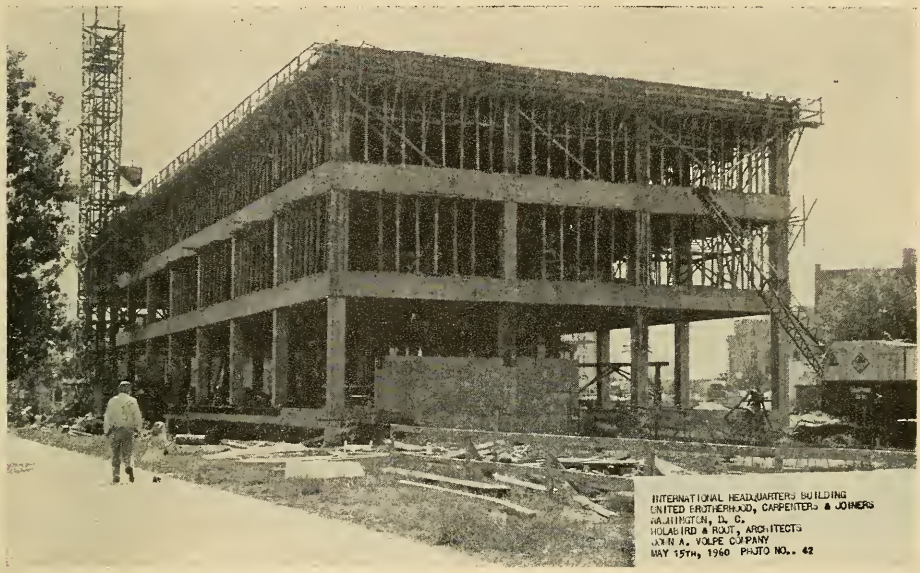
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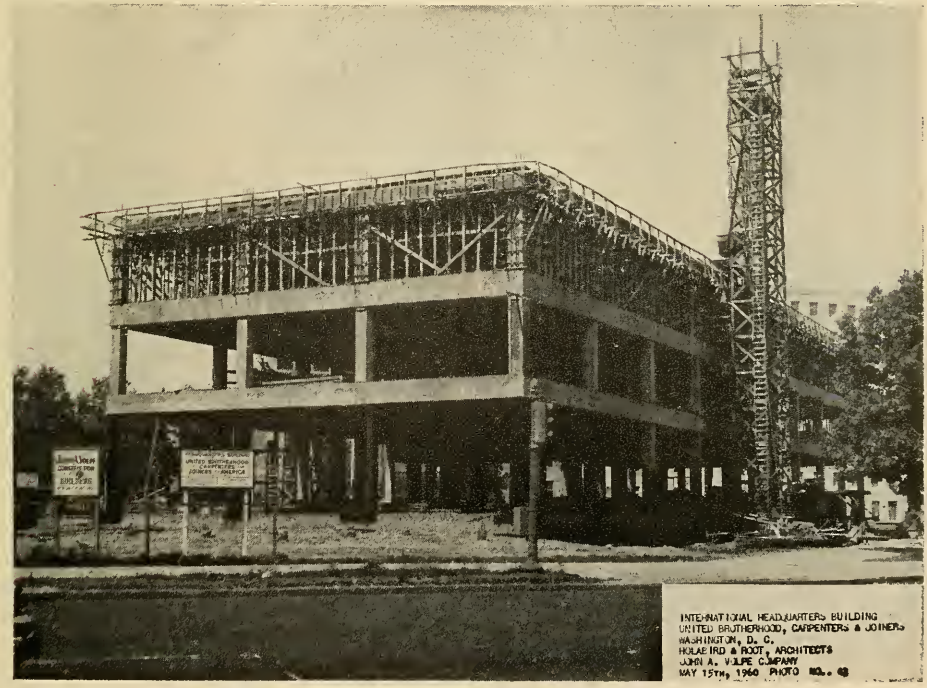
LATRELL, FRANCIS J., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
LAWERENCE, WILLIAM, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y.
LEIB, HIRAM, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
LEVINE, ISEK, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
LEWIS, IRA, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.
LIND, CHARLES, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
LINDEMAN, KARL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LINDER, FRED, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
LOHEIDE, FRED, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind.
MALLEN, O. L., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
MALPASS, JOHN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
MARSHALL, WALTER D., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
MARSHALL, WILFRED, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
MASELLA, GAETANO, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.
McCOY, ALFRED, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
MESEROL, JOSEPH J., L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
MILLER, CLYDE WESLEY, L. U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MILLER, M. J., L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
MOREY, CLAUDE, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
NELSON, JOHN N., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
NELSON, (HUGO) WALFRED, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
NEWMAN, HOWARD, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
NICHOLS, RICHARD, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
NOONAN, WILLIAM, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
OLSEN, BIRGER, L. U. 1162, Flushing, N. Y.
OLSEN, GUNNI, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OLSON, FRED, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'NEILL, TERENCE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OSTROM, AXEL, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
OTT, JOHN, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind.
PACE, JOSEPH, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
PARRISH, L. B., L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
PATTERSON, ALEXANDER, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
PEARSALL, NELSON D., L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
PETERSON, MARTINE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
PFAU, WILLIAM J., L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
PIERSON, FRED, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
RIDGWAY, JOHN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
RIOS, SALVADOR, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ROGERS, JOEL L., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
RULEFF, WILLIAM, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SANDERS, HANFORD, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
SCHREPFER, FRANK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
SCHWEIGER, FRANK, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
SEAMAN, ART, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
SENECZKO, WALTER, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
SEVENNING, SVEN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
SHEPHERD, CHARLES, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SMALL, ELDREDGE A., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
STEEL, DAN, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
STEINKRAUS, CHARLES, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
STEPHENS, WILLIAM, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
STILLION, FRANK, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
SUOMINEN, JOHAN A., L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
SWAN, ROBERT P., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SWANSON, PAUL, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SZCZERBA, JACOB, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
THRON, FREDERICK, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
TUNNEY, DANIEL, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
TUPPER, LESTER, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
VanGIESEN, ARCHIE J., L. U. 545, Kane, Pa.
VINTON, ARTHUR, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
WASHAM, T. H., L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
WATERHOUSE, FRANK, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
WATERS, LEIGHTON W., L. U. 1277, Bend, Ore.
WEATHERSBEE, LAMAR, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
WELLS, JOSEPH R., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
WESTFALL, E. E., L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
WHITLEY, FRED F., L. U. 1082, Ft. Worth, Texas
WIBEL, H. C., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
WIEBE, A. L., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WIECHMAN, R. C., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WIGG, JOHN P., L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAMS, ERNEST J., L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, HARVEY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAMS, HUDSON TAYLOR, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
WILSON, HARRY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WINCHEL, JAMES, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
WINDFELDT, W. P., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
WINUP, PETER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
WOLD, ALBERT, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
WOLF, WILLIAM E., L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
WOOD, EARL C., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WOODS, JOSEPH I., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
WOODS, LYMAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
YETMAN, MOSES, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
YOUNGS, HARRY, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
ZUCCHI, JAMES, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.



Progress Report

The pictures below show the status of our new headquarters building in Washington, D. C., on May 15th. By comparing with the pictures in last month's issue it is obvious that the work is progressing rapidly and smoothly.



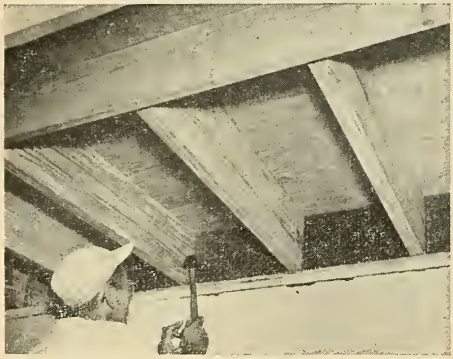


What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

The Masonite Corporation reports that a Florida construction company has developed a time-saving method of installing supplementary attic vent panels in both residential and commercial construction. Rather than enclosing the roof overhang itself, workmen nail cleats made of scrap lumber to the rafters between the plate and roof sheathing. The openings between the rafters (approximately 7½" high and

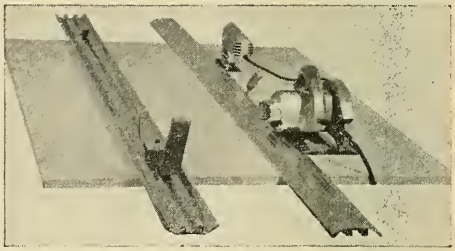


14" wide) are filled with Masonite ¼" standard Peg-board. Known as "bird stops," the panels keep out wildlife and provide roof ventilation at lower cost. The perforated panels are painted to harmonize with the wall. For more information, write the Lawrence H. Selz Organization, Inc., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.



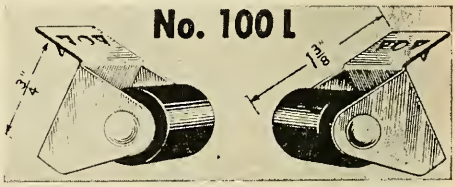
A new router template for installing door butts on interior or exterior doors is designed primarily to assemble pre-hung doors on the job site. However, it is said to be practicable for the finish carpenter on remodeling jobs as well as on new construction. Of aluminum construction, it is compact, with simple design. For more information write Personalized Builders, Inc., 112 N. Park, Valley Center, Kansas.

Described as a straight-edge guide for portable power saws, saber saws, router, knife and other tools, the "Skripedge" can be used when cutting sheetrock, plywood, and Masonite. Used without attachments, it is said to be useful for all forms of layout work, for clamping work for gluing, and for a jamb level when any short type "I"



beam level is attached. It will lock on the cutting mark or on an angle when needed. A 3-foot extension for the standard 6-foot size is also available. Write Brotherhood member H. O. Skripsky of Skrip Construction Co., P. O. Box 26, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for more information.

Now offered is a newly designed drawer roller that allegedly achieves smoother and quieter operation for cabinet, table and desk drawers. The manufacturer claims an indefinite life span for these polyethylene rollers which come in either black or white. Also stressed is simplicity of installation,



requiring one brad per roller and usually 2 rollers to a drawer. This product, No. 100 L, is sold only through wholesale hardware jobbers, 50 pairs to a box or in individual bags, 20 pairs to the box. For information, write to Swenson Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 2066, South Station, Downey, Calif. For a sample roller, send 35c to cover mailing, to same address.

Outdoor Meanderings

By Fred Goetz

Following are a few questions from readers that may be of interest to you at this time of year:

One asked—what is the best way to mark the waterline on a boat? Well, here's our answer to the problem:

Set your boat, right side up, on a level floor. Cut a two-by-four to a length from the floor to the boat's normal waterline. Secure a pencil to the top side of the two-by-four, slowly, carefully moving the two-by-four along the side of the bow from stem to stern, marking as you go.

Another reader wanted to know how to remove rust from the inside of the gas tank. To that I'd say get yourself a small chain (dog leash would be all right), and secure it to the end of a 12-inch-long stick. Drop the chain into the gas tank, letting it coil at the bottom. Swirl the chain around vigorously. Remove chain from tank and rinse out with clear gasoline. Repeat until liquid run-off is clear. Before storing your motor away this year, put in a mixture of oil, swish it around in tank, then let it stand 'til next season or whenever you intend to use it again. The mixture of oil will discourage rust from forming.

* * *



Philip Bach of R.R. #2, Box 531C, Manchester, Mo. is a journeyman carpenter that can boast of a 36-year membership in Local 47 of St. Louis.

But one thing he's done longer than that—it is fishing.

He encloses a picture of his partner Ben on the left and himself on the right. This was the day they trolled around one spot on Eagle lake in Canada. They took ninety-three pounds of fish—all northern pike.

Phil recalls the odd thing about the two-day trip was that on the second day in that same area they raised one fish—six inches long. But after all, he says, that's fishing.

Right you are, Phil.

Getting ready for the pre-summer goin' over of the family boat? Following are a few suggestions that might come in handy:

1. . . . Pre-painting, surface-conditioning is a must! If the surface looks bad, make up your mind you're going to sand it down to the bare wood or metal—whatever the case may be.

2. . . Don't wait 'til the weather is too hot! Hot temperatures are likely to cause blistering or wrinkling to the paint job. Ideal boat-painting temperatures are between 45 to 50 degrees.

3. . . It is well to bear in mind that most paint and varnish removers are highly flammable. This is a point to remember when using the blowtorch later. The paint and varnish remover liquid should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the blowtorch operation.

4. . . Painting surfaces should be completely clean, free from oil and grease.

5. . . Invest in a first-class primer. For, if the primer coat is inferior and breaks down, so will the finish coats—no matter how good they may be.

6. . . Seam cement should be applied to all necessary places (nail and screw holes, too) after putting on the primer coat. If you apply the seam cement before the primer coat, the dry wood will absorb the linseed oil and the seam cement will eventually crumble and fall out.

7. . . Do not shake varnish before applying. Doing so creates air bubbles, which are difficult to brush out. A good temperature for applying varnish is around 60 degrees. Wait until undercoat is thoroughly dry before applying each succeeding coat.

* * *

Q. What is meant by Cuttyhunk line?

A. A Captain Crandall of Ashaway, R. I., developed Cuttyhunk line. It was hand-twisted, made from the best imported linens obtainable. A very famous fishing club of the early days, the Cuttyhunk Fishing Club purchased all of the line of this type that Cap Crandall could produce. The name "cuttyhunk" was consequently applied to linen lines of fine quality. Today almost all

line manufacturers use the word "cutty-hunk" on the labels of even their cheapest lines, so the term has since lost its true meaning.

* * *

Q. Should I use green, mist or camouflaged line?

A. There might be a few occasions where a certain color of line might be used to match a condition in the water, such as green leader where algae are present; light blue leader when you are fishing an open stream and a light blue sky prevails; camouflaged leader if fishing a brushy creek with matching overhanging foliage. My personal choice is a light colorless leader that will blend well into any surrounding area instead of trying to match the color of any leader to the varying conditions of the stream.

* * *



Bill Strickler of 408 N. Windsor Drive, a member of Local 272 of South Chicago Heights, Illinois, sends in this photo that kinda eases the pain to those of you who just can't wait to stalk the wary deer come this fall.

Bill nailed this "mulie" in the Big Horn Mountains, north of Sheridan, Wyoming.

This deer, in the trophy class, proved the biggest rack of horns in that particular area for the season.

* * *

Herman Mathews of 2797 Johnstown Road in Columbus, Ohio, a member of Local 200, has an unusual fish tale to relate. He says:

"I'd been out fishing with the boys for several days and everybody was catching fish except me. I guess I must have been holding my mouth the wrong way 'cause I was using practically the same gear as they were using and we were trolling and casting in the same area.

"Just for a joke, one of my fishing buddies picked up an old beer can opener, attached a hook to the end of it, and suggested that the fish might be thirsty and that I might try using it.

"Just to go along with the gag, I took him up on it, secured the contraption to my line and sluffed it over the side. I had no sooner got the slack out of my line when 'wham-o' I had a strike.

"I worked the whatever-it-was-at-the-other-end-of-the-line in, and it turned out to be the biggest fish of the expedition—a five-and-a-half-pound bass caught on a rusty can opener!"

* * *



In our first column in THE CARPENTER, we pointed to the value of parent-children outdoor pursuits as a tool against juvenile delinquency. More and more law enforcement authorities are realizing this.

One fella' that will go along with us on this contention is Lawrence Mereness of 611 Soper Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, a member of Local 792.

He sends in this photo of his daughter Diana taken when she caught her first fish at the age of two—a nice crappie, or is it a sunfish, Lawrence?

Anyway, Diana, now 12 years of age, is the most avid of anglerettes and prefers to take her fishing light and easy with ultra light spin gear.

Another youngster who is an avid follower of the angling arts is Bob Luehrs whose dad, Art Luehrs, is a carpenter and affiliated with Local 1289 in Seattle. Young Bob caught this nice looking bass the old-fashioned way—on bamboo pole and line. No reel was involved.



The bass was taken from his grandfather's farm pond out of Fremont, Nebraska.

Bob says his granddad has really made a successful pond and that it also contains saucer-size crappie.

* * *

No doubt a few of you folks have been out scattergunnin' after those big Canadian honkers this year. If you've missed more than your share, console yourself with the information that the critters can pour on the coal to the extent of 60 miles per hour!

This figure was derived by following one of the wingers in an airplane and checking its speed against the plane's.

Also, you may be interested to know that the honker's altitude is a mere 29,000 feet—nearly five and a half miles!

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL 87 CELEBRATES DIAMOND JUBILEE

Seventy-five years ago, a small group of dedicated carpenters in St. Paul, Minnesota, fed up with the many abuses in the construction industry, got together to apply for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

On February 17th, Local Union 87 celebrated the 75th Anniversary of that event with a Banquet and Dance at the Prom Center. Approximately 3,000 members of Local Union 87, their wives, friends and guests, attended the affair, to enjoy one of the most impressive, labor-sponsored events in the history of the Twin Cities.

Following a cocktail hour, dinner was served in the huge dining room on the main floor of the Center. Special guests of honor were the old timers, those with 50 years or more of membership in the union. Fourteen such members were presented or honored in absentia. They are:



A part of the 3,000 who made the affair one to remember.

George Anderson, Charles Borg, Ragnor Erickson, William Stille, Alfred Carlson, Mike Kammerer, John L. Olson, Carl Aronson, Berger Dolen, Alfred Munson, John Benson, Frank Christopherson, Andrew Morgan, and Joseph Sobkowiak.

These old timers helped to transform St. Paul from a busy little city to a thriving modern metropolis, and they also helped to build the stature of Local Union No. 87 to its present pinnacle.

Special guests at the affair were Finlay C. Allan, Assistant to General President Hutcheson; Donald D. Danielson, Director of Research at the General Office; the Honorable Carl F. Rollvaag, Lieutenant Governor, State of Minnesota; Earl M. Elmquist, Editor, Minnesota Union Advocate; and D. G. Reamer, Director of the Credit Union.

Howard Christensen, president of the local union, acted as master of ceremonies. In a short address he summarized the early struggles of the union and recounted the many obstacles that were overcome to reach today's success.

Finlay Allan delivered to the gathering the personal, good wishes of General President Hutcheson and all the officers at the General Office.

It is from such local unions as No. 87 that the United Brotherhood draws its strength, he told the gathering.

Over the years this local union has always been ready and willing to do its part in any program aimed at strengthening our Brotherhood or advancing the status of those who follow our trade, he continued.

Seventy-five years is a long time in human affairs, and the fact that Local 87 has not only survived but also prospered for three-quarters of a century is a tribute to the quality of the men who make it up, both at the officer level and member level.



In the background, a view of the speakers table at the 75th Anniversary Dinner of Local No. 87. In the foreground, the special old timers' table.

Research Director Danielson, a member of Local 87, recalled his many happy associations with the officers and members of the union.

"The challenges that lie ahead are varied and numerous, but the proud history of Local Union No. 87 is an indication that the challenges will be met and overcome," he told the audience.

"Tempered by 75 years of ups and downs, this union has acquired a toughness and a unity of purpose that will enable it to meet future obstacles without flinching. I am really proud to be a member of it."

Following the dinner, the Jules Herman Orchestra provided dancing until the early hours of the morning. Those who did not dance spent many hours reminiscing with old friends and recalling memorable events from the past. It was a get-together that will be remembered by all who attended for many, many years to come.

FIVE HUNDRED FRIENDS HONOR PAT CAMPBELL

Over 500 members, civic dignitaries, and state officials filled the dining room of Singer's Hotel, Spring Valley, New York, to overflowing on the night of Saturday, April 30th, to pay tribute to one of the real stalwarts of the United Brotherhood in upstate New York.

The man so honored was Pat Campbell, General Representative of the United Brotherhood, and president of Local Union 964, Rockland County and Vicinity, since 1954. It was "Pat Campbell Day" for the labor movement of the area. Union officials came from all over the area to pay tribute to the honored guest whose efforts have done much to advance the cause of organized labor in Rockland County and surrounding area.

Among the prominent guests were Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board member for the First District, and Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary, who flew from Minnesota to be present for the occasion.

Speaking was held to a minimum, but Board member Johnson, in a brief address, summarized the outstanding work that Representative Campbell has performed in his territory. "He is a favorite protege of mine," Johnson told the gathering. "I have watched his rise in the labor movement with a great deal of satisfaction because I became sold on his talents early in the game. The size of this gathering and the enthusiasm displayed here are ample proof that all of you share my high regard for Brother Campbell."

General Secretary Livingston similarly paid high tribute to the dedication and capacity for hard work that make up a substantial part of Representative Campbell's nature.

"He can always be depended on to do a job thoroughly and competently," he said of Brother Campbell. "I only wish that we had many, many more like him in the labor movement."



Board member Johnson (left) and General Secretary Dick Livingston (right) admire plaque with honored guest Campbell.

Other special guests were Ed Maguire, former judge, also acting labor advisor to three mayors in New York City and now co-counsel for New York State AFL-CIO; Sheriff J. Henry Mock; Republican Chairman Milton J. Grant, and Pat Damiani of the Electrical Workers.

The Right Reverend Monsignor Charles L. Giblin rendered the invocation, and Representative Abe H. Saul, who is responsible for directing the Brotherhood's organizing activities in the territory, acted as master of ceremonies. Both acquitted themselves with rare distinction.

In a very short speech of response Representative Campbell said, "Looking at the man on this dais, I can't help but think: only in America could a boy from the East Side with a limited education receive such a great honor."

Saturday, April 30, was Pat Campbell Day at Singer's Hotel, but every day will be Pat Campbell Day for the thousands of unionists he has helped over the years.

OLD TIMERS NIGHT AT LOCAL 58, CHICAGO

On March 22nd Local No. 58 of Chicago observed its 64th Anniversary by presenting 50-year membership pins to twenty-two of its members who have reached that goal this year. Fourteen of these old timers were present to receive their pins. Local 58 has at present 134 living members with 50 years or more membership. Three of these have 62 years. Out of a total membership of 2,232, 408 are on the pension roll.

A special invitation had been sent to all members who had had 30 years or more of membership to come and take part in the evening's festivities.

Present to represent the Chicago District Council was President Ted Kenney, and also Business Representative Al Robertson. Several neighboring local unions were represented by their officers, as well.

Before the president of the Chicago District Council presented the pins, he delivered a short talk in which he stressed the present generation's gratitude to the old timers for their sacrifices and their perseverance in establishing the kind of union conditions that are today enjoyed in the City of Chicago, and for building and supporting their local union.

The old timers honored at the ceremonies included: Martin Swanson, Axel Johnson, John B. Carlson, Walter Huss, Martin Olsen, Arthur Olin, David Carlsen, John Goss, Otto Arnold, Richard Johnson, Arvid Johnson, Gunner Fagerman, John Chellman, Emil G. Nelson, and H. G. Gathercoal.



Pictured above is a portion of the crowd which attended Old Timers Night, sponsored by Local No. 58. Many of the members in the audience themselves can boast 30 or more years' membership in the union.

After the presentation all adjourned to partake of the traditional treat of this local: a sumptuous smorgasbord. On an occasion like this, many an old timer meets up with friends he knew and worked with years ago. You could see this by the handshaking that was going on throughout the evening.

Eligible 50-year members who were unable to attend were: John Martin, E. L. Forsberg, Robert Johnson, Herman Anderson, Dan Bennie, Gust A. Widman, Carl Olson and Hilding Larson.

15 RECEIVE PINS AT DE KALB, ILLINOIS

Among the usual Christmas presents which a dozen old-time members of Local 965, De Kalb, Illinois, received last Christmas was one that most of them undoubtedly cherish above all else.

During the Christmas season the Local Union held a special party for the purpose of honoring some 15 members whose membership dates back more than a quarter of a century.

Highlight of the affair was the presentation of the 25-year pins to the brothers who are shown in the photo.

With the pins went the very best wishes of the entire membership of the Local Union, which appreciates the contributions all these old timers made.



***From left to right, front*—Neo Johnson, Russell Erickson, Fred Norman, and Carl E. Anderson.**

***Back row:* Jack Leslie, Thure Hallgren, Art Parkhouse, Albert Tadd, Harold Walker, Walt Masterson, and Adrian Jacobson.**

Not present were: Frank Merry, Andrew Hallgren, Jacob Jacobson, and Torvald Nesse.

Brother Carl E. Anderson is the dean of the group inasmuch as he previously received his 50-year pin.



NOAH A. ATLER, President
VERNE OLSON, Treasurer

C. EDGAR KETTERING, Vice-President
JUSTIN D. MANNEN, Vice-President
MRS. EDWARD E. CASS, Vice-President

MRS. H. VINCENT MILLER, Secretary
C. STEELE HOLCOMBE, Executive Director

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1475 Williams
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25 E. 16th Ave.
Y. W. C. A.
1545 Tremont Pl

January 25, 1960

To the Editor
The Carpenter
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Dear Sir:

We would like you to know that the Womens Auxiliary #157 of the Carpenter's Union here in Denver has been one of our most loyal supporters. Under the leadership of Mrs. Lalon L. Ryan (4385 Zenobia St.) the ladies have given us 15 dozen cookies every month since we opened in the Spring of 1952!

Our cookie jar sits on the front counter of our USO Center and the servicemen are welcome to help themselves — this is a real touch of home for so many of the young men who are stationed in nearby posts. It is only through the continued support of such organizations as the Auxiliary that we can continue to offer hospitality to the men in service.

The Women's Auxiliary is one of the most faithful groups which keep our cookie jar supplied. If you have a place in your magazine for the activities and service projects of the Auxiliaries, would you please print an article about this group? We really appreciate their help and think they should have a little recognition.

Sincerely yours,
Marjorie McCulloch
Marjorie McCulloch
Program Director

SAN RAFAEL LADIES HOST CORNED BEEF & CABBAGE DINNER

To the Editor:

The members of Auxiliary No. 495, San Rafael, California, send greetings to sisters of all Auxiliaries from our Twelfth Birthday Anniversary dinner.

We are a small unit compared to some, but have an active group of workers. Each year we have a Rummage Sale, and also join with our brother members of Local No. 35 in sponsoring a Christmas party for members and their families of our Local and Auxiliary. Right now we are hard at work planning our Corned Beef and Cabbage Dinner. This is a family affair for all union members in Marin County.

We meet at 8 p.m. on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at the Carpenters Hall, 647 Lindaro Street, San Rafael, and extend a welcome to any wife of a member of the United Brotherhood who wants to join our organization. Following the order of business some members of our sponsoring Local No. 35 joined with us for refreshments.

Fraternally,
Edna Borges, Secretary
112 Hawthorne Way, San Rafael, Calif.

HUSBANDS ARE MEMBERS, TOO, IN MARYSVILLE, CAL.

To the Editor:

We, the ladies of Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 748 of Marysville, California, hope to find our way into the CARPENTER magazine again.



Just three years ago, we formed our Auxiliary, sponsored by our brother Carpenters of Local 1570. In this time we have sent two delegates to conventions during 1958 and 1959, and this year we are sending three to the convention. We have also become affiliated with the Foothills District Council.

Each year we hold three rummage sales, also bake sales. We serve a Christmas dinner for our husbands and families each year. And we pick a needy family and buy them a Christmas dinner. In September, 1959, we proudly took seven of our husbands into our Auxiliary as members.

Those who appear in the adjacent picture are our new members. They are (back row) from left to right: Boyd Belk, Ben Cravens, Dan Lee, and Victor Turney. Front row: President Anna Lee, Arlie Davis, Harry Emerson, and Leroy Wab.

Sincerely,
Anna Lee, President
P. O. Box 1565, Marysville, California

VARIED CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN PORT ARTHUR

To the Editor:

Greetings again from Auxiliary 740, Port Arthur, Ont. We would like to show off our little friend Ronnie, who celebrated his 7th birthday in the Fort William Sanatorium recently. Three of our members, Mrs. E. Young, Mrs. S. Balyk and myself, helped him celebrate this event with the usual cake, ice cream, chocolate milk and party favours.

Among other events taking place here are our Tea and Bake Sale, April 16th; our Rummage Sale early in May, and our Annual Scholarship dance and social on May 27.

It's interesting to read of the activities of other Auxiliaries, and we wish the best of luck to you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Irma Nowosad, Rec. Sec.
R. R. No. 2, Port Arthur, Ont.



Ronnie (in striped housecoat) showing off his loot with Mrs. Elsie Young. Also his young brother Billy.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 379

A Fertile Field.—In a previous discussion of built-in cabinets, reference was made to old kitchens in this writer's neighborhood that were modernized recently. One of those kitchens will be used as a pattern for a series of four lessons dealing with modernizing old kitchens. It should again be pointed out that this is a wide and fertile field for the carpenter who is prepared for it, for there are a great many old kitchens in every vicinity that should be made modern. First, the carpenter who would make this his special field must be able to give the prospective customers original ideas in remodeling kitchens; and second, he must be in a position to do the work economically and well. Poor workmanship and excessive costs are among the worst advertising means that any businessman can employ. However, this does not mean that cheap work is desirable as a means of succeeding in business. "Cheap" and "economical" are not synonymous in the sense that they are used here. The businessman who wants to succeed must furnish something that will fill the needs of his customers, at a cost that the customers can afford.

Old Kitchen.—**Fig. 1** shows the old kitchen that is used as an example of kitchens that should be modernized. The drawing

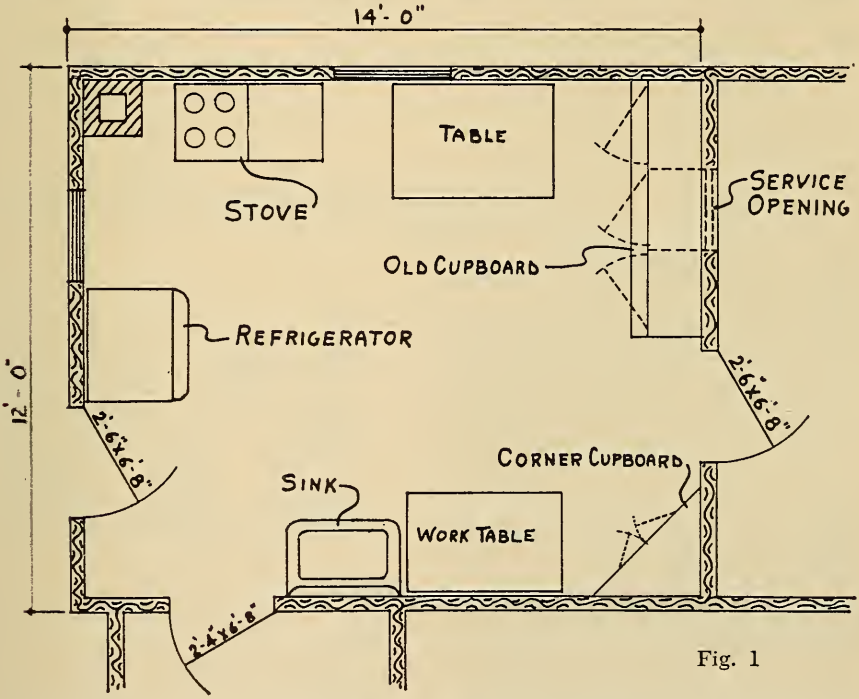


Fig. 1

gives the arrangement of the furniture and the old cupboards, one a corner cupboard and the other one with an opening through the wall from the kitchen to the dining room. After studying this arrangement, turn to **Fig. 2**, which shows the arrangement after the remodeling was completed. A triple window replaces a single window that previously provided light for the stove and table. The present arrangement gives ample light for the stove, and for the counter on either side of the stove. The sink is

placed in front of a single window, shown to the left of the drawing. This setup leaves the area for traffic and portable kitchen furniture unobstructed.

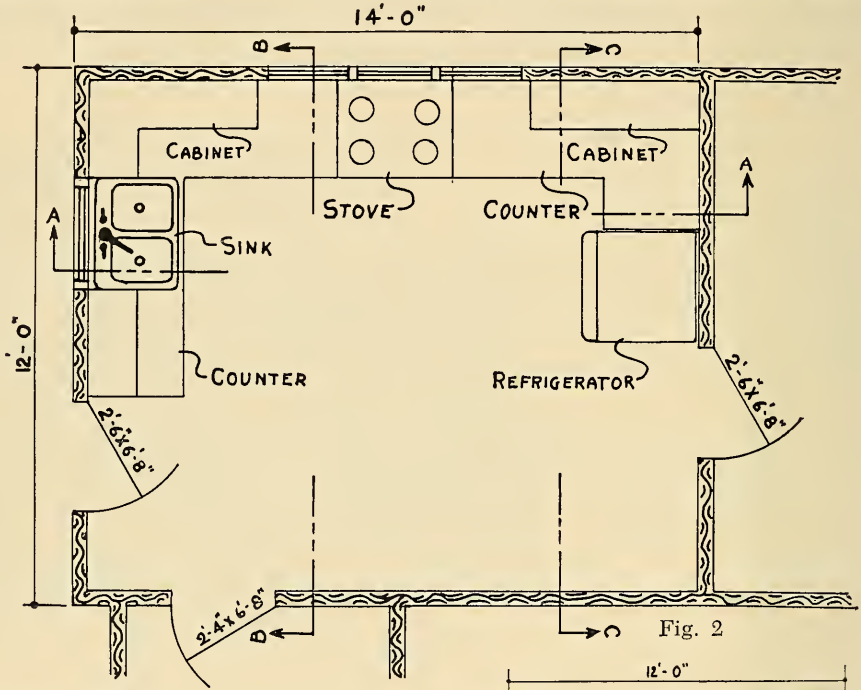
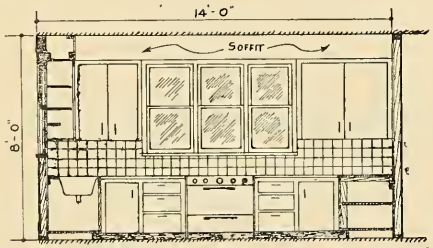


Fig. 2

B-B, as indicated on Fig. 2. Here, from left to right, we have the outside door; a counter cabinet with two drawers, and a hung cabinet above; the cabinet under the sink and

Sections.—Fig. 3 shows section **A-A,** as indicated on Fig. 2, showing the face view of the counter, the triple window, and the hung cabinets. Here we have the stove at the center, with a set of drawers on either side. There is a door to the right and another to the left, opening to counter cab-



SECTION A-A

Fig. 3

inets. To the extreme right and left are shown cross sections of the counter. Above we have, from left to right, a cross section of a cabinet, the front of another cabinet, the triple window, and still another cabinet. Just below the ceiling, to the left, is shown a cross section of the soffit. A face view of the soffit is shown above the triple window and the two cabinets. **Fig.** 4 shows section

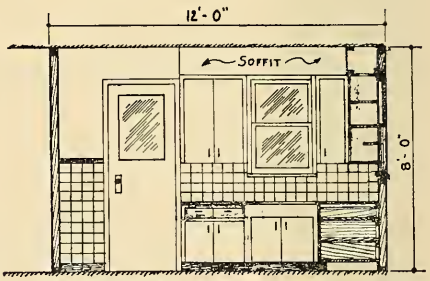


Fig. 4 SECTION B-B

the window above; a one-door cabinet and, to the extreme right, a cross section of the

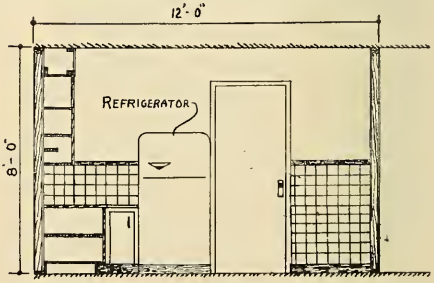


Fig. 5 SECTION C-C

cabinet and the soffit above; also a cross section of a set of the drawers in the count-

er. Section C-C, Fig. 5, to the left, shows a cross section of the counter and a hung cabinet above. The refrigerator and the door to the dining room are shown toward the center.

Details of Cabinets.—Fig. 6 shows a cross section, in a larger scale, of the counter and hung cabinet above it. Here we have the counter 30 inches high, with a 4-

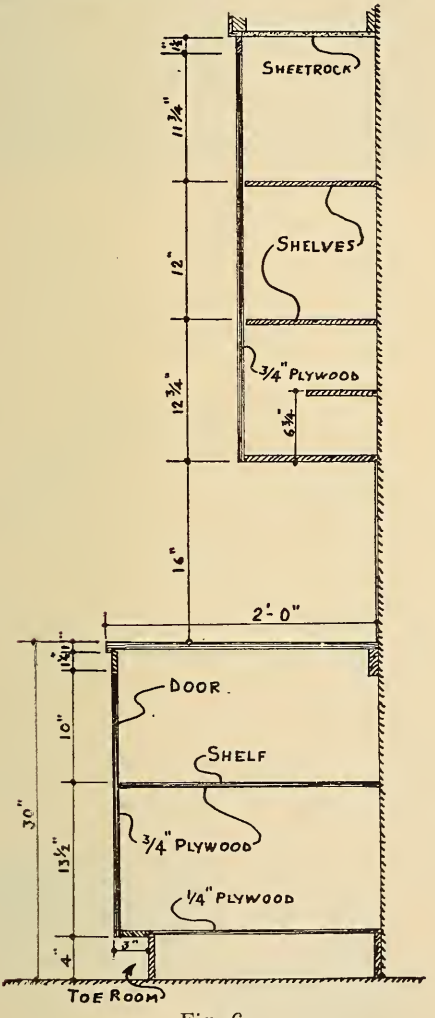


Fig. 6

inch base, allowing 3"x4" for toe room; a ¼-inch plywood cabinet bottom; ¾-inch plywood shelf and door, and a plywood counter top, covered with suitable counter-top finish. (There are a number of counter-top finishing materials on the market that give excellent service, which should be selected by the owner so as to conform with his tastes and means. It should also be remembered that the manufacturers of such materials are constantly on the look-out for still better materials.) The bottom of the hung cabinet is 16 inches above the counter top. The shelves should be noted, which are gained into the sides of the cabinet. The little shelf at the bottom is very practical for holding small canned goods. It should

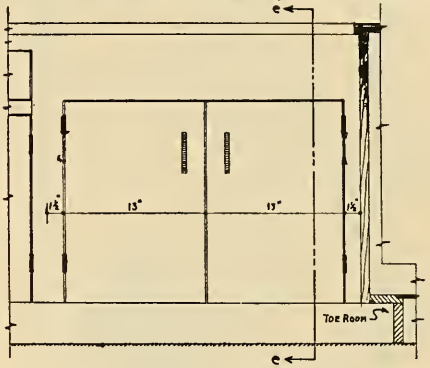


Fig. 7

be pointed out that the sheetrock, used on the soffit, forms the top of the hung cabinet. In another lesson this construction will be compared with another construction of cabinets.

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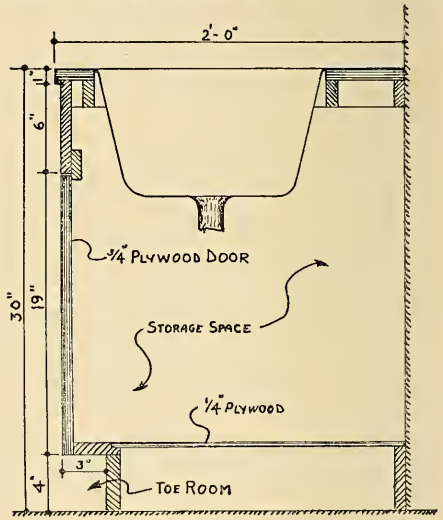
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The front of the counter cabinet under the sink is shown by **Fig. 7.** The surface of the doors is kept flush with the surface of the frame. This can be seen to the right, where a cross section of a door to another cabinet is shown. At the bottom is shown a cross section of the toe room. A section cut through **e-e,** is shown by **Fig. 8.** This detail also shows the door flush with the frame. The figures here give the information



SECTION e-e

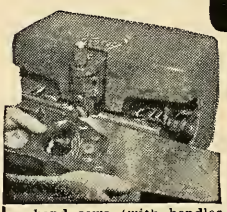
Fig. 8

necessary to construct this cabinet. The space under the sink, as indicated on the drawing, is used for storage purposes.

This, the first lesson of this series on built-in cabinets, deals largely with basic things. As we go along more and more details will be presented, until at the end, those who read carefully, both the lines and between the lines, will be able to construct built-ins that will give satisfactory service.

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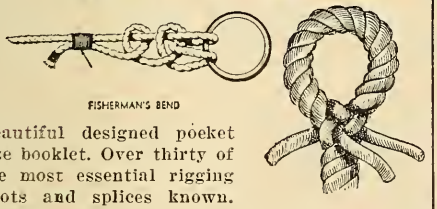


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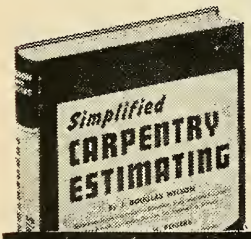
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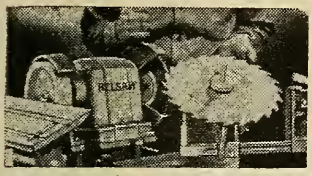
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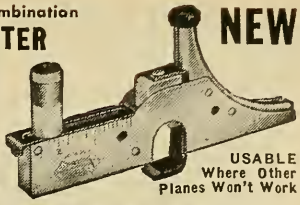
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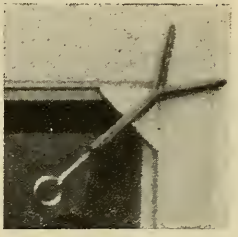
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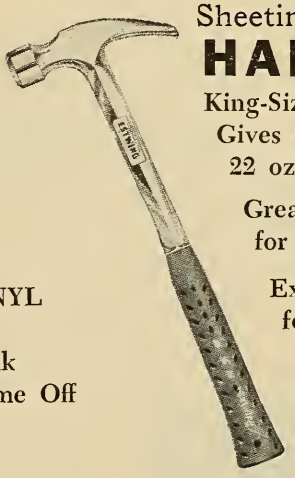


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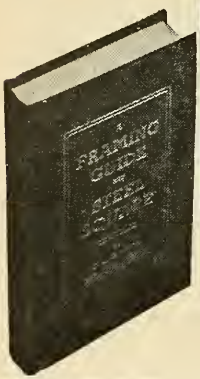
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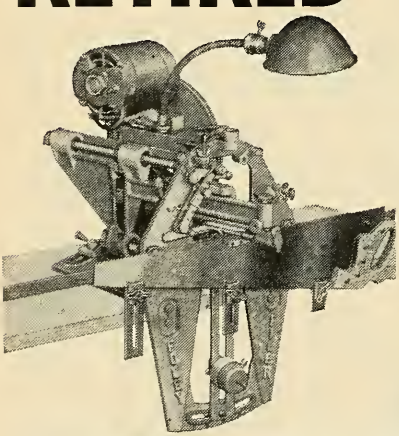
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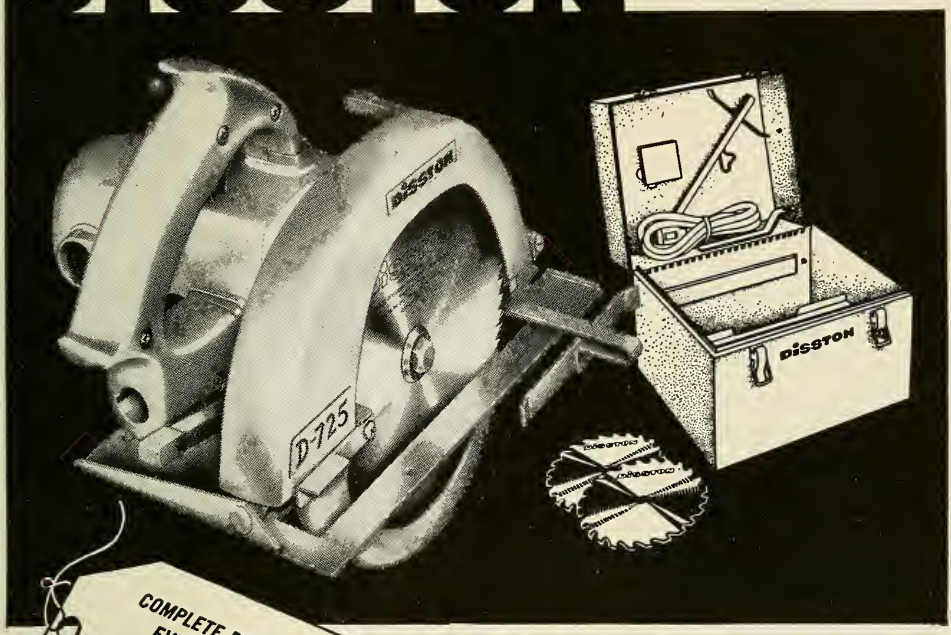
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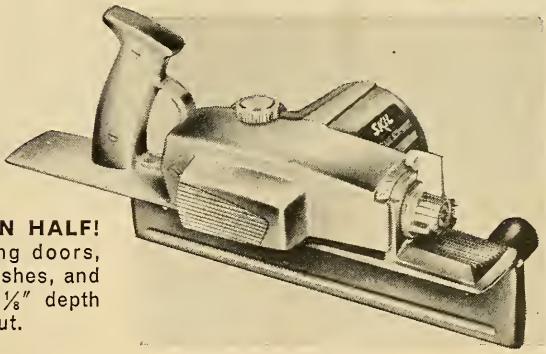
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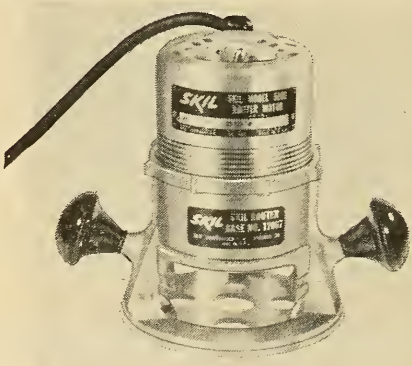
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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The Internal Revenue Service issues a new interpretation regarding deductibility of expenses incurred while working away from home. While the new interpretation does not set down hard and fast rules a construction worker can use, it does provide some better guideposts.

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When a missile is about to be launched at Cape Canaveral a long and complicated procedure—known as the countdown—is set in motion. A hundred checks have to be made before the blast-off takes place, but once the button is pushed, "Go Baby, Go," becomes the watchword.

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★ ★ ★

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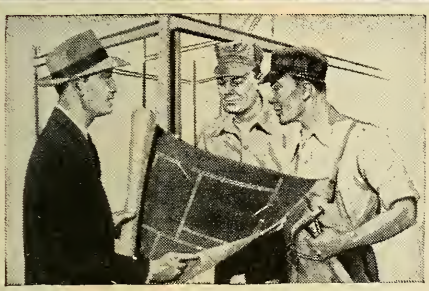
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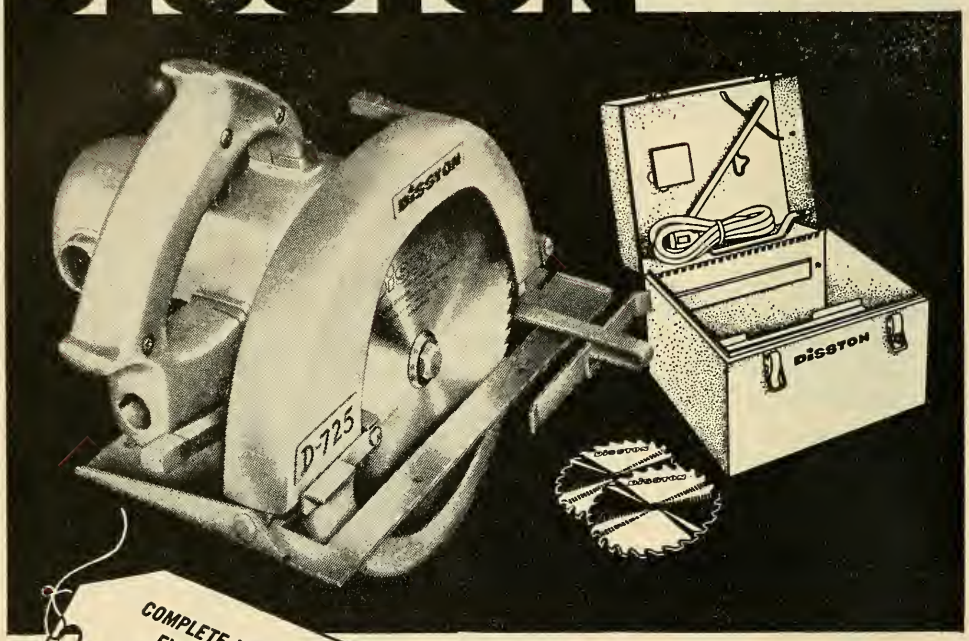
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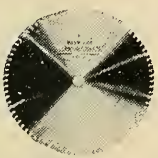
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President's Conference Explores—

The Case For Safety In The 'Sixties

★ ★

THE SUPREME safety challenge of the 'sixties is to detect and control the hazards of man's swiftly changing environment—an environment largely created by research and development whose products are so recent as to be hard for scientist and layman alike to understand and relate to further discoveries to come.

The dilemma of the decade is how to meet the increasing demand of our complex technology for highly skilled personnel from a growing supply of less experienced workers. This dilemma places a premium on education and training, including safety training. The investment by the worker, his employer, and the Nation in the acquisition of his skill will be higher than ever before and the challenge to the safety movement will be to prevent its loss through avoidable work injury.

In an attempt to face, and at least partially to meet, the safety challenge, the President's Conference on Occupational Safety through its workshops reached certain conclusions.

For educators, safety—a quality or characteristic of whatever human beings do, rather than a distinct entity —is always of concern.

Safety education involves principles of learning applicable to all school program areas. Learning of safe behavior occurs mostly within the scope of basic learnings—with little additional teaching.

Schools strive to develop the necessary knowledge, attitudes, habits, and skills to prepare youth to live in reasonable safety in the modern world.

Industry has a vital interest in school safety. It prefers graduates who have good safety attitudes; know that safety on the job will be required; have an accident-free school record; have had teachers who integrated safety training; have learned self-discipline and been taught to understand and live with authority.

The meeting heartily endorsed all of the recommendations adopted at the 1959 Office of Education Conference on School Shop Safety, with particular emphasis on some of the key recommendations, including: (1) creation of a National Steering Committee under Office of Education auspices to promote development of school-shop safety programs at state and local levels; (2) appointment by the U. S. Commissioner of Education of a specialist in safety education to coordinate work of the National Steering Committee; and (3) recognition of the urgent need for continuing research in the school safety area.

Accident-prevention experience of the past 40 years has been assembled in many forms, safety standards being one of great importance. Existing industrial standardizing agencies are equipped to meet the challenge of the future.

The changes occurring in the skills of workers, in machines and in processes, and the introduction of new materials require not only more extensive use of existing standards but

also early development of many new standards. Also, more emphasis on basic principles of accident prevention, and building into new machines such principles available from technical information contained in existing and new standards.

Standards must be maintained in the most acceptable and useful form. Manufacturers, regulatory agencies, consumer groups, and educational institutions all have responsibilities and opportunities to promote safety through standards.

Significant underlying human factors in most accidents are: (1) an undeveloped sense of responsibility—or passive attitude; (2) consequences of temporary emotional stress. These call for improved motivation, improved communication, and increased participation in educational programs.

For first-line supervisors, training in human relations looms even more important than in the past. Supervisors should be trained to spot indicators of potential accidents in their men, including such factors as changes in usual manners and simple habits, abnormal work performance, frequent absences, and frequent visits to the medical or personnel office.

Training and communications should not, however, dominate the safety program. Equally important is analyzing and engineering the environment to eliminate or control hazards. The safety specialist's training should include knowledge of control techniques and the basic engineering sciences as well.

Occupational safety work likely will develop as two separate types of functions: (1) specialist, who will need depth of knowledge in narrow areas of hazard control; and (2) manager, who will work to persuade others, generally line managers, to meet their safety responsibilities.

Safety training should be considered equal in importance to other phases of job training.

Records indicate that, in general, high accident-rate industries have some or all of the following characteristics in common: seasonal or casual employment, outdoor work, shifting site of employment, heavy manual labor, relatively small establishments, and relatively low plant investment per worker.

Low accident-rate industries, on the other hand, are generally characterized by steady employment, indoor work, large establishments, a relatively small amount of heavy physical labor, "new" industries, and high plant investment per worker.

There is compelling need, therefore, to develop practical safety programs for:

1. Establishments with less than 500 employees.
2. Activities which involve strenuous physical effort.
3. Activities which must be performed outdoors.
4. Activities which involve shifting employment, casual or seasonal.

Seasonal and business-cycle pattern injury rates are sensitive; all-out industry-wide safety efforts have upset the traditional picture; there is reason to think that this can be done in other industries.

These patterns should not be used to excuse poor safety performance.

Three major environmental hazards in an accelerating technology are noise, chemicals, and radiation; these are increasingly important in both the occupational and non-occupational environment.

Noise—Establishment of specific noise standards is difficult because of the complexity of the total noise

problem. The need for protective criteria has been recognized and interim standards proposed which will encourage preventive measures.

Chemicals—With approximately 500 new chemicals coming on the market each year, the chemical world around us is constantly expanding. Increasing home as well as industrial and agricultural use of chemicals add to the problem.

Needed action includes: new toxicity studies; tests to predict effects of long-term exposures; diagnostic techniques to detect changes in man before permanent damage occurs; better labeling of toxic products to alert users to the hazards; greater efforts to control water pollution and atmosphere contamination.

Radiation—The cumulative effects of radiation, and the increasing number and variety of its sources, urgently require adequate safeguards for workers and for the general public. There is need for more industrial personnel trained in the evaluation and control of harmful exposures; for effective state regulatory control to keep necessary exposures within maximum allowable limits; for study of adequate methods for disposal of radioactive wastes.

An advancing economy places increased emphasis on human values; therefore accident rates commonplace a few decades ago cannot be tolerated today. Sustained safety leadership on the job and in the community is essential if present accident rates are to be lowered.

Safety leadership, initially impelled by economic considerations, must increasingly be motivated by human factors to be successful.

In some firms, particularly smaller ones, there is need for basic safety information, and for safety practices that exceed the minimum requirements of existing legislation.

In some areas, the safety programs of schools and other community agencies are well established and are performing an excellent service. Adoption of such programs in the majority of communities, where such safety activities are now limited, is a major need. Where safety induction programs exist they should be evaluated and where necessary strengthened. Firms without induction programs should install them.

The idea of safety should be expanded to a "total safety concept," embracing all segments of safety.

Special importance attaches to fostering safety programs and safety communications among small business operations.

Underlying factors in effective safety communication include the following: sustained management interest, prompt action, two-way communication, constant repetition, explain "why," relate to employee goals, continuous evaluation, and avoidance of safety program "fatigue."

A "multiple media" approach should be used, including: safety meetings, slogans, house organs, committees, posters, and man-to-man discussion.

(Although not included in its report, the entire panel on Communication made two additional recommendations to Secretary Mitchell of the U. S. Department of Labor following the Conference:

1. Conclusions and results of the Conference should be circulated as widely as possible through all available media, extending as a well organized, information program over the 2-year period leading to the next Conference.

2. Special attention should be given to communicating Conference results and the importance of safety programs and safety communications to small businesses.)

Accident investigation serves many purposes. From the viewpoint of the President's Conference, however, its primary purpose is to develop facts which will aid in accident prevention.

Investigation should be made quickly after the event has occurred by persons familiar with the work, work practices and equipment involved. The injured employee's supervisor should certainly be one of the investigators.

Much useful information for prevention is obtainable through investigating non-disabling accidents and "near misses," as well as off-the-job accidents.

Industrial medical programs, involving the "team approach," can make a vital contribution to the reduction of accidents and the improvement of worker health. Benefit of such programs, both economic and human, need wider appreciation.

The occupational nurse plays a vital role in occupational health service; she should receive medical supervision and management support.

Medicine and engineering should combine forces, extending research into man's behavior and his relation to the occupational environment.

A major problem is acquainting smaller business establishments with the advantages of occupational health programs.

SURPRISE! RICH OWN MOST STOCKS

A survey of stock ownership and income on a family basis has revealed that, while stock ownership has broadened in recent years, it remains highly concentrated in upper-income families.

The report issued by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center was based on interviews with a representative sample of 4,773 families conducted between November, 1959 and February, 1960.

It found that slightly over 14 per cent of America's families now own publicly traded common stock, compared to less than 10 per cent in 1955 and less than 6 per cent in 1952.

But, it added, comparison with a study based on 1955 data shows there has been "no substantial change" in the concentration of stock ownership by dollar value in upper income families.

A total of 46.5 per cent of the families surveyed fell in the under-$5,000 income category. Only 6 per cent of these low-income families held stock and this totaled only 10 per cent of the dollar value of all the stock.

In contrast, over half of the 4.5 per cent of families in the $15,000-or-over income group held stock and it amounted to 42 per cent of the total stock dollar value. Over one-third of the 10 per cent of families in the $10,000-$15,000 group held stock worth 22 per cent of the total dollar value. Thus the $10,000-and-over income groups owned 66 per cent of all common stock by dollar value.



New Ruling On Travel Expenses

★ ★

FOR years the question of deductibility of away-from-home living expenses for building trades workers has been a bone of contention. The Internal Revenue Department has not had any clearly defined set of rules regarding this matter, and many of our members have run into difficulties trying to settle their income taxes.

On June 27, 1958 the Building and Construction Trades Department presented testimony before a subcommittee of the "Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives" in support of the proposition that the Internal Revenue Service should prepare and issue an appropriate ruling on this subject.

In April of this year the Department also spearheaded an industry-wide petition to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue asking for a clarification of the rules governing away-from-home expenses of construction workers.

Recently the Internal Revenue Service released a new statement on the subject. What this interpretation does is re-emphasize the fact the key issue is whether or not the work away-from-home-base is "temporary" or "indefinite." And one year is the major line of demarcation. However, each case will still be determined on its own merits.

If the employment is temporary, generally speaking, the Revenue Service will permit the deducting of such expenses if other requirements outlined in the ruling are satisfied. And anything under one year gives strong evidence of temporariness.

On the other hand, if the work is considered indefinite or permanent, such expenses will be questioned, particularly if the employment runs over a year.

The ruling, like its predecessors, sets down no hard and fast measurements for determining whether a work assignment is temporary or indefinite. Obviously, all construction jobs eventually end. Therefore, they are "indefinite" by their nature. But the Internal Revenue Service considers each worker's case on its own merits, weighed against the one year provision.

However, the new ruling does provide some better guideposts. The following excerpt from the ruling should be of interest to every member who works away from home during all or part of a year. It sets forth the thinking of the Internal Revenue Department on the matter of away-from-home expenses. It reads as follows:

"Although neither the Service nor the courts have attempted to prescribe any specific length of time as representing the usual line of demarcation between temporary and non-temporary periods for traveling expense purposes, an employment or stay of **anticipated** or **actual** duration of a year or more at a particular location must be viewed by the Service as strongly tending to indicate presence there beyond a temporary period, and cases involving such employment or stay will normally for that reason alone be subjected to

close scrutiny. Cases involving anticipated or actual periods of almost a full year may, as a factual matter, be opened to question in nearly the same degree, especially since there might be little real difference between a taxpayer's expectations in such a case and one in which his employment or stay at a particular location is expected to continue for a year or more. Nevertheless, in the interest of practical and fair administration, in cases involving substantially the same facts as Case (1) the Service will normally raise no question concerning the temporary nature of an employment or stay at a particular location if both its anticipated and actual durations are for less than one year, unless the facts concerning the frequency of employments away from the city where business contacts are maintained disclose a pattern suggesting that the taxpayer may have sought without real business justification to take advantage of an assumed lenience on the part of the Service concerning tax avoidance abuses in this area."

We again want to point out that the one-year rule is not conclusive. A construction worker may be able to prove that he is engaged in temporary employment although such employment has lasted more than one year, and conversely, he may be considered engaged in indefinite employment even though the employment period may be less than one year. The Internal Revenue Service handles each individual situation as a separate case and the burden of proof rests on the taxpayer.

However, the new ruling does eliminate some of the frustrations that heretofore existed. For one thing, the construction worker is deemed to be carrying on a trade or business in his employments. Also, he is no longer required to show that the traveling expenses are required "by the exigencies of the employer's business" in order to deduct them as expenses. These two interpretations clarify an issue that has given many of our members headaches in the past.

Furthermore, the new ruling rejects the theory that the construction worker's "home for tax purposes is the place where he works." Rather it holds that the man's tax home is where his family resides. In this respect the ruling states:

". . . in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, it is normally to be presumed from common experience that a man with a wife and children would prefer to work regularly in or near the locality where his family resides so that he may be with them during off-duty hours. That a worker has a family with a fixed residence should therefore tend to show that he takes jobs at distant points for business rather than for personal reasons. . . "

"It is not meant by this example to indicate that a construction worker must be married in order to be recognized as having a 'home' where he maintains his place of abode and makes his employment contacts. . . "

The excerpts quoted above contain the real meat of the new ruling. However, each case will still be judged on its individual merits and the entire ruling will be taken into consideration by the Internal Revenue people.

This information is being made available to all our members in order to acquaint them with the provisions contained therein and, particularly, to assist members who at present may be involved in conferences or litigations with the Internal Revenue Service on the subject of traveling expenses.

A hundred Cape Canaveral skills all point to—

The Countdown, Moment Of Agony

★ ★

IT is 12:30 a. m. as the line of cars approaches the entrance to the Air Force Missile Test Center's Cape Canaveral missile launching site.

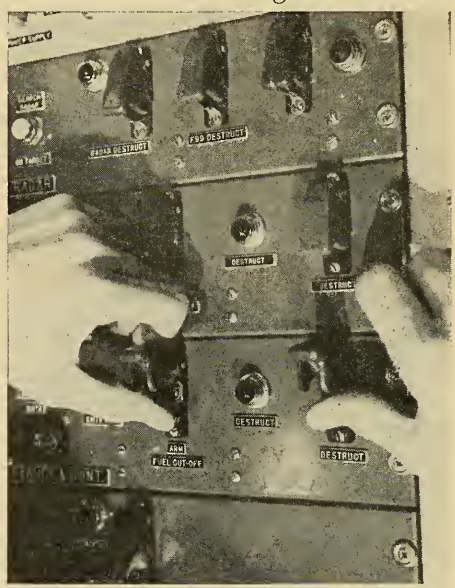
It is not a shift-change time. The men passing through the guard line at the entrance to the Air Force installation are engineers and technicians employed on the Air Force ATLAS program. This is the start of a launch day for the ATLAS intercontinental ballistic missile at the Atlantic Missile Range.

The men have a long day ahead. On some of the early test flights the countdown extended for more than 12 hours. On more recent flights it has been as short as two and one-half hours.

The long countdown is an important part of the research and development phase of a missile. Later, when the weapon system becomes operational, the countdown will be measured in minutes rather than in hours.

But while the complex missile is being tested, the Air Force and Convair obtain exhaustive minute-by-minute data on each firing.

That is why, during the long hours of a night before a flight, scores of valves and electrical connections and instruments and circuits and tanks and lines and hoses are checked one by one. Then, when the critical individual parts have been okayed, the testing turns to subsystems and then to entire systems.



If anything goes wrong, the missile is destroyed at the flip of one of numerous switches.

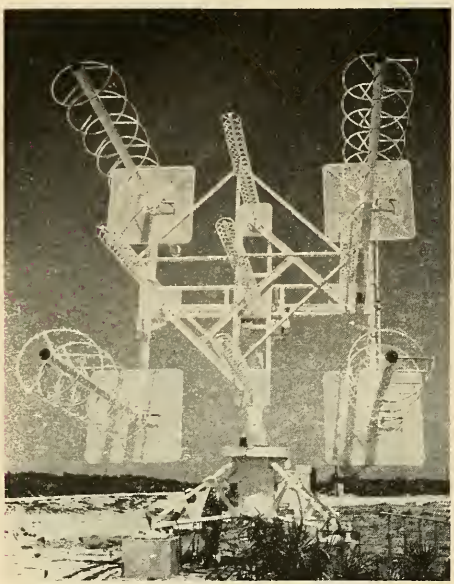
At 1:30 a. m., the countdown starts. Carefully following his list—a volume more than 60 typewritten pages long—the test conductor and his launch crew begin checking the missile, its ground equipment and the test and control equipment inside the blockhouse.

The test conductor starts down his list, perhaps instructing the crew to check a valve. He waits until he obtains reports that it can be actuated remotely from within the blockhouse, and that the control panel shows whether it is open or closed. Then he checks the next item on the list, and then the next.

Periodically a voice breaks into these activities to announce: "T minus 130 minutes and counting." Or "T minus 100 minutes and counting."

As the minutes tick by, the only sounds in the blockhouse are the voices of the test conductor as he continues running down his checklist, and answers from the panel operators. There is no extraneous talking.

Everything has gone smoothly; there have been no "holds." With only a little more than an hour to go, the huge eight-story service tower that surrounded the missile is rolled back



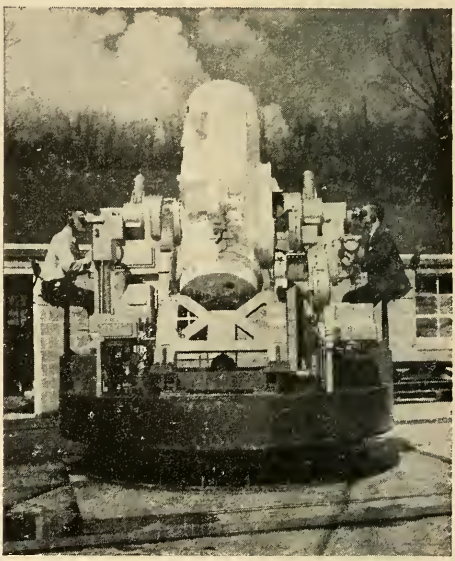


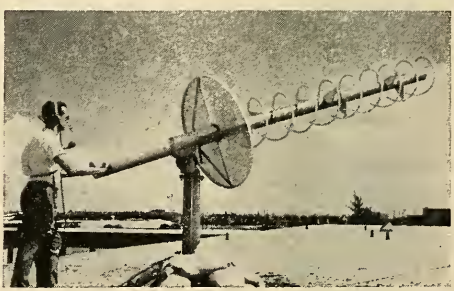
to its transfer table, then rolled on railroad tracks to an area about 800 feet from the missile. The area around the launching pad is cleared of personnel.

After checking to determine that the area is secured, the test conductor orders the missile to be prepared for tanking liquid oxygen.

"T minus 35 minutes and counting," he announces a few minutes later.

Soon a white plume rises on high from the missile, indicating to watch-





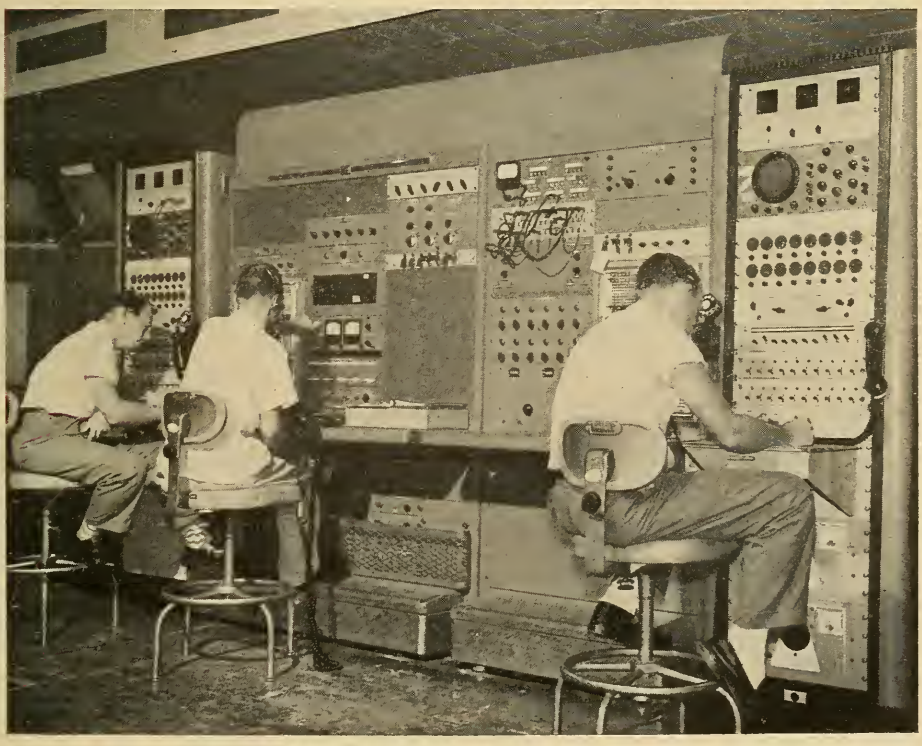
These are some of the Buck Rogers devices needed to track a missile and keep it under control.

ers in the blockhouse that the vent valve is open.

"T minus 15 minutes and counting."

The tension that has been building up almost imperceptibly now is felt by everyone present. The announcement comes:





Dozens of pairs of eyes watch hundreds of instruments as zero hour approaches.

"T minus ten minutes and counting."

The test conductor receives favorable reports on the weather, on range instrumentation, and from the Range Safety Officer. He checks a few more details about the missile.

"T minus two minutes and counting."

Missile electrical circuits are switched to internal power sources.

"T minus one minute 15 seconds and counting."

The test conductor checks with several panel operators.

"Missile power," he says.

"Go," says the panel operator.

"AMR telemetry."

"Go."

"Propulsion."

"Go."

"T minus 60 seconds and counting."

"Water flow to full."

"Range Ready light on."

"T minus 40 seconds and counting," is announced by the test conductor.

"Final status check," says the test conductor; then he checks for the last time with the engineers operating the control panels.

"Pressurization," he says.

"Go," replies the panel operator.

"LO_2 tanking."

"Go."

"Water systems."

"Go."

"Range operations."

"Go."

The test conductor checks his console. Every light is on, indicating each major system is ready to go.

He pushes a button on his console. This is the last human act necessary for launching the missile. For the next 18 seconds an automatic sequencer will do all the work.

Only if something goes wrong will there be human action now—action to stop the test.

"T minus 20 seconds and counting."

Panel operators keep their eyes glued to their dials and charts, monitoring information being relayed to them electronically.

"T minus 15 seconds and counting."

The waterflow over the flame bucket is now at its full force of 35,000 gallons per minute.

Some of the automatic cameras around the stand begin operating.

"T minus ten seconds and counting."

"Nine, eight, seven. . ."

Another set of cameras starts.

"Six, five, four. . ."

The two small vernier engines on the side of the missile start.

"Three, two, one."

The last set of cameras starts.

"Zero."

Seven hundred and fifty feet away, rocket engines developing hundreds of thousands of pounds of thrust have roared into life and are belching great streams of flame.

But the engine roar does not penetrate the thick walls of the blockhouse. Here all is quiet as each man intently watches his dials and recordings.

The clicking of the relays in the sequencer is the only noise. The sequencer is timed to hold the missile on the pad momentarily before releasing it to give the crew time to make sure everything is operating.

Then comes the word from the periscope observers.

"First motion."

The arms holding the missile on the launching pad fly back.

"Liftoff."

All heads turn from the panels to the TV monitors.

The test conductor stands to get a better view as the missile rises slowly, its tail of flame and smoke beating down on the launching pad.

"Go, baby, go," he says in a low, tense voice.

The missile goes straight up without a waver. It is accelerating rapidly. The flames no longer bear on the pad.

Now the missile begins to pitch over from its vertical flight to take the proper angle for its 5,000-mile trip down the Atlantic Missile Range.

The test conductor now is pounding his desk with his fist. His voice, joined by others in the blockhouse, rises to a shout:

"Go, baby, go."

And thousands of other workers, wherever they may be in the vast missile range complex, echo the cry that originates in the blockhouse—"Go, baby, go."

It takes the skills of the scientists, the technicians, the electrician and carpenter, the millwright and plumber to get the launching pad and the missile in shape to start the countdown. If the shot succeeds, all heave a sigh compounded of pride and relief; if it fails, all silently vow to do their own jobs better and faster.

WE LIVE BY LABELS

We are great believers in labels. Most of our lives are guided by labels; whether we are driving a car, shopping, or cooking a meal, we are dependent upon labels. We do not place people in the category of canned goods, but even people live and move under labels.

Some are given labels, and we know thereby who they are and what they stand for. Others hitch their lives onto certain labels and neglect to live up to them. Still others deliberately hide behind wrong labels. It is possible to wear a label without the proper product behind it, but you who wear the Union Label, see that you buy and support the Union Label. For only by so doing can you get better conditions for yourself and family and members of your union.

Be sure to vote for backers of your Union Label.

Paul Dean, Member of Local No. 1865
Minneapolis, Minn.

SAFETY IS 24-HOUR JOB

"Safety . . . Everywhere . . . All the Time" is the slogan of a new, continuing campaign of the National Safety Council.

The campaign, aimed at making safety an around-the-clock family affair, will save industrial concerns from conducting separate, on-the-job and off-the-job safety campaigns which often compete for employes' attention.

Kick-off for the campaign is a 23-minute, full-color film depicting the involvement of a factory worker and his family in a near-tragic boating accident. Symbol of the campaign is a black circle within a yellow diamond.

The recall device is one of several items available to remind employes of the campaign —key tags, posters, leaflets, pocket protectors and safety scoreboards for plant and home.

Further information about the campaign and available materials, as well as suggestions on how to start a "Safety . . . Everywhere . . . All the Time" campaign, may be obtained from the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

PLANE GOSSIP

SLIGHTLY OPTIMISTIC

Month after month the Department of Labor issues glowing reports about how many Americans are at work. Only at the bottom of the story is there any mention of the fact that five per cent of the labor force remains unable to find work.

The May report was no exception. It showed 67.2 million gainfully employed. However, it also showed one worker out of 20 jobless because of no job available. Since unemployment was running at about five per cent a year ago, we seem to be bogged down at this figure. And glowing reports cannot alter the picture.

The whole situation brings to mind the story of the teacher who rented a Volkswagen to tour Europe. For a long time she got along fine, but one day the car quit dead out in the provinces.

In the best American tradition, the teacher got out and lifted the hood. While she was pondering the situation, another teacher drove up in a Volkswagen, too.

"Having trouble?" she asked.

"Am I," replied the first. "Why, someone stole the engine from my car."

"Don't worry," cheerfully retorted the good samaritan, "I've got an extra one in the back of mine."



"The tools I can handle best are a knife and fork!"

WE AIN'T ALONE

Don't get upset if you find a typographical error in THE CARPENTER. It happens in the best regulated publications—as witness a few dillies reported by Archie in the UNION REGISTER:

"Mrs. Shirley Baum, who went deer hunting with her husband, is very proud that she was able to shoot a fine buck as well as her husband.

"The ball struck Berra in the right temple and knocked him cold. He was taken to the hospital. X-ray pictures of Berra's head showed nothing.

"Mrs. Anderson has recovered from her broken collarbone, but her knee is still in the hands of the doctor.

"When a gentleman and lady are walking in the street, the lady should walk inside the gentleman."

★ ★ ★

PAUP MAKES A COMEBACK

After a stroll through the park on a balmy summer's night, Joe Paup observed:

"Canned and frozen juices are becoming more and more popular, but I notice most guys still like to squeeze their own tomatoes."

★ ★ ★

WHO'S ON FIRST?

Several months have passed since the U-2 incident startled the nation, but the furore rages on in Congress without let-up. The government is criticized for using spy planes, and in the same breath it is roasted for not closing the missile gap. Some Congressmen apparently expect the nation to know what the Russians are doing without spying; which is the equivalent of expecting students to have the answer for questions that haven't been asked.

The whole hassle brings to mind the story of the logger who was overpaid $20 one week. The guy said nothing. The next week the $20 was deducted from his pay and he protested loudly to the paymaster.

"Look," said the paymaster, "you were overpaid $20 last week and you said nothing. This week the $20 was deducted and you complain."

"Okay," replied the logger, "I can overlook one mistake, but when it happens twice, it's time to squawk."

TWELVE RULES FOR RAISING DELINQUENT CHILDREN

1. Begin with infancy to give the child everything he wants. In this way he will grow up to believe the world owes him a living.

2. When he picks up bad words, laugh at him. This will make him think he's cute. It will also encourage him to pick up "cuter" phrases that will blow off the top of your head later.

3. Never give him any spiritual training. Wait until he is 21 and then let him "decide for himself."

4. Avoid use of the word "wrong." It may develop a guilt complex. This will condition him to believe later, when he is arrested for stealing a car, that society is against him and he is being persecuted.

5. Pick up everything he leaves lying around—books, shoes and clothes. Do everything for him so that he will be experienced in throwing all responsibility on others.

6. Let him read any printed matter he can get his hands on. Be careful that the silverware and drinking glasses are sterilized, but let his mind feast on garbage.

7. Quarrel frequently in the presence of your children. In this way they will not be too shocked when the home is broken up later.

8. Give a child all the spending money he wants. Never let him earn his own. Why should he have things as tough as you had them?

9. Satisfy his craving for food, drink and comfort. See that every sensual desire is gratified. Denial may lead to frustration.

10. Take his part against neighbors, teachers, policemen. They are all prejudiced against your child.

11. When he gets into real trouble, apologize for yourself by saying, I never could do anything with him.

12. Prepare for a life of grief. You will be likely to have it.

★ ★ ★

SHE HAS REASONS

A recent survey indicates that the main reasons why a woman buys a product in a store are as follows:

1. Because her husband says she can't have it.
2. It will make her look thin.
3. It comes from Paris.
4. Her neighbors can't afford it.
5. Nobody has one.
6. Everybody has one.

STATISTICS CAN PROVE ANYTHING

In the field of economics, the man has finally bitten the dog. A Michigan State professor of economics recently concluded that automation maybe isn't going to usher in the era of perpetual milk and honey we have been hearing so much about from others.

There are three claims about automation that are nothing but myths, says this MS expert. The first is that automation creates jobs faster than it destroys them. This is hogwash, says the professor. Statistics to date show more jobs go down the drain than new machinery creates.

The second claim is that automation will come slowly. This, too, is a myth, says the gentleman. It is racing ahead under a full head of steam.

The third claim knocked in the head is the myth that automation will demand greater and greater skills. No such thing, says the expert. Machines that learn by experience are just around the corner, and engineers and junior executives better batten down their hatches.

All this we long suspected, and we make no claim of being an expert. Anything can be proved with statistics; even that automation benefits everybody.

Sort of reminds us of the Russian who was boasting that his factory increased production 756% in a single year. What he failed to mention was that the factory turned out signs reading "Out of Order."



"I didn't read the fine print in our new working agreement."

Veterans Pension Program Is Revised

★ ★ ★

VETERANS of World War I, World War II, or the Korean War who are on the verge of retiring or have already retired would be wise to look into the matter of veterans' pensions. The pension program has been revised, and the revisions became effective on the first day of this month (July). While the changes are not drastic, they do offer retired veterans a chance to supplement minimum income with a small veteran's pension if qualified.

Under the terms of the revised pension program, single veterans of retirement age (65 or older) can draw a pension provided they do not have an income of more than $1,800 a year. The smaller the income, the larger the pension, up to a maximum of $85 per month. The following scale of pensions tells the story:

VETERAN—NO DEPENDENTS

Income	Monthly Payment
Not over $ 600	$85
Not over $1,200	70
Not over $1,800	40
Over $1,800	None

For veterans with dependents, the pension scale is somewhat higher, both as to benefits and maximum allowable income. For example, a married veteran of retirement age with a wife dependent on him can have an annual income of $2,999 and still draw a small veteran's pension. Here is the breakdown:

VETERAN—WITH DEPENDENTS —WIFE OR CHILDREN

	Monthly Payments		
Income	One Dependent	Two Dependents	Three Dependents
Not over $1,000	$90	$95	$100
Not over $2,000	75	75	75
Not over $3,000	45	45	45
Over $3,000	None	None	None

The interpretation the law places on "income" is rather strict. Social Security benefits, any pensions received from a company, any annuities, and even interest on savings are considered income. However, the law does recognize that some of these forms of income were paid for by the veteran while working. So benefits from annuities or Social Security received by the veteran after retirement are not considered income until he has gotten back a sum equal to the total contributions he made during his working years. In most cases this means that Social Security benefits will not be considered as part of income during the first year following retirement. Income from annuities will count as income only after the veteran has recovered his total investment in the annuity.

If the veteran's wife has an income of her own, the law provides that all such income over $1200 must be counted as part of his income unless it can be shown that the excess amount was offset by unusual circumstances such as expensive illness, etc.

Veterans who already had qualified for a pension prior to July 1, 1960, have the option of remaining under

the old law or switching to the new one, whichever offers them the greater benefits. However, once the election is made, there can be no switching back and forth.

The amended law also changes the benefit provisions for widows and dependent children under the age of 18. Widows and children of veterans who died after service in any of the last three wars are eligible for pensions if they come within the prescribed income brackets. The following table is typical:

WIDOW—NO DEPENDENTS

Income	Monthly Payment
Not over $ 600	$60
Not over $1,200	45
Not over $1,800	25
Over $1,800	None

The law is rather rigid in defining income received by veterans' widows. With very few exceptions, receipts of money, whatever the source, are taken into consideration in figuring annual income. However, the widow has some discretion as to how she can figure her personal income as opposed to the income allocated to her children. Each case is treated as a separate entity and decided on its merits. Here is the schedule for a widow and child:

WIDOW AND CHILD

Income	Monthly Payment
Not over $1,000	$75
Not over $2,000	60
Not over $3,000	40

Each additional child gets $15.

CHILDREN—NO WIDOW, OR WIDOW INELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF TOO MUCH INCOME

Number of Children	Monthly Payment
One child	$35
Each additional child	15

In general, there are a number of items which the law does not recognize as income:

1. Payments of the six months' death gratuity by the Service Department.
2. Donations from public or private relief or welfare organizations.
3. Payments of compensation or pension by the VA.
4. Government life insurance payments and payments of servicemen's indemnity.
5. Social Security lump sum death payments.
6. Payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment or similar plans equal to the amount he contributed thereto.
7. Proceeds of fire insurance policies.
8. In the case of widows or children of a deceased veteran there are excluded amounts equal to the amounts paid for settlement of the veteran's just debts, the expense of his last illness, and the expenses of the veteran's burial, less the amount reimbursed by the VA.

The facts set forth above merely represent an effort on our part to summarize the provisions of the revised law. They cannot be considered as authentic or final. The Veterans Administration will determine each case on its own merits and we are printing this information merely to alert our members who may be affected to contact their nearest VA office and secure the complete and authentic details. It costs nothing to find out.

The Veterans Administration maintains offices in most large cities. If none is handy, a letter to the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C., should get full details.

What's To Cure Drug Prices?

★ ★

By Erma Angevine

CAN the government do anything to hold down drug prices without discouraging the search for new drugs to keep us healthy?

That essentially is the question a Senate subcommittee has been trying to answer for six months—and the end is not yet. The big question has a number of variations, some that you've probably asked yourself after reading the articles on pricing practices in the drug industry carried in previous issues of THE CARPENTER. A few might be:

How does the doctor's new way of prescribing medicines by brand name affect prices? Would it help if pharmacists had more leeway in filling prescriptions? How can we encourage competition and discourage price-fixing in the drug industry?

How much high-priced drug promotion is wasteful? Do drug makers harass price-cutting retailers? Why do identical drugs cost more here than overseas? Would it bring prices down if drug makers had to cross-license any essential drug they patented? Are some drugs introduced just to force older and cheaper drugs off the market?

Regarding quality, the senators have asked such questions as these: Does Food & Drug Administration rely too heavily on drug makers' affidavits in licensing new drugs? Does FDA learn all it should about possible harmful side-effects before licensing a new drug? Should Congress give any federal agency the power to keep useless drugs off the market?

Senator Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) is committee chairman. Other members are John Carroll (D. Colo.), Everett Dirksen (R. Ill.), Philip Hart (D. Mich.), Thomas Hennings (D. Mo.), Roman Hruska (R. Nebr.), Joseph O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), and Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.).

Prescription prices climbed more than one-third in the past ten years, rose more than one-sixth in the past two. One-fourth of the $16.4 billion spent on medical care in the U. S. in 1958 went for drugs.

Doctors, druggists, and consumers wrote 5,000 letters to the committee shortly after the hearings opened last December. Most of them complained about drug prices.

Drug makers say they can't cut their profit margins on new drugs if they're to continue searching for cures for many painful and fatal diseases. They say competition keeps profits on standard items marginal. New drugs are always high-priced, they say, and by their nature are monopolies. This monopoly is short-lived because competitors develop new drugs, and each advance makes the old drug obsolete.

Others say it's improper to inflate drug prices, even for research, since it makes the sick and unemployable bear the industry's burden.

The federal government finances half the cost of public health research. This includes research work of the Health, Education and Welfare De-

partment, the armed forces, Veterans Administration, National Science Foundation, and Atomic Energy Commission. Industry finances more than a quarter of the research load, and universities and private foundations finance the rest.

In general, industry tends to concentrate on promising leads that seem likely to turn a dollar tomorrow. Other laboratories are willing to try the unknown where success is less frequent but discoveries, when they occur, seem like miracles. The government backs the longest-shot research gambles of all, such as testing for cancer.

Some who've testified before the Senate subcommittee claim the drug makers include the expense of "detail" men in their research figures. These are salesmen whose job is to convince doctors to use brand names in writing prescriptions.

The president of one company told just how effective they are. He said his firm and other top drug makers can charge six times what their small competitors can because doctors and pharmacists rely on their reputations to supply quality products.

Said Senator Wiley, "You fellows charge all the traffic will bear." An even larger question is: If we have drug standards, why aren't drugs that meet that standard equal, no matter who pastes on the label?

Can the government do anything about high drug prices without wrecking the industry? To answer that question, the Senate subcommittee has examined several of the biggest drug firms. One of these is Schering Corporation of Bloomfield, N. J.

Schering, a former German-owned firm seized as enemy property during World War II, was sold to a syndicate of U. S. investors in 1952 for $29,132,000. Kefauver showed that the company made profits after taxes of $31,959,000 in its first 5½ years, more than recouping the purchase price.

Francis Brown, Schering president, laid much of the firm's success to its development of two cortisone drugs for arthritis—prednisone and prednisolone. While Schering hasn't yet been able to patent the drugs, it made 3-year cross-licensing agreements in 1955 with other large drug makers.

These agreements provided that Merck, Pfizer, Parke-Davis, Upjohn, and CIBA pay Schering a 3% royalty. Committee members questioned whether collecting royalties on a patent that didn't exist was legal. Brown said he thought it was.

The licensing agreement allowed the two drugs to be distributed only in package form ready for retail sale. This in effect kept small companies from getting the drugs in bulk for three years.

The committee's patent expert and counsel both said they believed Schering and the other firms in the cross-licensing agreement violated the anti-trust laws. Brown denied this and challenged the subcommittee's power to study "whether there has been a violation of a law."

Brown said that if Schering or one of the other firms won the patent, it would control the bulk market.

Under the cross-licensing agreements Schering and the other firms charged retail druggists $18.50 for 100 prednisolone tablets. When a Mexican firm started producing prednisolone and selling to smaller drug companies, they charged retail druggists $4.50 for 100 tablets.

It costs Schering $1.60 to make up 100 tablets of meticortelone. It sold 100-tablet packages to drugstores for $17.90 with a recommended retail price of $29.83. Nysco Laboratories,

a smaller company, sells the same 100 tablets to druggists for $2.70.

Schering bought estradiol from a French drug firm. After putting the drug into tablets and bottles, Schering's costs were 11.7 cents for a 60-tablet bottle. Schering sold this bottle to druggists for $8.40 and suggested it retail for $14.

Schering sold one of its wonder drugs to the Veterans Administration for $136 a thousand tablets under a "negotiated" contract. When forced to bid competitively, Schering dropped the price to $23.63 a thousand. Druggists pay $170 a thousand for the drug.

Brown said the committee's figures don't include all the costs. They don't include research, he said, nor the "service" the company renders doctors by sending detail men to urge them to use Schering products.

Brown said Schering earns 16 cents profit after taxes on each dollar's worth of products it sells. He said its prices are "not excessive."

"Schering is a business corporation and must be operated as such. When we invent products that advance medicine, we try to sell them at a profit. We try to do as well as other responsible companies in the industry.

"Some people find it difficult to pay for needed medication. They also have difficulty meeting their rent and food bills. This is a matter of inadequate income rather than excessive prices."

Brown denied that Schering has any responsibility for cutting prices so persons with meager incomes can afford drugs. He said the public must pay high prices to finance research. "Today's consumers must contribute to future benefits. The public cannot afford to hamper research that has advanced the cause of medicine so significantly."

Brown said smaller companies can charge less because they don't have as high overhead as Schering. One of Schering's biggest expenses is the 530 detail men who visit doctors and druggists to promote Schering products. Each earns about $9,000 a year. These salesmen must also have literature and samples to hand out. Brown said Schering spent more than $25 million a year on such "education."

Senator George Smathers (D. Fla.) said high drug prices suggest "exploitation at the expense of the aged and infirm, the sick, and the public generally." He said it's "shameful" that many persons with low incomes have to "tolerate pain and suffering" because the products of medical research cost so much.

Senator Alexander Wiley said a firm that claims to have a remedy has "a moral responsibility to see that the poor and needy aren't taken for a ride."

Commented Kefauver, "This country has the best drugs in the world. Yet it would appear from letters the subcommittee receives that many of our citizens can't afford to buy them."

This is the first in a series of two articles exploring the dilemma faced by the Senate committee investigating drug prices and profits. The second will appear next month.

INTEREST KEEPS ON INFLATING

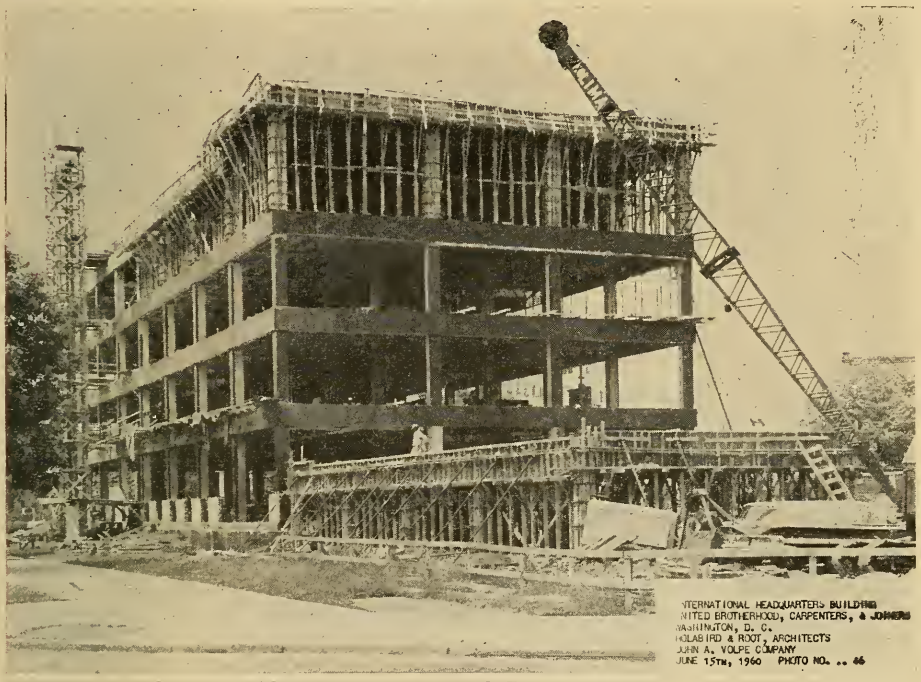
May, 1960 income figures show that money lending continued to score the highest rate of gain during the past year.

Wages and salaries were running at a $272.1 billion rate for a 5.5 per cent gain over 1959, while personal interest income was running at a $25.2 billion rate for a 12 per cent gain over 1959.

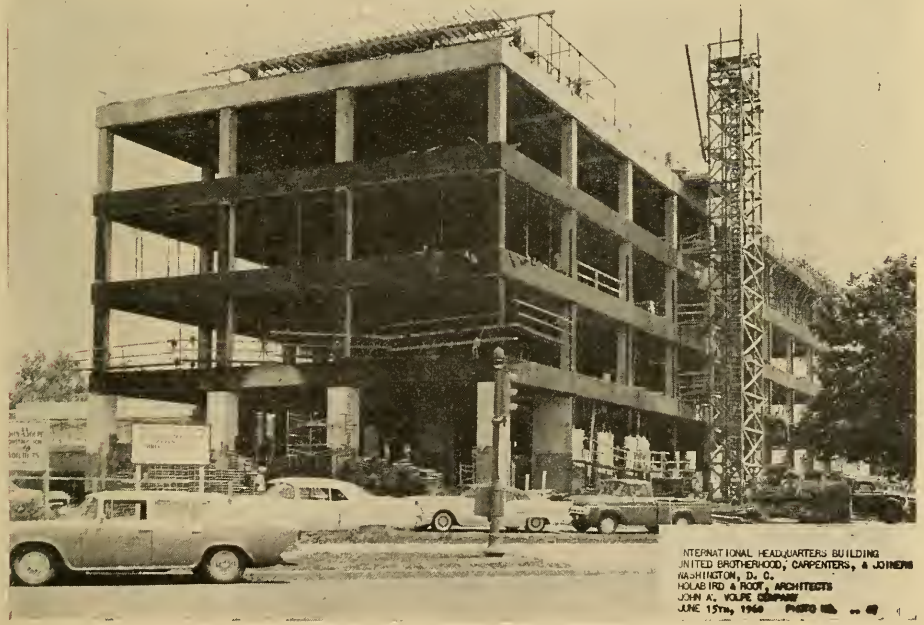
Other sources of income remained stable. Farm income, however, went up half a billion dollars between April and May, mostly due to the sale of fresh vegetables.

Progress Report

Here is the way our new International Headquarters Building in Washington, D. C. looked as of June 15th. A comparison with the pictures which appeared in last month's issue shows that the project is proceeding nicely.



NTERNAT IONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
NITED BROTHERHOOD, CARPENTERS, & JOINERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOLABIRD & ROOT, ARCHITECTS
JOHN A. VOLPE COMPANY
JUNE 15TH, 1960 PHOTO NO. .. 46



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JUNE 15TH, 1960 PHOTO NO. .. 47

Editorial

Today's Youngsters Will Be Our Leaders Or Executioners

Our entire school system, from the first grade through college, constantly is being bombarded with literature and brochures produced and financed by big business. Needless to say, this material never downgrades the management point of view. Some of the material is even designed to serve as a teaching aid, thereby guaranteeing its acceptance and use.

Then, too, most cities have Business and Industry Day, when school is let out to enable teachers to visit local business establishments where they are given the red carpet treatment (plus generous doses of company propaganda) by top officials.

The theory behind this program is that teachers need to be educated in the fundamentals of our free enterprise system and the things that make it tick. With this theory we have no quarrel. The more teachers know and understand about our economic system, the more effectively they can explain it to our youngsters. But we do decry the one-sided picture which youngsters get. We have seen a good deal of the material furnished to schools by Chambers of Commerce and various giant corporations. None that we ever saw gave unions more than passing mention. And we never heard of a Business and Industry Day that included a trip through a union office. What most school-age children know about unions, they get from the daily papers. And there is no use commenting on how accurate and unbiased this information is.

Who is to blame for this unhappy state of affairs? Certainly not business, which is grasping an opportunity to promote its point of view. Certainly not the school authorities, who welcome every aid for indoctrinating youngsters in the way our economic system works. That places the blame squarely on our own shoulders for not doing a better job of counterbalancing the lopsided picture painted by business literature planted in the school system. School authorities that accept Chamber of Commerce literature can hardly deny us the same privilege if we have the material available.

Our handicap is that we do not have the money or manpower to devote to the cause that business does. However, despite this handicap, we can do much more to get our story presented if we work at it. We can provide speakers for career days. We can put our labor papers and magazines in school libraries. We can urge our school officials to include visits to unions in Business and Industry Days. It might take a little doing to achieve these things, but the efforts should pay off in the long run.

Happily, more and more union officials are awakening to the urgency of the situation. They are visiting schools and making talks on the part labor plays in making life better and richer for all.

Recently, William J. Landry, president of the Evangeline District Council, addressed the senior class at Washington, Louisiana. In a letter to THE

CARPENTER he summed up the whole need for greater activity in this field in the following words:

"Our youngsters, in the near future, will be the leaders of our movement, or, if not informed, our executioners. All of us who are more or less dedicated would do well to expand this phase of our activities. As a sequel, it might not be amiss for the internationals to form educational units, either nationally or locally, to improve and exploit this program. The cost might appear higher than warranted in its original phases, but would unquestionably pay dividends in the future.

"In the past we have been more or less complacent, assuming that as various phases of construction progressed we would get our share of the proceeds by the very nature of the fact that we were more skilled and more available than the unorganized. This is becoming less true each day! Better "too much, too soon," than "too little, too late!"

Krebiozen Merits A Fair Test

If you want to read something that will curl your hair, get hold of a book called "A Matter of Life and Death," by Herbert Bailey. It is an account of the long, frustrating, and so far unsuccessful struggle that a dedicated group of people has made to get "Krebiozen," a controversial, anti-cancer drug, tested and evaluated by the medical profession.

Krebiozen first appeared on the scene about ten years ago. It was discovered by a doctor named Stevan Durovic. From the beginning, Dr. Durovic and the American Medical Society did not see eye to eye as to how the drug should be handled and developed. The differences grew rather than diminished. Consequently, Krebiozen never received the attention a promising cancer drug deserves.

In 1951 and 1952 a medical committee examined the claims made for Krebiozen and turned in a negative report. This report, say the backers of the drug, was unscientific, biased, and filled with errors. Year after year since that time these boosters of Krebiozen have been trying to get a new clinical study made of the drug. But the AMA hierarchy insists on setting up its own ground rules for any study it will approve. There the controversy rests today; the backers of Krebiozen want a free, broad and thorough test made on a national basis, while AMA wants to start with a committee to determine whether or not a test is appropriate.

In the meantime, three independent groups have experimented with Krebiozen, and their findings have been uniformly encouraging. All cases treated were in their final stages. Some cures were reported and a great many slowdowns were claimed.

Not being medical authorities, we are unqualified to comment on the merit or lack of merit in Krebiozen. But it seems to us the position of the American Medical Association is a vulnerable one. If, as it claims, Krebiozen is worthless as a cancer cure, wouldn't the quickest and easiest way to establish this fact once and for all be a comprehensive and scientific test of the drug over a prolonged period? To us, it seems as basic as this—if the drug is as useless as claimed, prove it by fair tests. Otherwise, the natural

suspicion arises that perhaps the AMA committee stuck its neck out in 1951 in vetoing the drug and the Association is now afraid of losing face should the drug prove practical.

Bureaucracy is a funny thing. Sometimes it can get bogged down in petty details that completely obliterate the points at issue. This should not be allowed to happen to Krebiozen.

The American Medical Association is made up of dedicated and respected men who devote their lives to the greatest cause of all—human health. They work terrible hours and undergo physical strains that would break down the average laborer in a few weeks. To intimate that such men could callously pass up a beneficial product is unthinkable. Yet many people on the side of Krebiozen are as well trained, medically, and as dedicated as any doctors in the AMA bureaucracy that discount the drug. In fact, one of them, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, was head of the Illinois Medical School and a world-renowned cancer specialist when he first took up the Krebiozen cause. Since then, he has been shorn of many of his honors and positions for steadfastly refusing to downgrade Krebiozen.

In view of all this, the only logical conclusion that can be drawn is that Krebiozen deserves a fair and thorough test—and to heck with who said what in the past and who did what over the years.

Apprenticeship and Delinquency Are Incompatible

In the last few weeks thousands of young men received their journeyman certificates attesting to their successful completion of apprenticeship training. Needless to say, there were few, if any, juvenile delinquents among them. Apprenticeship training and delinquency are pretty much incompatible.

We have no statistics to prove this point, but we doubt if statistics are necessary. The young man who enters apprenticeship training has a goal in life. And those who have constructive goals seldom stray very far from the straight and narrow path. Furthermore, apprenticeship involves a substantial degree of self-discipline, the basic ingredient for constructive living.

According to the FBI, muggings, robberies, assaults and other crimes of violence are on the increase. And an ever-larger share of them is being committed by youngsters under 21. Gang wars and race riots haunt the waking hours of law enforcement officers in many large cities. There are jungles in some cities where honest citizens dare not walk alone after dark, and even policemen patrol in pairs.

This is a sad commentary on the state of our society, but facts are facts. Sociologists ascribe the shocking increase in juvenile delinquency to a host of reasons—broken homes, poor environment, poor housing, etc. All these things undoubtedly make a contribution. But it is our feeling that lack of a hopeful future drives more youngsters to crime than any other one thing. The untrained youngster faces a bleak prospect—low-paid and uncertain jobs, frequent layoffs, and irregular paychecks stretching endlessly into the future.

By contrast, the young man learning a trade through apprenticeship training has a definite goal ahead of him. Once he has mastered his trade the avenues opened up to him are almost limitless. He knows that his wages and

working conditions will be adequate at least. He knows his services will be in demand even though there are occasional slack periods. He knows he can hold his head up as a producer, consumer, and stalwart citizen of his community.

And in the process of learning his trade he also learns self-discipline. It takes application, study, and patience to become a qualified journeyman in any line from printing to construction. The lad who is busy trying to learn the ins and outs of a trade that has hundreds of years of development behind it has little time or inclination to roam the streets or run with lawless gangs.

So, in addition to providing a reservoir of skilled craftsmen for the future, perhaps apprenticeship training makes an equally important contribution today, by giving young men purpose, direction, and hope for the future. At least, that is the way it appears to us.

Hands Across The Sea

This year the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers celebrates its Hundredth Anniversary. Our congratulations to our British counterparts who, over the past century, fought the good fight through wars and peace, good times and bad, for a richer and fuller life for the people we represent.

Their initial efforts planted deep the seeds of militant and dedicated unionism. The furrows they plowed in the previous century provided guidelines by which American unions set their first faltering courses. Over the years the Amalgamated has been the training ground for many unionists who achieved prominence in our own labor movement. There is a bond between the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood that spans oceans and defies time.

The Society was born in an era of turmoil and strife. In 1859 the London Master Builders locked out all their employes. When the lockout ended, the yellow dog contract put in an appearance. All workers were required to sign a document reading as follows:

"I declare I am not now, nor will I during the continuance of my engagement with you, become a member of or support any society which directly or indirectly interferes with the arrangements of this or any other establishment or the hours or terms of labour, and that I recognize the right of employers and employed individually to make any trade engagements on which they may choose to agree."

This was the final blow that led a group of dedicated and fearless men to form a union that developed into the Amalgamated Society. From that day to this, the Society has worked tirelessly for economic justice for all workers in general and woodworkers in particular.

As the theme of its centenary celebration, the Society has adopted the slogan: "Let's make 100% organization our goal for our 100th birthday." That is a big order, but an organization that has endured the vicissitudes of time and changing fortune for a full century is entitled to stand tall and plan boldly. In the final analysis, nothing succeeds like success.

Our warmest felicitations to our British Brothers on this happy occasion as they embark on their second century of growth and expansion.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1960, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department** without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein **must be used.**

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS

★

THE Third Constitutional Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress was held in the City of Montreal, Quebec, during the week of April 25th to the 29th, 1960.

Some 1750 delegates from the ten provinces attended. All sessions were held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

His Eminence Cardinal Paul Emile Leger, Archbishop of Montreal, gave the opening invocation.



Canadian Labor Congress officers are shown at CLC Third Constitutional Convention in Montreal, April 29th, casting ballots for election of vice presidents. General Executive Board member Andrew Cooper was one of four elected from Ontario.

Full slate of Congress officers elected is: president, Claude Jodoin; executive vice presidents, William Dodge and Stanley Knowles; secretary-treasurer, Donald MacDonald; general vice presidents, George Burt, William Mahoney, William Jenoves and Frank Hall; regional vice presidents, D. J. Gannon and Mr. MacLeod of the Atlantic region; Miss Huguette Plamondon, Roger Provost and Louis Laberge of the Quebec region; Andrew Cooper, Larry Sefton, W. J. Smith and Harold Daoust of the Ontario region; C. Reimer and Donovan Swailes of the Prairies; Joseph Morris and E. P. O'Connor of British Columbia.

Many informative and interesting addresses were made by civic, provincial and Federal government officials.

Notable among those addressing the Convention was the Honorable Antonio Barrette, Premier of Quebec and Minister of Labor for the province, who is also a member of the International Association of Machinists. The Minister of Labor for the

Canadian Government, the Honorable Michael Star, outlined the work his department is doing for the Canadian people.

Fraternal greetings were extended by Mr. George Harrison on behalf of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and by Sir Thomas Williamson and Robert Wills on behalf of the British Trade Union Congress.

Traditional greetings were given by Mr. Arne Geijer, President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Some eighteen resolutions dealt with amendments to the Constitution of the Canadian Labor Congress. Undoubtedly the resolution to amend the Constitution so that the affiliated unions would pay an increase on the per capita tax on their membership from $0.07 to $0.10 per member, was of the outmost concern to the delegates representing the Building Trades International Unions. The amendment received the necessary two-thirds majority for adoption, but not without some opposition.

Additionally, the Convention considered 445 resolutions dealing with legislative matters, organization problems, economic questions, education, international affairs, human rights, plus several other special resolutions.

One of the special resolutions was on the present strife taking place in South Africa, and called on all affiliated unions and chartered locals to join in a world-wide boycott of South African consumer goods to start May 1st, 1960.

The Report of Social Security Committee received the fullest of attention, for it dealt with the following subjects:

a) Unified System of Social Security.
b) Health Insurance.
c) Drugs.
d) Hospitals.
e) Old Age Security.

The Report of the Political Education Committee created the ruggedest debate, for the recommendations contained the following proposal: to authorize the executive officers of the Canadian Labor Congress to call a founding convention for the purpose of establishing a new political party.

It was also agreed in the Convention that affiliation to the new party shall be on a voluntary basis for the C.L.C.-affiliated organizations and chartered local unions and their membership. It was further determined that the Canadian Labor Congress, being a national labor center for all its affiliates, shall not itself become an integral part of the new party, but it shall cooperate with the new party with the fullest assistance, and encourage the affiliation of Canadian Labor Congress affiliates with the new political party.

While there was some opposition to the proposal to create a new political party, the opposition was very light and the recommendations of the Political Education Committee were adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The attack on labor in Canada came under full review early in the Convention. Arising out of the resolutions on this subject, the Convention adopted all-embracing resolutions that would provide for the Canadian Labor Congress to institute a vigorous public-relations program to expose the aims and intent of the attack of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian manufacturers associations, and the Canadian construction associations against organized labor.

The Seafarers International Union was under suspension prior to the

Convention for the charge of raiding. The Seafarers International Union made no appeal at the Convention and was expelled by vote of the delegates.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters had been similarly charged and was given thirty days to withdraw from seeking certain bargaining certificates it had applied for or stand expelled for raiding.

There was a very large support for the Teamsters in the Convention, principally from the Building Trades Unions, but their vote was not sufficient to offset the expulsion vote.

All the executive officers of the Canadian Labor Congress were returned to office. Executive Board member A. V. Cooper was returned as Regional Vice President for the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted by
Wm. Stefanovitch,
Regional Director

For and on behalf of the following Brotherhood Representatives:

A. V. Cooper, G.E.B.M.
Geo. R. Bengough, G.E.B.M.
E. Larose, Rep.
F. A. Acton, Rep.
F. Reid, Rep.
M. Raymond, Rep.
A. Coleman, Rep.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES DOUBLE IN TWO YEARS

Labor-management tensions have reached the point where the filing of unfair labor practice complaints before the National Labor Relations Board has more than doubled during the past two years.

"The spectacular upward trend of unfair labor practice cases which began in fiscal 1958 continued unabated during fiscal 1959:"

That is the way the NLRB's 1959 annual report begins and from then on the statistics show a series of new records, each indicating a continuing breakdown in industrial peace.

There were 12,239 unfair practice cases filed in fiscal 1959. This was a new record in the 24-year history of the NLRB and represented a 32 per cent boost over the number of complaints filed in 1958 and a 122 per cent boost over the number filed in 1957.

Charges against employers numbered 8,266 for an increase of 36 per cent as compared with 3,862 charges against labor unions, for an increase over the year of 24 per cent.

Four-fifths of the charges against employers involved accusations of "illegally discriminating against employees because of their union activities or because of the lack of union membership." Most of the rest involved charges that employers failed to bargain in good faith.

Complaints against employers were issued in 1,283 cases and complaints against unions in 818 cases.

For the second consecutive year, charges filed by individuals represented a majority—59 per cent—of all unfair labor practice charges. Of the 7,176 complaints filed by individuals, 4,664 were filed against employers and 2,512 were against labor organizations.

The Board handed down 764 unfair practice decisions, the highest in any year during its history.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AALTO, A. A., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ADAMS, GEORGE V., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALLDREDGE, A. L., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ALTENBERG, JOSEPH, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
ANDERSON, ROBERT C., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ARES, CHRIST, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ARNOLD, HARRY E., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
ARTS, GEORGE, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
BABCOCK, FREDERICK, L. U. 964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N. Y.
BARNHILL, MATT, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
BEARDSLEY, HOWARD, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
BEAVERS, J. O., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
BERG, CARL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BERG, EMIL, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
BERMAN, PHILIP, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BIELINUS, PETER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
BLACKBURN, B. B., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
BLAIR, L. B., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
BOWMAN, JESS, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
BOWMAN, JOE, L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
BRAUN, EUGENE, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
BROWN, BENNIE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
BRUEGEMAN, MARTIN, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
BUDDENMEYER, C. H., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
BURKARD, CONRAD L., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
BURKELL, RAYMOND. L. U. 1508, Lyons, N. Y.
BUTTS, WILLIAM H., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CALLICOATE, A. M., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
CAMILLI, THOMAS, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
CAREW, WILLIAM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CASA, GAETANO T. Sr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CHANDLER, HARRY J. Sr., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CLEEK, DAVID H., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CLARK, DARWIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CONLIN, JOHN K., L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
COSGROVE, JAMES, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CRANK, V. C., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
CREEDON, WILLIAM, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
CZISNY, FRANK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
DANIELSON, CHARLES, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
DARROW, E. R., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
DAY, LEWIS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
DeLORD, ALBERT, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
DEPREY, DAVID J., L. U. 132, Washington D. C.
DREFKE, WILLIAM, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
DUEBER, GEORGE C., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
DUKE, WALLACE HALL, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
DUVALL, DeWILTON S., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DYE, HUGH V., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
EDMUNDS, DAVID, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
ERNST, CHARLES, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
ESPENBAUM, FELIX, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
FAULKNER, CLYDE, L. U. 1255, Chillicothe, Ohio
FEIKERT, WILLIAM, L. U. 2027, Rapid City, S. D.
FISCHER, FREDERICK O., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FOSTER, DEWEY, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
FREDERICK, E. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
FREDRICK, KARL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FUNK, GUSTAV, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
GABY, H. L., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GALLOWAY, C. B., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GAUTHIER, JOSEPH, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
GERDES, MARTIN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
GIOVANAZ, DANIEL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
GLENESK, JAMES, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
GOLDEN, WILLIAM M., L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
GOTTSCHALK, FLOYD, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
GRONDIN, LEON A., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
GROW, GEORGE, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
HAHN, CHARLES L., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HALACKA, JOSEPH, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
HALLIDAY, STEWART C., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HAMILTON, J. A., L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
HANNA, T. M., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HARDING, WILLIAM L., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HARRELL, RUBEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HATLEY, R. W., L. U. 452, Vancouver, B. C.
HEIDLE, CHRIST, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
HERNANDEZ, PETE D., L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
HEYDEN, WILLIAM F., L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
HEYSE, EMIL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
HINES, GUY, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
HOEHN, ADOLPH, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
HUGHEN, H. O., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

In Memoriam

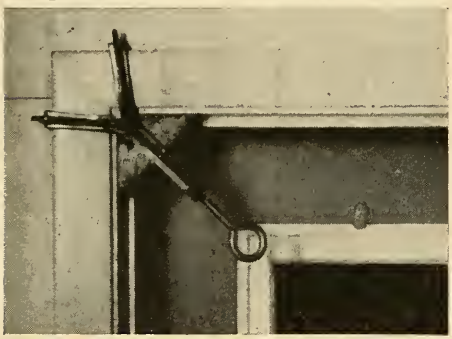
HUGHES, ALFRED, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HUNTLEY, ELMER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
HURST, JOHN J., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JACKSON, ROBERT C., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
JILLETT, WALTER, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JODREY, DANIEL J., L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
KEMPE, WALTER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
KIRSCHMER, HENRY, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
KLAUD, CHARLES, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
KLAUS, HARRY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
KLEIN, JOHN P., L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
KNOTH, CALVIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
KOEPPE, ARTHUR, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
KRETZMER, THEODORE, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
LAKE, A. H., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LAMARCH, ERVIE J., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
LAMPERT, LLOYD L., L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
LANDER, RALPH H., L. U. 702, Grafton, W. Va.
LANGMEAD, URIAH, L. U. 579, St. John's, Newf.
LaROSSA, FREDERICK, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
LARSON, CHARLES A., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LEM, SAMUEL H., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
LINDHOLM, THEODORE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LOPATOWSKI, WALTER S., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
MALMROS, VICTOR, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN, CHARLES S., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MARTIN, H. A., L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
MAUPIN, W. S., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
MAY, LESTER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
McADOO, ROY A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
McCOMBS, CLIFFORD, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.
McGILVRAY, JOSEPH, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
McMULLIN, JAMES C., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
McPARTLAND, PATRICK, L. U. 950, New York, N. Y.
MILLER, G. W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MOHR, FRANK J., L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
MORAN, FRANK P., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
MOYA, JOE R., L. U. 1353, Sante Fe, N. Mex.
MURPHY, JAMES F., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
MYLAR, JAMES H., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
NELSON, EDWARD, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
NEWTON, W. A., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
NIELSEN, OLAF R., L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
NOONAN, EDWARD, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
NOVAK, BARNET, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
NUESLEIN, FRED, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
OROPEZA, JUAN, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
PAGE, MARVIN HALE, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
PERDUE, Z. G., L. U. 1228, Bluefield, W. Va.
PERLMAN, DAVE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
PETERS, REX J., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PHILLIPS, H. E., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PIERCE, ANDREW, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
RALEY, H. D., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
RAWLITT, H. E., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
REICHERT, EDWARD, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
ROBERT, ULYSSES, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ROBERTS, WALTER C., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
ROBINSON, JESSE G., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ROSS, THEODORE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
RUCKEL, WILLIAM, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
RUSSO, ANTHONY, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
SANTIN, VINCENT, L. U. 1939, Clifton, N. J.
SARSOK, JOSEPH, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
SCHIMPF, WALLACE B., L. U. 964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N. Y.
SCHULMAN, HARRY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
SCIGLIANO, GENNARO, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
SCOTT, W. A., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
SEHRT, WALT., L. U. 1022, Parsons, Kans.
SENITTE, ROBERT, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
SMITH, ARTHUR C., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SMITH, CLAIR R., L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
SMITH, JOSEPH C., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
SPANN, GEORGE A., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
STARK, E. B., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
STEVENSON, J., L. U. 452, Vancouver, B. C.
STOVAUGH, JOHN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
STROM, AXEL, L. U. 964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N. Y.
SUNDSTROM, CHARLES, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SWART, E., L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
SWEET, EDWARD, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SWENLIN, CHARLES, L. U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
TERREL, C. W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
THOMAS, WILLIAM B., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
THOMSEN, PETER, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
TIFFEY, GEORGE, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
TOMPKINS, CHARLES W., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
TRANGMAR, RAYMOND, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
VICTOR, HIMAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WALL, FRANK J., L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WARNER, JAMES H., L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
WEBER, PAUL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
WELCK, ARTHUR P., L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
WHEATON, SPENCER, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
WIENBERG, FRED, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WILLIAMS, TOMMY J., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WINGLER, ALONZO, L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
WINTERS, JAMES W., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WUSNICK, FRED, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

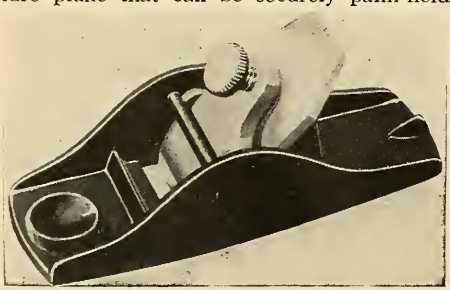
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

There is now a clamp on the market designed especially for door and window casings and manufactured by a brother of Local 361, Duluth, Minn., for getting a good joint with those twisted hardwood casings that would otherwise be discarded. The clamp allows time for glue to set. The maker claims that brief experience with the clamp enables the user to get a glued joint



with the professional look and that experienced trimmers say they wouldn't be without the product after a few days of use. Also said to be handy in dividing up the margin when used in pairs. Sold by mail only. Made under the name of Smitty's Mitered Casing Clamp at 1924 Adirondack, Duluth, Minn.

A new plane is being offered by Great Neck Saw Manufacturers, Inc. of Mineola, New York. Named the GM-O, it's a miniature plane that can be securely palm-held



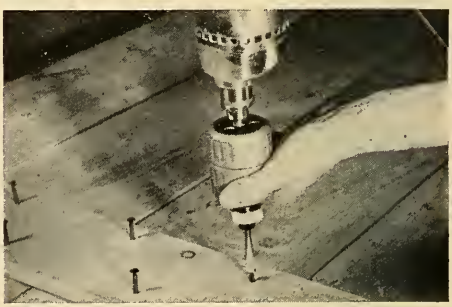
for complete control of fine wood working. Only 3½" in length, the 1-inch cutter is made of alloy tool steel and is claimed to be accurate for finishing in small, close work. Write the manufacturer for details.

Manufactured by the Speed Corporation, P. O. Box 61, Lynwood, California, is the Speed Sharpener, designed especially for the beginner but equally efficient in the hands of the expert. It sharpens cross cut,



hollow ground, combination and rip saw blades, and can be used with practically any circular saw blade of 6" to 12". Simple calibrations on the holder of the guide arm are said to make the sharpener foolproof. Available by mail order, the sharpener comes complete with one 3-cornered file, four mandrels and detailed working instructions.

Now available is a high-torque, fully reversible drive attachment (H352) for ¼-inch and larger electric drills that increases the drill's power for driving and removing



screws, nuts and bolts and for heavy-duty drilling. A hand clutch commands full control of power and safety at all times, it is said. Address Dept. PD, Stanley Tools, division of The Stanley Works, 111 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.



By Fred Goetz

ILLNESS FLOORS FRED GOETZ

We regret to announce that Fred Goetz, author of this column, has suffered a breakdown in health. He will be out of action for an indefinite period. This column is made up of unused material previously submitted.

We have asked that Mrs. Goetz forward to this office the recipes submitted in the camp cookery contest. A group of outdoor enthusiasts will be asked to judge them and their decision will be announced as soon as possible.

In the meantime, all of us join in wishing Brother Goetz a swift and complete recovery.

Probably one of the toughest ducks ever to grace the hunter's table was a male black shot over the Munuscong marshes of the upper peninsula country of Michigan. The winger, bearing a federal leg band, was downed by a blast from the scattergun of Alphonse LeLievre of Sault Ste. Marie, early in the season.

Examination of the leg band showed the quacker was 13 years old!

* * *

The ability of some people, especially hunters and anglers, to over-estimate the weight of fish and wildlife is well known. A sportsman's club in Pennsylvania, however, proved the point in a live black bear weight-guessing contest conducted to raise funds for a game-feeding project. The highest guess was 1,650 pounds, but many people estimated the bear weighed as much as 700. The actual weight was 320½!

* * *

George W. Reynolds, editor of Wyoming Wildlife, defines conservation this way: "Conservation is, when all the fat's boiled out, wise use. Conservation is enjoying without waste. Conservation is resource use with an eye on tomorrow.

Conservation is the thing we practice now so that we can enjoy its benefits now and next year. Conservation is just common sense backed by technical know-how."

After using your outboard motor in salt water, it should be thoroughly flushed out by a few minutes' operation in a barrel or tank of fresh water. If this is not done, the salt water will not only start corrosion at critical points inside the motor but will also deposit a salt cake which may plug up the water pipes and water passages.

The outside of the motor should then be wiped dry with a slightly oily rag before it is put away. Care of this kind will avoid trouble in operation and also give the motor longer life.

While corrosion-resisting alloys and metal are extensively used in outboard motors and special protective chemicals employed to resist corrosion, some corrosive action is bound to take place sooner or later.

* * *

Early settlers in our country used deer meat as the main fare.

Bear oil was a cure-all for cuts and burns of all kinds. It also found high favor as an axle grease. It also went into the making of candles, soap and hair oil. It was used in cooking and frying. And, on those cold winter nights, bearskins were used as overcoats and bed clothing.

Another use that the present day housewife may disagree with was pointed out by the early historian, William Byrd. He said: "Bears are black and so is their dung, but it will make linen white, being a tolerable soap without any preparation except drying."

* * *

The minimum length of a trailer, in relation to boat length, should be several feet less than the boat. For most boats, however, a trailer at least as long as the hull is preferred. Otherwise, no transom support is possible.

* * *

DIDJA KNOW THAT . . . The flight of the Canada goose is heavy but powerful. It averages about 55 miles per hour. Among ducks the pintail is one of the strongest and fastest fliers. A flock of 22 pintails landed on Palmyra Island, 1,100 miles south of Hawaii in 1942 and one wore a band placed on it in Utah 82 days earlier.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

33 APPRENTICES AWARDED CERTIFICATES AT PHILADELPHIA

On April 29th the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" opened the Sixth Annual Carpenters Joint Apprentice Committee Banquet in honor of the 1960 apprentice graduates. The banquet was held in the Burgundy Room of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Groups represented were:

Carpenters District Council, management, industry, government, and construction, as well as many employers of the apprentices who were on hand to offer congratulations.

The Right Reverend Monsignor Francis J. Furey, rector of St. Helena's Church, gave the Invocation. He was also among the principal speakers, who included: Colonel Weldon



At a banquet held to honor the 1960 graduating class of the Philadelphia Carpenters Joint Apprentice Committee, the leading students were awarded prizes in honor of their achievements.

From left to right, seated, are: Joseph Farrell, contractor member of Apprentice Committee; O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice President of the Carpenters' Brotherhood; Col. Weldon Snow, A.G.C. secretary of Apprentice and Training Committee; Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer of the District Council; Francis Tuscano, Carpenter Class, first prize winner of $100, and the second prize winner of $50 in the same class, Walter Ziegler.

Standing, are: John McNamara, first prize winner of $60 in the Mill-Cabinet Class; Anthony Oliveri, winner of second prize of $40, M. C.; M. Belperio, $25 award for Effort and Perseverance; L. Gavi, $25 award for 4 years of perfect school attendance; and J. Kalbach, a $25 award for skill in blueprint reading.

A Snow, manager of the Building Div., Associated General Contractors of America, and secretary of the A.G.C. Apprentice and Training Committee; O. William Blaier, Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood; Elmer H. Briggs, principal of the Murrell Dobbins Vocational-Technical School. Robert H. Gray, the toastmaster and secretary-treasurer of the District Council, as well as secretary of the Joint Apprentice Committee, was introduced by Joseph R. Farrell, Sr., representing the General Building Contractors Association.

Awards in recognition of exceptionally fine records were presented. Francis Tuscano, Walter Ziegler and Michael Giantisco received $100, $50 and $25, respectively, from the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia and vicinity. The two Mill-Cabinet prize winners were John McNama, who won first prize of $60, and Anthony Oliveri, second prize winner who received $40. The latter prizes were offered by Locals 359 and 1050.

Leonard Gavi received his $25 award for perfect attendance for four years. The perseverance and effort exercised by Michael Belperio during his school term, too, received recognition. Third winner was John Kalbach who was awarded $25 for his interest and skill in blueprint reading.



Group of graduate apprentices who were awarded completion certificates at gala affair in Philadelphia last April.

An electric saber saw was donated as door prize by H. K. Porter Company. Joseph Bailey was the lucky winner.

Each graduate received, as well as his Completion Certificate, a congratulatory letter from the Secretary of Labor and Industry, a laminated identification card, and a 50-foot tape from the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Speakers stressed the "a b, c's" vital to the success of the apprentice: "a"—the praiseworthy ambition which keeps a young man faithfully attending class two nights a week for four full years; "b"—his zest and spirit for laying the foundation for his chosen skill, and "c"—the cooperation which he must show his instructors, fellow apprentices and management. Everyone agreed that the graduating apprentices had certainly ranked high in all these attributes!

ABILENE SPONSORS SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Recently, Local Union 1565, Abilene, Texas, sponsored a special Anniversary program to honor its past presidents and to award 25-year service pins to some seven members.

During the evening two Brotherhood certificates were also awarded to graduate apprentices.

Receiving the 25-year pins were George Cramer, J. E. Sanders, Cy Moore, E. O. Nail and Roy Jones, all of Abilene; John Mayfield of Clyde, and T. R. Tegart of Hamlin, Texas. Wylie Wyatt and Tommy Landreth were given certificates of completion of apprenticeship training.

Brotherhood certificates were presented by Cleve Culpepper, state supervisor of the Bureau of Apprentices, and the Department of Labor certificates were given by Dwain Unrue, apprenticeship committeeman of the local union.

Past presidents of the local are George Cramer, R. L. McClain, Tommy Thorn, R. T. Chambers, Fred Busby, J. B. Yawn, C. H. Sanderson, H. B. Davis, C. C. Duncan, Bennie C. Woodrow, H. L. Bradberry and Ellery Smith (deceased).

Main speaker was Travis J. Lewis of Dallas, with the U. S. Department of Labor. Marshall T. Jones of Abilene was master of ceremonies.

Among those present were Hugh Welch, executive secretary for the Associated General Contractors; Herman Whatley, with the electricians union; and W. A. (Bill) Camfield, of the U. S. Department of Labor at Austin.

LOCAL UNION 490 CELEBRATES ITS 72nd ANNIVERSARY

Seventy-two years ago last March, a small group of Carpenters in Passaic, New Jersey took the obligation of the United Brotherhood to bring into being Local Union No. 490.

On March 12, 1960, the 72nd Anniversary of that occasion was celebrated with a dinner-dance held at the Casino De Charles, Totowa Borough, New Jersey.



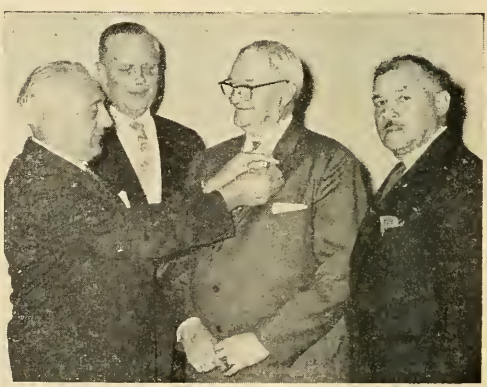
Shown attending the 72nd Anniversary Dinner of Local Union 490 are, from left to right:

First row: **Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District Board member; Cornelius P. Warner, recording secretary of the local; George Collura, president; Fred Lombardo, treasurer.**

Second row: **William Bonnema, business agent; Isaac Greenblatt, warden; George Hazekamp, a 50-year member; Ted Bannon, vice president, and Marvin Kramme, financial secretary.**

A large turnout was on hand to make the evening a memorable one. A special guest at the affair was Second District Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, who congratulated the union on its outstanding record of service for nearly three quarters of a century.

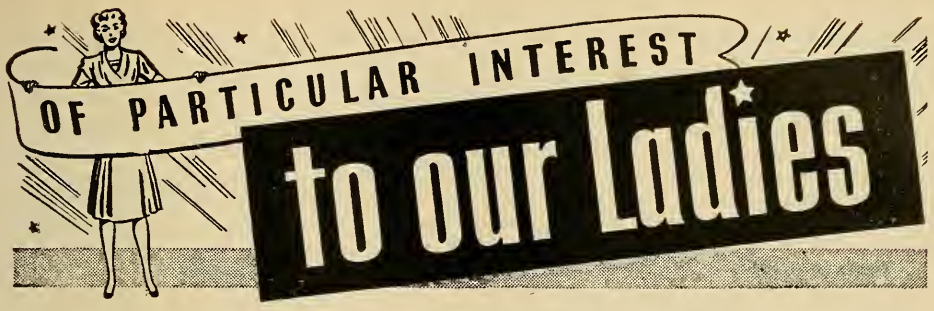
Another revered guest was Brother August Eberhardt, 91 years of age, who was awarded a 50-year pin as a token of appreciation for the many years he faithfully upheld the principles and ideals of the union.



Shown receiving his 50-year pin from Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District Board member, is George Hazekamp. Others in the group are William Bonnema, business agent, and George Collura, president of Local 490.

Seventy-two years is a long time. The United Brotherhood was only 7 years old when Local Union No. 490 was chartered. The first airplane was still nearly 20 years away, and the first ship to go through the Panama Canal was not even on the drawing board.

Through the years Local Union 490 contributed a great deal, both to the growth of the United Brotherhood and the development of the area it covers. With its solid history behind it, there is little doubt but that the union is destined to continue contributing to a bigger and better labor movement and a stronger nation for many years to come.



SAN DIEGO LADIES REALIZE FULL PROGRAM

To the Editor:

Auxiliary No. 506, San Diego, California, send greetings to all sister Auxiliaries throughout the Brotherhood and invite you to visit us. We meet the second and fourth Mondays at Carpenters Hall, 23rd and Broadway, at 7:30 p.m.

We have been an active Auxiliary since organizing in 1948, always striving to uphold the dignity of labor and remembering our obligations as members.

Our president, Marie Duncan, has worked faithfully to keep us informed on what is union and non-union, and what is fair and unfair. We have sold many types of union-labeled cards, invitations, address stickers, playing cards, ties, belts and socks—all carrying the Union Label. This not only realizes a nice profit for the Auxiliary, but what is more important, it spreads the message of Union Label buying.

Our welfare committee is always busy making and collecting garments and delivering them, with other donations, to our local Children's Hospital. We also have purchased and given to a Tijuana, Mexico orphanage new blankets, together with other articles of bedding, clothing and food donated by members. We help needy members and contribute to the United Fund, Tri-Hospital Fund, and other community projects. We donate two popular recordings and magazines monthly to the Naval Hospital.

Last Christmas, attractive trays were made up with fruit and Christmas delicacies, also small, personal gifts, and delivered to older members of our Auxiliary and our brother Locals.

We always help our brother Local No. 1296 (San Diego) with their Christmas party by helping fill 1,000 stockings, taking charge of the program, trimming the tree, etc. We also help each year on the San Diego County Labor Council party for 2,500 under-privileged children. This party was telecast this year and carried from coast to coast on Christmas Eve. Perhaps some of you viewed it.

Our sunshine committee remembers all members who are ill or shut in with cards, flowers or gifts.

Our Historian keeps our history book up to date with clippings and pictures; our membership roster is corrected annually and a booklet made for each member, with birthdays and anniversary dates noted.

Our ways and means committee members are active in their fund-raising affairs, mainly rummage sales, annual bazaar and dinner, luncheon and card parties, union-made candy and union-labeled articles.

We are a member of our local Travelers Aid Society, with one of our members serving as secretary of the Board of Directors.

We are affiliated with the Women's Auxiliary Council of the San Diego County Labor Council, with one of our members now serving as president, and the Women's Activities Division of COPE, with active delegates always keeping abreast of what is going on within the labor movement in our district. We also have active delegates to the San Diego County Labor Council, with other members attending City Council and Board of Supervisors meetings and bringing back reports to share with all of us at our Auxiliary meetings.

We are affiliated with the Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary State Council of California, and our first Auxiliary president, Marie Hiatt, is now serving as District No. 1 board member.

We feel that much benefit is derived from our affiliation with the State Council and would urge any Auxiliary which has not already done so to not hesitate to affiliate with its local Council. There can be so much more done in unity of numbers.

We have always worked in harmony with our sponsor, Local No. 1296, and have found them very cooperative in every way. We try our best to reciprocate. They are always invited to our Installation, Christmas parties, anniversary dinner, and for refreshments after our first meeting of each month. They provide us with our Ladies Lounge and with kitchen rent-free, also giving us the use of other rooms when needed for our own or sister Auxiliaries' affairs. We are proud of and grateful to our brother Local 1296.

We hope other Auxiliaries and members derive as much pleasure as we do from husbands, fathers, sons and brothers being carpenters. We think it is a privilege to enjoy the benefits from their belonging to the Brotherhood.

Sincerely,
Marg Whitely, Secretary
1710 E. 4th, National City, Cal.

ALASKA AUXILIARY GAINING GROUND

To the Editor:

At the request of the other members of Auxiliary 527 of Mt. View, Alaska, I am writing this letter as explanation of the activities of our organization for the past year.

A partially unsuccessful attempt was made in the fall of 1958 to gain additional members and new interest in the Auxiliary. It was successful to the extent of electing new officers, and tentative plans were made for an all-out drive for membership in the spring of 1959. However, because of the pending Carpenters' strike, this was not followed through.

During the strike, however, it was apparent that several of the members of the Brotherhood were in dire circumstances and that assistance of some nature was necessary. An appeal was made and we were able to obtain large supplies of groceries which were distributed to those who were in need. During the strike the members worked closely together, united in this one cause.

After the strike, however, the interest waned and no meetings were held in October, November and December. The first of the year, a special meeting was held to determine the future of the Auxiliary. At that time it was decided by all to make a concentrated and conscientious effort to obtain new members and to plan new and interesting projects. Our members now number close to twenty and we have several new prospects—it is like a chain reaction, each new member is bringing other new members.

Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) Audrey A. Mitchell, Secretary
Box 5402, Mt. View, Alaska

AUXILIARY No. 370 REPORTS SPECIAL EVENT

To the Editor:

Greetings from the Carpenters Auxiliary No. 370 of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Our Auxiliary was hostess to the wives of the delegates to the Iowa State Council of Carpenters' Convention at Hotel Ottumwa, April 20, 21 and 22.

On Wednesday, April 20, a tea was held in the Auxiliary rooms from 2:00 until 4 o'clock. Then on Thursday we chartered a bus and viewed construction work in some residential districts and took John Morrell and Company's special tour, ending with a luncheon with our members and out-of-town guests at the Corn Picker. A really enjoyable time was thus spent.

On Thursday evening, at 6:30, a banquet was served in the Hotel Ottumwa's ballroom, with all delegates and local guests present, and with the local Carpenters Union members as hosts. A variety of entertainment followed.

We meet the second Monday night of each month for a business meeting, and try to have a monthly co-op supper with games and a program. Each occasion is enjoyed by all.

Fraternally,
Mrs. W. K. Baird, Recording Secretary,
720 Johnson Ave., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

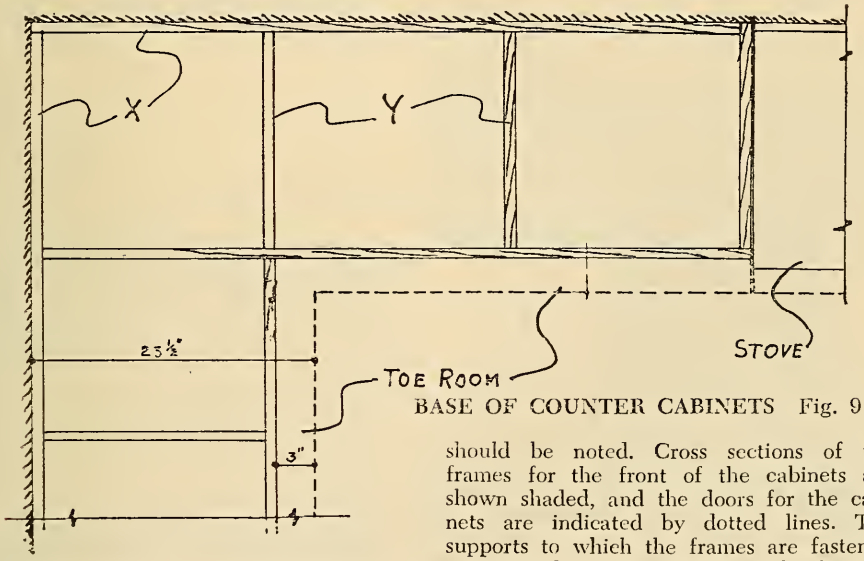
By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 380

Old Fashioned Houses.—Many of the younger readers might wonder why kitchens and, for that matter, houses were built a few generations ago as they were. The answer is simple: In those days they built, just as we are doing today, the best that they could with the materials available and the means with which such materials could be secured. Basic, natural building materials were plentiful and, as a rule, were available at reasonable costs. The same was true of labor. Most of the processed building materials that we have were unknown to them, while processed materials that they knew and used, with few exceptions, are obsolete or unknown to us. It is this writer's opinion that in the next few generations the changes in processed building materials will be much greater and more revolutionary than they were in the last few generations. The builders then will wonder about the builders of today.

Built-In Cabinet Base.—Fig. 9 is a plan showing, in part, the things that are done first in erecting built-in kitchen cabinets. What is shown here is the rough part of the base. Properly sized ⅞-inch material is set on edge, which receives the first floor and supports the cabinet and what is in it. Sometimes the piece that is nailed against the wall, marked X, is omitted, without damaging results. In the same way, the cross pieces, marked Y, can be omitted, using only the front and back supports for the floor.

Fig. 10 shows the same layout, after the floor is in place. Here the dotted lines



BASE OF COUNTER CABINETS Fig. 9

should be noted. Cross sections of the frames for the front of the cabinets are shown shaded, and the doors for the cabnets are indicated by dotted lines. The supports to which the frames are fastened are pointed out. These support the front of the counter top. The ledgers, shown by

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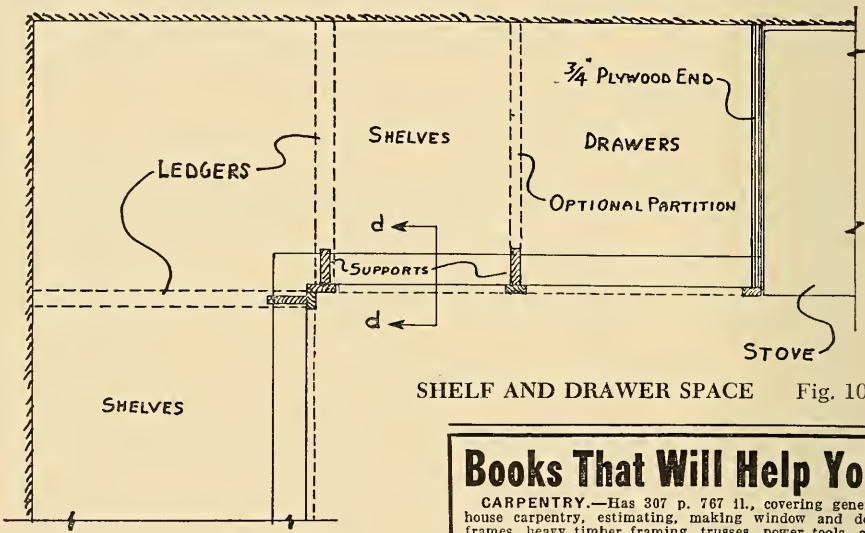
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dotted lines, reinforce the counter between the front support and the wall, leaving the space open under the counter, so that the corner area can be utilized. Sometimes, one or both of these counter supports are made of solid partitions, similar to the optional partition indicated by dotted lines. When both of these parts of the counter are supported by partitions it renders the corner area useless. The end of the counter next to the stove is made of ¾-inch plywood, and supports that part of the counter top.

top and the stove should be from ¼-inch to 5/16-inch. This size opening is just right for using a piece of weather stripping for closing the crack between the stove and the counter top, after the stove is in position. **Fig. 13** shows, to the left, a cross section of the weather stripping, and to the right we have a side view. How the weather stripping goes into the crack is shown by **Fig. 14.** The upper drawing gives a cross section and the bottom one is a plan, in part. This particular kind of weather strip-



SHELF AND DRAWER SPACE Fig. 10

Section **d-d** is shown in detail by **Fig. 11,** giving the construction of the base around the toe room. It also shows how the ¼-inch plywood floor is joined to the ⅞-inch piece over the toe room.

Counter Top.—Fig. 12 shows the counter top of the part we are using here as a

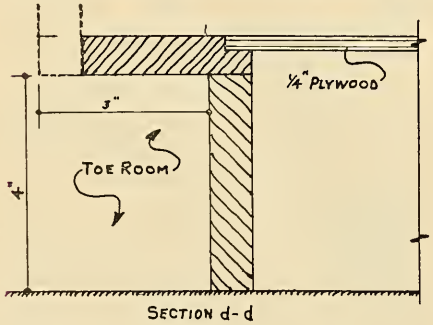


Fig. 11

pattern for constructing these cabinets. The width, as shown, is 2 feet. This width makes the material work out with a minimum of waste. The allowance between the counter

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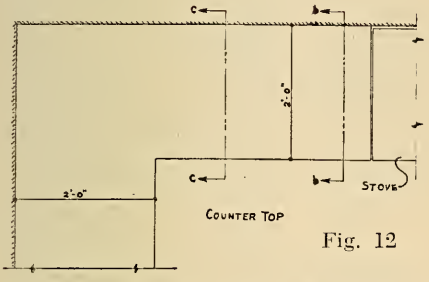


Fig. 12

Sections b-b and c-c.—Fig 15 is a cross section through b-b in Fig. 12. Here we have the width of the counter given as



Fig. 13

2 feet, and the height as 30 inches. The 3"x4" toe room is shown at the bottom, left. The other figures from top down are 1 inch for the counter top nosing, 1½ inches for

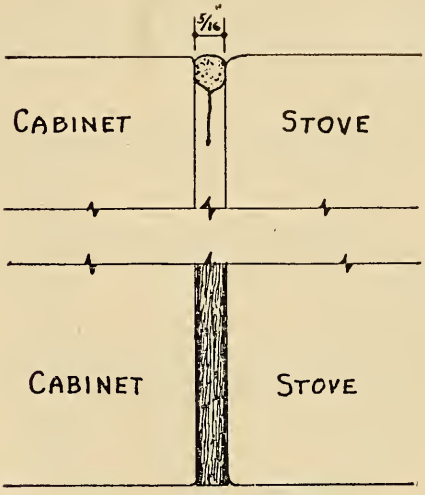


Fig. 14

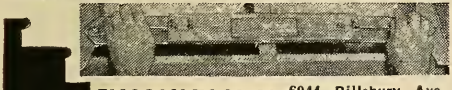
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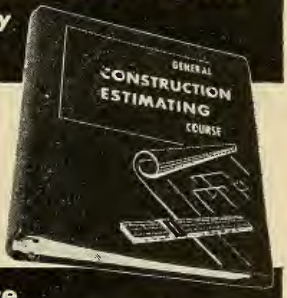
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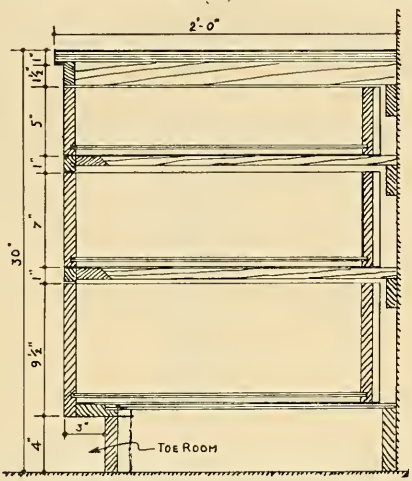
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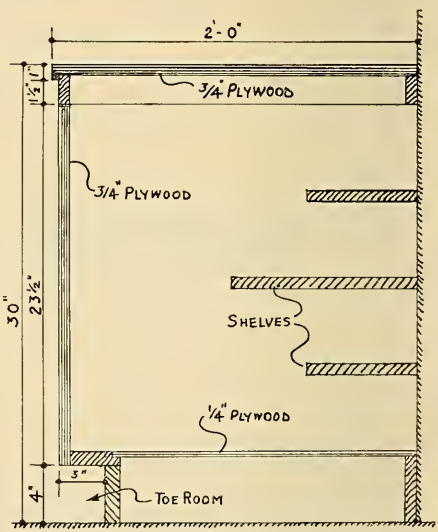
the head piece of the frame, 5 inches for the top drawer, 1 inch for the top cross bar, 7 inches for the second drawer, 1 inch for the second cross bar, 9½ inches for the



SECTION b-b

Fig. 15

bottom drawer, and 4 inches for toe room; in all, 30 inches. Fig. 16 is a cross section through c-c, as shown by Fig. 12. This gives the figures of the important parts of the cabinet. The two quarter-width and one half-width shelves make this part of the cabinet an excellent storage place for small-can canned goods. Then there is space on and below the front half of the half-width shelf for containers such as bottles, etc., that cannot be stored in the smaller spaces. In front of the shelves there is space for things that need a great deal of head-room, as it were.



SECTION c-c

Fig. 16

Important.—This lesson is the second of this series of four lessons, dealing with built-in cabinets. It is important that those who are interested in this subject should keep on file their copy of "The Carpenter," for it will be necessary to refer to illustrations that have previously appeared, as we go on.

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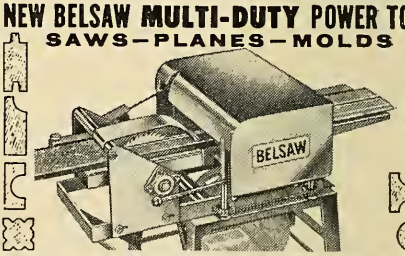
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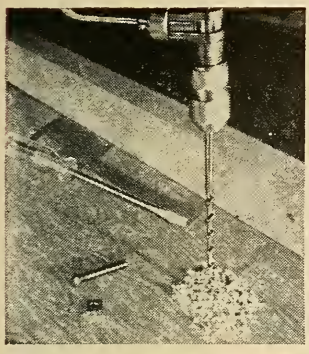
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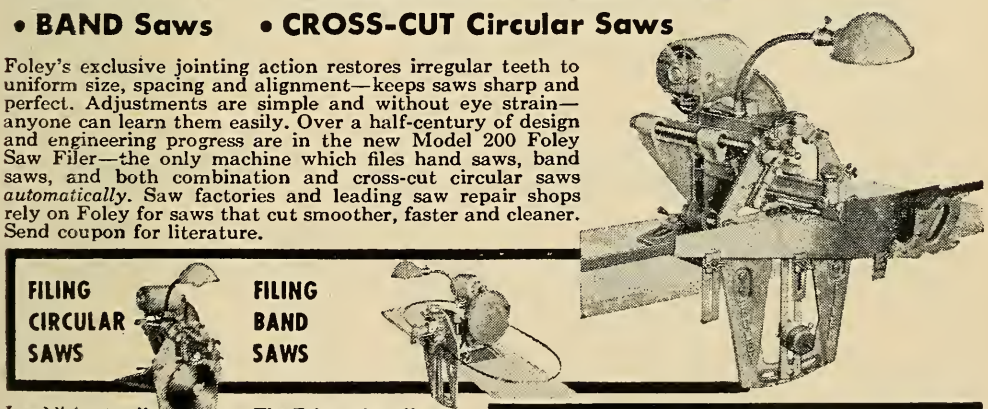
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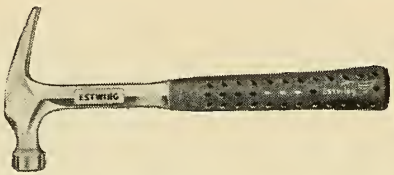
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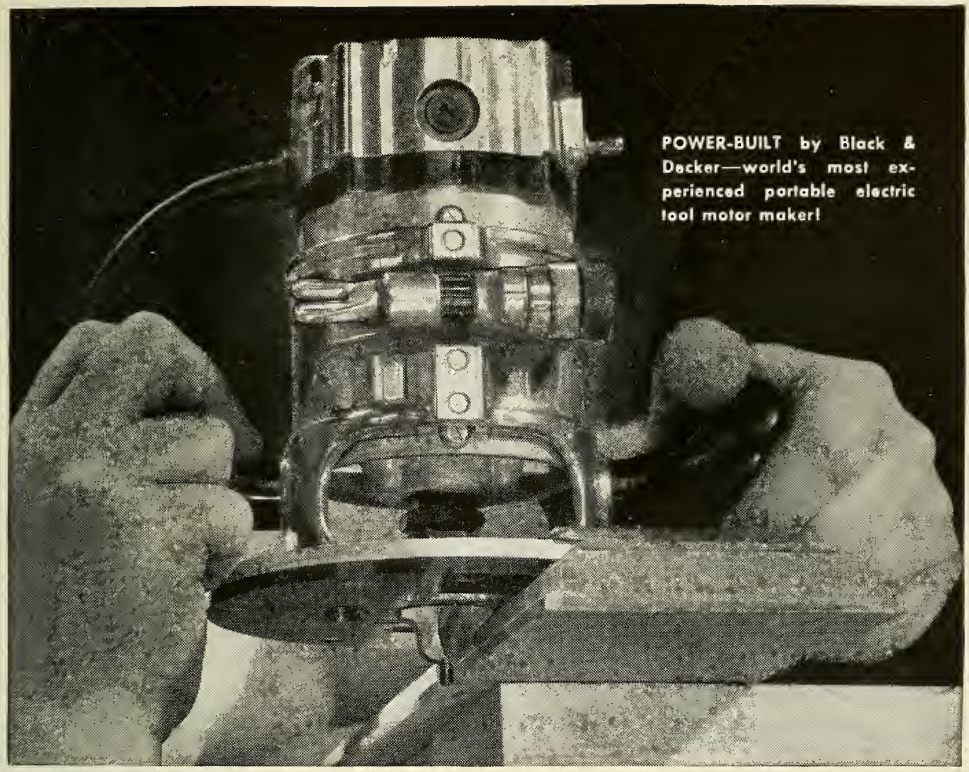
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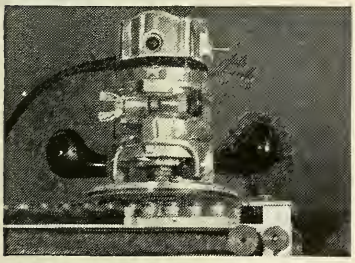
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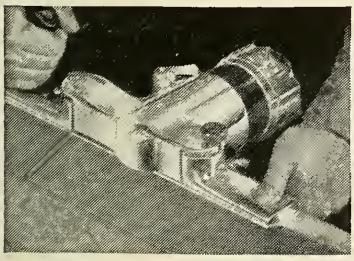
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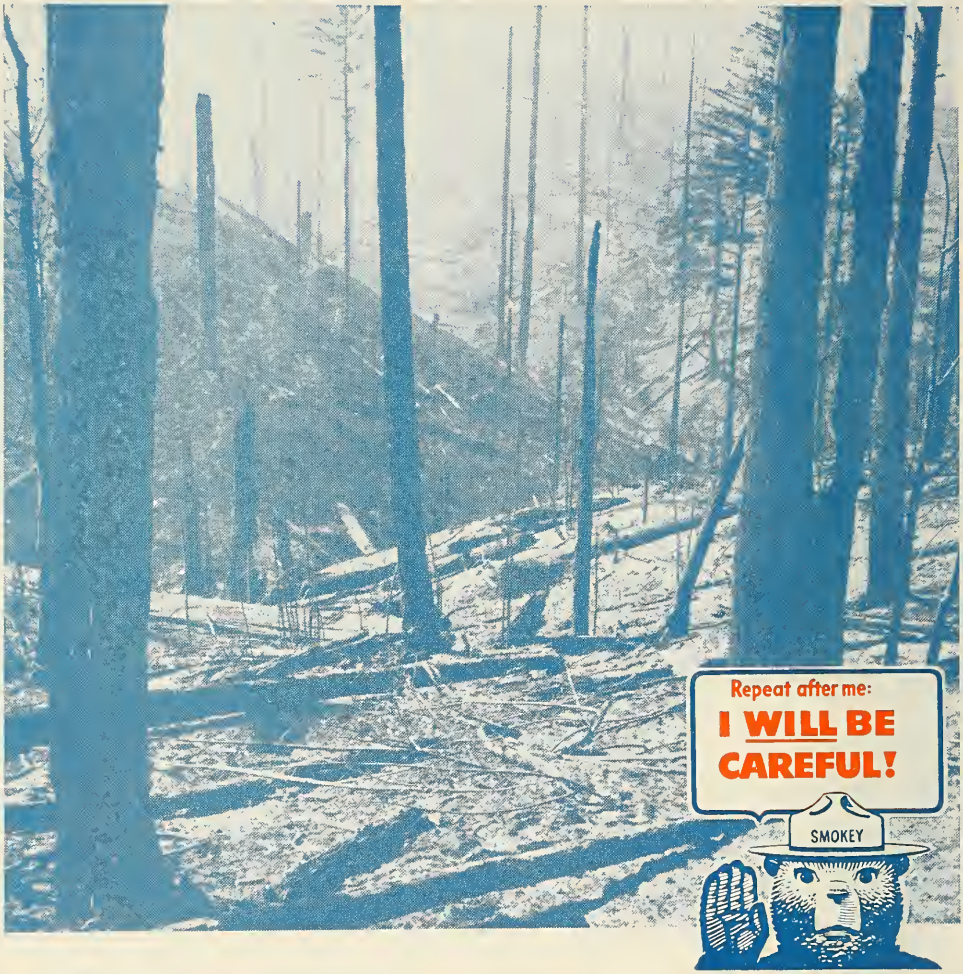
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But now there is nothing . . . nothing but desolation.

How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. *Someone was careless.* Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by *people* . . . mostly *good* people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out.* Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

Remember—only you can

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

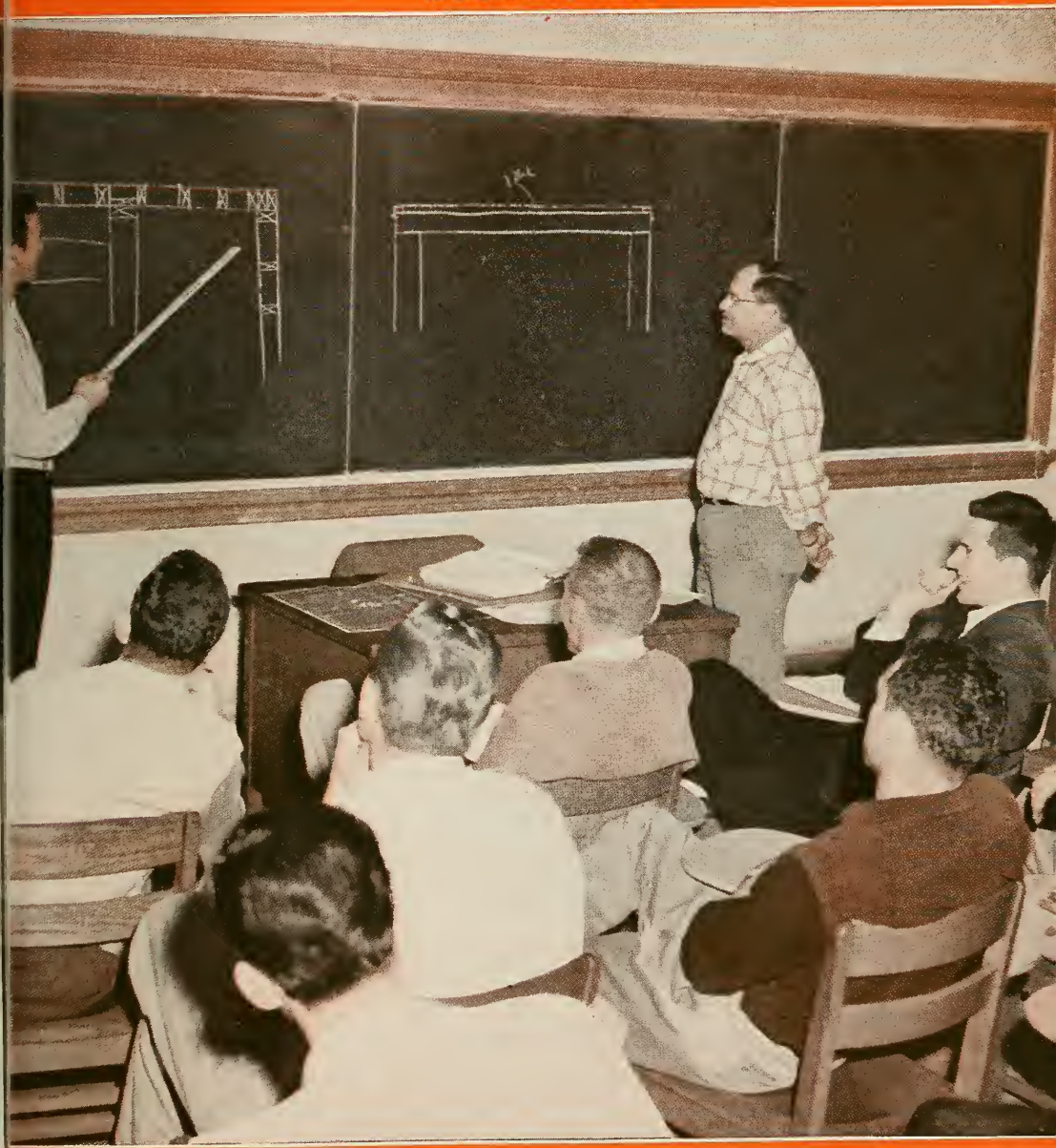
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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AUGUST, 1960



Apprenticeship—nucleus of craftsmanship

YOUR FUTURE'S AT STAKE—

When You Gamble With Safety

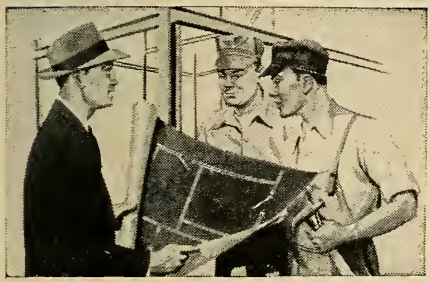


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On Accidents

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The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

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INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

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Chicago Technical College
K-132 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 8

AUGUST, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Top Builder Erecting Our New Headquarters - 3

The John A. Volpe Construction Co., erectors of our new headquarters building in Washington, began as a two-man operation 26 years ago. Today it is rated among the top 100 construction firms in the nation. John A. Volpe started as a hod carrier and served his apprenticeship as a plasterer. Today he still makes the final decisions for the firm although he has a large corps of outstanding engineers on his payroll. At 51, he is a widely known leader as well as an efficient builder. In fact he is the Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Auto Is Deadlier Than War - - - 6

Labor Day, which was conceived and dedicated as a day of relaxation and reflection for working people, has become a nightmare of slaughter on streets and highways. If statistics run true to form, 400 Americans will die in traffic accidents this Labor Day weekend. All this tragedy will occur because drivers ignore a few basic safety rules. To stay alive this Labor Day, stay alive behind the wheel.

New Canadian Labor Party - - - - 8

Disgusted with the buck-passing performances of the two old political parties, the Liberals and Conservatives, the Canadian labor movement has undertaken the establishment of a new labor party in cooperation with other progress-minded, liberal groups.

Redevelopment—Challenge Of Our Time - - 11

Slums and blight have downgraded many American cities to the point where vast areas need to be completely rebuilt. Through redevelopment authorities, many cities are making excellent progress in rooting out dilapidated and broken-down sections and replacing them with bright, airy, modern structures. Philadelphia is a case in point, as this article dramatically shows.

Proposed Changes In Our Constitution And Laws 15

A summary of the changes proposed by subordinate bodies for the consideration of our forthcoming convention in Chicago beginning September 26.

★ ★ ★

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Top Builder Erecting Our New Headquarters

★ ★

AS A sequel to an article published in the June issue entitled, "Outstanding Architects Plan Our New Home," we thought our members would enjoy a story about the builders of our new headquarters building because they, too, are leaders in their field.

The John A. Volpe Construction Company of Malden, Massachusetts, has been working diligently to get our new building completed so that the headquarters for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can be occupied as soon as possible to serve you in a more efficient manner.

The young founder of the construction company bearing his name is still its young president and is active in the top management of the company. Yet



Large jobs or small, Volpe Construction Co. has experience in all of them. This is an example of a larger job—Cafeteria and Dormitory Building, Georgetown University.

he can find the time in a 24-hour day to serve as a director in many types of business such as banks, newspapers, railroads, insurance companies and on the boards of several educational and charitable institutions.

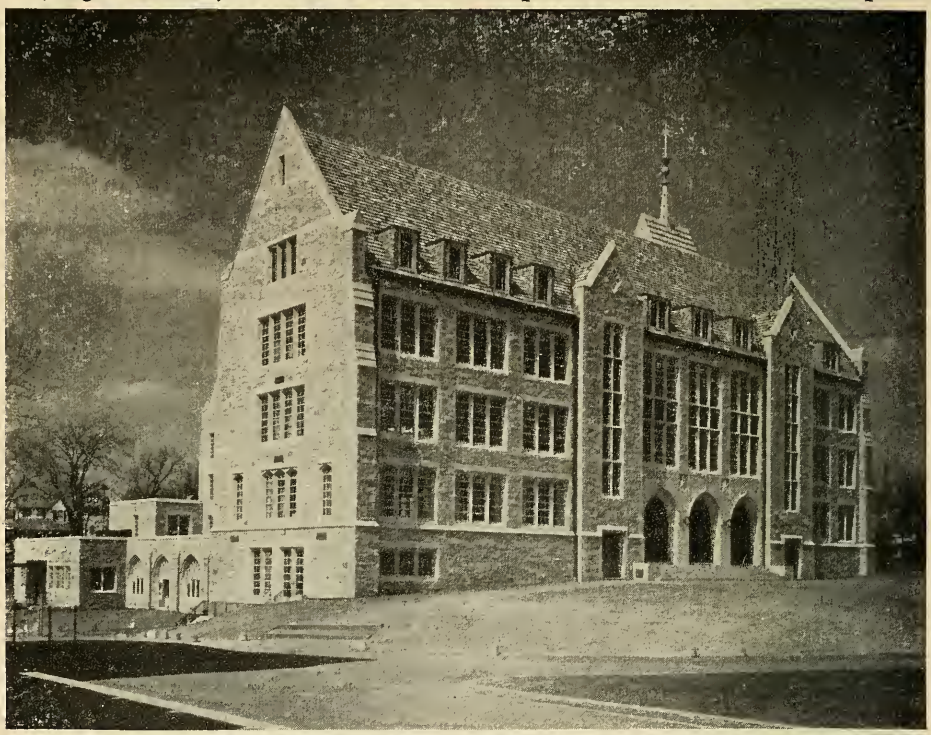
The Honorable John A. Volpe at age 51 was recently nominated as the Republican gubernatorial candidate in Massachusetts. His candidacy guaranteeing an honest, efficient and moral administration based on sound business principles appealed to the Republican delegates to the convention in Worcester and resulted in a unanimous vote for the nomination.

The John A. Volpe Construction Company has had an excellent record of cooperation with labor, probably because the high principles of unionism

were instilled in John A. Volpe during his service as a hod carrier, an apprentice plasterer and, subsequently, a full-fledged union plasterer at the early age of twenty. This union activ-

man of the Labor Relations Committee of the Associated General Contractors of America.

During March of this year, John A. Volpe was installed as national presi-





Traditional or modern, the John A. Volpe Construction Co. is at home in either field—as these photographs graphically illustrate. Above, Philosophy Building, Boston College; below, School of Law, Howard University.

ity was accomplished prior to the completion of his formal education, and his interest in labor has continued throughout his business career, even elevating him to the position of chair-

dent of the Associated General Contractors of America, which was the culmination of many years of activity in this representative organization. Starting years ago as a member of

the Massachusetts Associated General Contractors organization, he served successfully as vice president and president of the local Massachusetts section and continued climbing the ladder of success in this organization to national vice president and, as stated, is now its national president.

In addition to the foregoing, and working chronologically backwards, John A. Volpe has successfully served as, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the first Federal Highway administrator, Massachusetts commissioner of Public Works for about four years, national president of the Society of Military Engineers, and on many committees, educational panels, fund raising drives, all for the public good.

You may ask how a man with so much public spirit could possibly be a success in business. His secret has been to develop an organization that can operate with a minimum of effort on his part. He learned early in life that to become successful one must delegate a tremendous amount of the work load to trusted subordinates to give himself time to make the proper decision for expansion.

The John A. Volpe Construction Company has been in business for over twenty-six years and has risen from a two-man outfit to a concern that is now listed in the **Architectural Forum**'s **Directory** of the one hundred largest contractors in the nation. The company is concerned primarily with the construction of buildings but has entered the heavy construction field in several instances, such as the Limestone Air Base in Maine and the Bomarc Missile site in Bangor, Maine.

Many beautiful buildings, long since completed and now in constant use, stand as a testimonial to this contracting company. They like to consider themselves monumental type builders who can be proud of their accomplishments for years to come.

The mainstays of the company who carry on while the boss is busy in other fields are: Frank Marcucella, vice president and general manager, an M.I.T. graduate, who is today rated as one of the top building construction executives in the country; S. Peter Volpe, treasurer of the company, with twenty-five years' experience in the building construction business, and who was recently installed as vice president of the Massachusetts section of the A.G.C. He also has a force of young, energetic estimators and project engineers headed by Merrill Carter, a chief engineer of well known repute, and field superintendents, some of whom have been with the company since its inception.

The main office of this growing company is located in Malden, Massachusetts, on the exact spot where John A. Volpe and his brothers were raised. The Washington office headed by Glen H. Ballowe, a George Washington engineering graduate, is responsible for the direct supervision of our new Carpenter's Union headquarters building.

Now this company is planning a Miami, Florida, office to handle work in the southeast section of the country.



The Auto Is Deadlier Than War

★ ★

IF statistics run true to form, some 400 Americans who start this Labor Day holiday with high hopes and ambitious plans will lie cold and stiff on marble slabs come September 6. They will die on super-highways and country lanes, in city streets and village squares, because somebody thought he could jump a signal, cut a corner, hold another drink, or drive another hour.

In a sense these will be the lucky ones, for thousands of others will be smashed and maimed beyond repair and doomed to living out a few pain-wracked years lame, halt, and broken.

This is not a pretty picture, but it is an accurate one. Labor Day, the only national holiday dedicated to honoring the workers of the nation who create all the wealth and grandeur we enjoy, has become a nightmare of slaughter on the highways.

Since the first automobile huffed and puffed its erratic way down a cobblestone street, some 62,000,000 people have been killed, maimed or crippled. More blood has been spilled on the highways than on all the battlefields enshrined in American history. And traditionally the Labor Day weekend is the bloodiest of all.

It is the last holiday of the summer. People are anxious to make the most of it. They drive farther and try to crowd in more activities than at any other time of the year. The result is more and deadlier accidents.

Increasingly, organized labor has become concerned over the transition of Labor Day from a holiday devoted to rest and contemplation to a weekend of carnage. The labor movement is joining hands with many other organizations promoting safety in an effort to reduce Labor Day traffic accidents. But the task is a monumental one. Slogans, pledges and statistics seem to have little lasting effect. Everyone seems to think the slogans and posters are aimed at the other fellow exclusively. So accidents go on increasing. Only when everyone who takes the wheel of a car appreciates the terrible, destructive power of the modern automobile will the needless slaughter diminish.



"Before this happened, he drove 43 hours nonstop."

This Labor Day holiday, make sure you do not contribute to the horrible statistics. If you are going somewhere, start in plenty of time so you do not need to speed in crowded traffic conditions. Observe the traffic rules. Stay away from the wheel if you have been drinking. Don't try to set endurance records on the road.

To stay alive over Labor Day weekend, stay alive behind the wheel.



THE FACTS OF '59

37,600 Deaths
900 More than 1958

2,870,000 Injuries
45,000 More than 1958

8,200 Pedestrians Killed
500 More than 1958

914,690 Casualties from Speeding

15,110 Deaths Occurred on Weekends
More than 40% of the Total

28.7% of the Drivers Involved in Fatal Accidents
Were Under 25 Years of Age

More than 80% of the Fatal Accidents Occurred on Dry Roads and in Clear Weather

More than 85% of the Vehicles Involved in Personal Injury Accidents were Passenger Cars

Almost 3,000 Pedestrians were Killed while Crossing Between Intersections.

Cartoons and statistics courtesy The Travelers

New Canadian Labor Party

★ ★

EARLY in June, the 48th Annual Convention of the Ontario Council of Carpenters, representing 40,000 Brotherhood members in the province, voted unanimously to support the political policy of the Canadian Labor Congress—the formation of a new, liberal, political party. The council will ask the International Brotherhood convention in September to amend the constitution to allow Canadian Carpenters to participate in the "new party."

"The Canadian Labor Congress endorses the active participation of organized labor in the formation of the new party, and it is apparent to every section of the trade union movement that it must become politically active," the council resolution read.



The delegates to the 48th Annual Ontario Provincial Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who endorsed the formation of a new political party.

More than 150 delegates voted to support "the formation of a new political party expected to merge elements of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, labor and farm groups, small businessmen and professional groups."

At a press conference after the council sessions, a spokesman said that the delegates took this stand "because of a long-overdue realization" that they could not stay out of the political field without eventually damaging their own cause. The council signed the Ontario Federation of Labor's Statement of Support for the new party.

The council also sent a wire to Premier Leslie Frost of Ontario strongly condemning the premier for refusing Brotherhood Representatives a hearing on the recently-passed amendments to the Ontario Labor Relations Act. It was the first time since the council was formed 48 years ago that a provincial premier has refused to hear a carpenters' delegation.

"If this is the unalterable policy of the Ontario government, our members will be urged to express their consternation in a fitting manner in every constituency of the province in the next provincial election," the telegram to Premier Frost said.

What is the new party and what will Brotherhood support mean and involve? At the 1958 convention of the CLC, a suggestion was endorsed that all levels of the trade union movement discuss with the CCF, farmers, and other progressive Canadians the possibility of forming a new political party in Canada.

Since then a draft program has been drawn up, a constitution formulated, and more than 300 schools, seminars, conferences and conventions have debated the proposal. Supporters of the new party believe that in neither of the "old parties," the Liberals or Conservatives, is labor welcomed except for the votes that it brings. When in power the old parties listen much more readily to business interests and business money than to the trade union movement.

As an important group in the community, organized labor has much to offer Canada's political life. Thus, new party advocates claim, we should have a party of our own—not only to ensure better labor laws (which are desperately needed in most provinces), but also to forward labor's broader goals, social security, full employment and human rights. Trade unions have proposals to make regarding unemployment, slums, ill health, and falling educational standards.

The old parties don't seem too interested in these proposals, so organized labor, as a body of responsible citizens, should form a party with other like-minded groups to bring these ideas into the councils of government.

At the 1960 CLC convention, the delegates voted almost unanimously to authorize a founding convention of the party, probably in 1961. While the founding convention will determine the official policy and constitution of the party, a number of points of interest are already evident. There appears to be general acceptance of the idea, for example, that one can join the party either as an individual or through one's union.

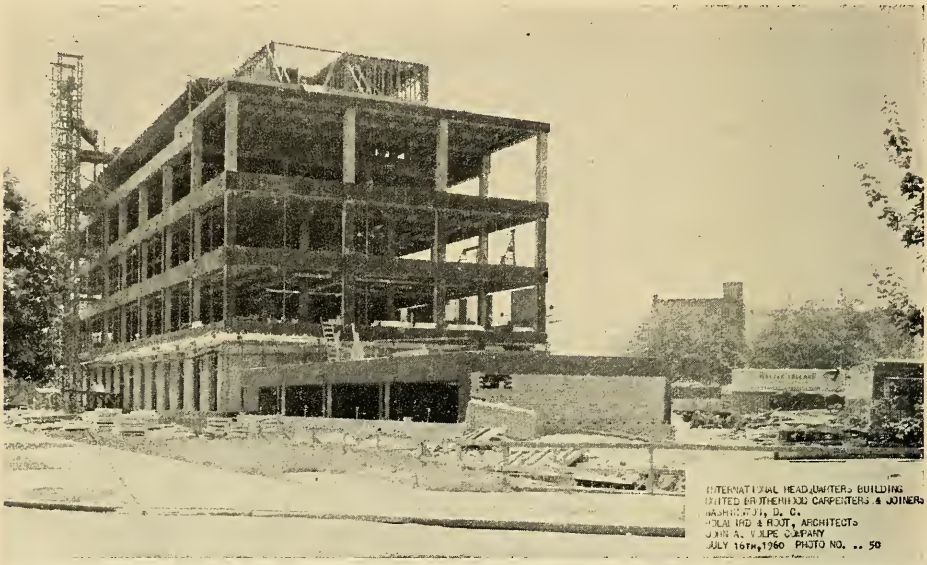
In the latter case, a union will vote on the question of affiliation and if that decision is affirmative, each member, unless he signifies otherwise, will become an affiliate member of the new party. His union or local will send to the party 60 cents a year as membership fees. In other words, unionists will be encouraged to support the party, but if they wish, they can pull out. No one will have to pay money to the party against his wishes and he certainly won't have to vote for it.

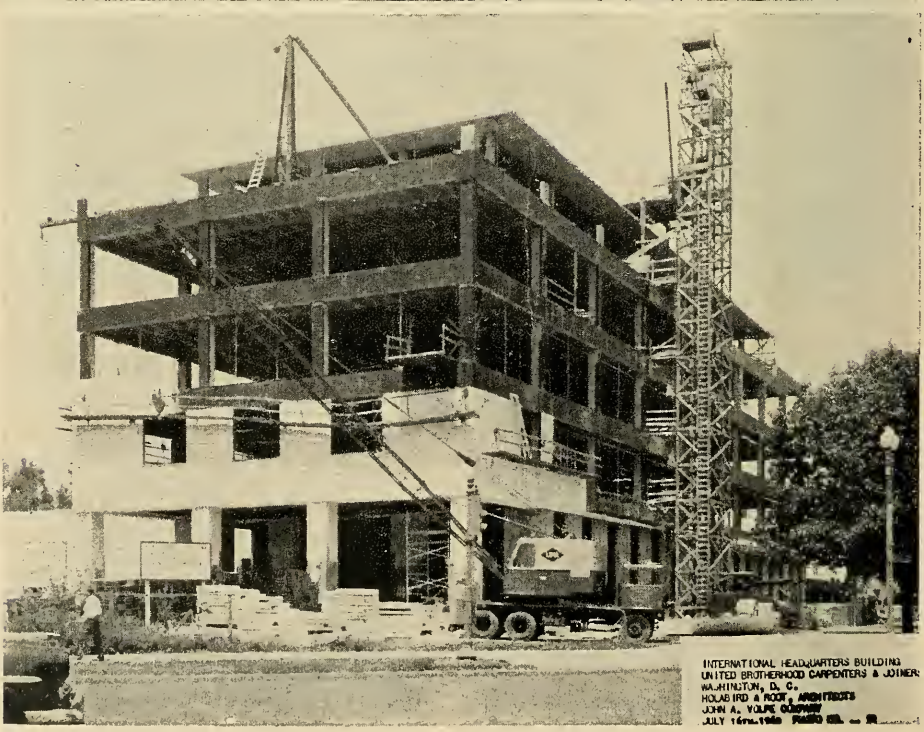
The membership of the Canadian Labor Congress is 1,100,000. And most of these members have, through their delegates to conventions or at their own conventions, signified their sympathy with the general idea of a trade union-sponsored party in Canada. Yet it is also clear that the union movement alone cannot hope to win political power in Canada. Only with the cooperation of other "liberally-minded" Canadians will the new party become one of the major political parties in the country.

It is said that there is no difference between the Liberals and Conservatives—that the ballot therefore has little meaning. The union movement in Canada is determined to correct that condition and provide for the Canadian electorate a strong, effective and progressive alternative to the existing governments, whatever political name they parade under.

Progress Report

Here is the way our new headquarters building appeared on July 15. Obviously, another month will see the exterior pretty well completed and the cameraman will face the difficult task of taking inside pictures to show the progress of the building as it is being finished out.





Redevelopment—Challenge Of Our Time

★ ★ ★

THE middle years of the Twentieth Century have become known as the "Space Age." In most respects the name is appropriate. We have missiles that can be hurled into the outer atmosphere. We have planes that can fly faster than sound, and the airfields to accommodate them. We have factories to turn out the marvelous gadgets that sever all connections with the past.

However, there is one area where the title "Space Age" is misapplied. That is in the development and growth of our cities. The cramped, crowded, and often dilapidated metropolitan centers of our day scarcely have a nodding acquaintance with "space." Designed in a horse and buggy era, most cities are ill equipped to cope with the automobile, let alone the airplane and the missile. Streets are too narrow, parking space is inadequate, and buildings are outmoded and inefficient. Housing accommodations—some dating back to the Spanish-American War—are decrepit and obsolete in vast sections of the average city.





The photo on the left pictures the general condition of the neighborhood at 22nd & the Parkway before being purchased by the Authority for redeveloping.

The photo above is the same area after the site had been improved with four apartment buildings containing 970 units, underground parking, shopping center, and swimming pool.

Practically all of our cities were born in the 18th and 19th centuries. They were planned and laid out to fit a horse and buggy economy. As science and technology drastically changed conditions, the cities patched and improvised. They tackled the immediate problems and allowed the long-range problems to fend for themselves. The result has been a patchwork and hodgepodge of modernization on a hit-or-miss basis.

But now time on improvisation and expediency has run out. Great sections of most cities have to be razed and rebuilt with modern structures. Happily, most cities are awake to the problems facing them. Over 400 American cities have redevelopment boards in operation today. All of these boards are struggling with problems of rehabilitating slum areas and replacing them with Twentieth Century structures.

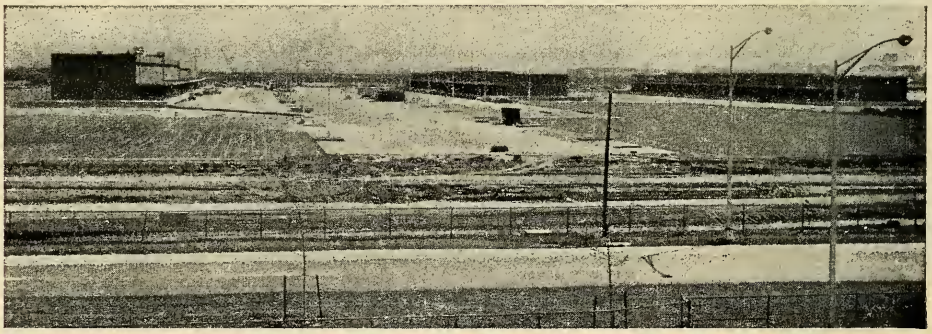
By and large, these redevelopment commissions are doing an excellent job—especially when the enormity of the task facing them is taken into consideration. Many members of our own organization are serving as commissioners in various cities.

Philadelphia is a case in point. Brother Bob Gray, secretary-treasurer of the Metropolitan District Council, long has served as a member of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Board. Recently the Mayor reappointed him for another five-year term. In making the appointment, Mayor Dilworth said:

"He is a constant fighter for the laboring man—who is also concerned with the over-all welfare of our great city. I am happy and proud to reappoint him to this vital agency job with full knowledge and confidence that Philadelphia will become increasingly a better place in which to live and work because of the contribution he is making toward its rebirth."

Since its inception the Philadelphia Board has transformed many slum-ridden sections of the city into modern housing and industrial developments. The dramatic "before" and "after" pictures accompanying this article demonstrate some of the spectacular changes that have been made. As secretary of the Board, Brother Gray signed contracts putting some $700,000,000 worth of redevelopment work into operation over the past five years. In the process, thousands of jobs for our members were created.





Another accomplishment of Redevelopment was the reclaiming of the land shown above being used for squatters' shacks—to make it available for the building of the new Food Distribution Center.

At the same time, the moving of these merchants from Dock St., made that area available for a 50 million dollar project—Washington Square East—which is now in the land-clearing stage.

Some of the major projects underwritten by the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority include:

1. A $100 million city project in the southeastern part of the city, which changed 380 acres of swamplands, burning dumps and squatters'

shacks into an efficient "Food Distribution Center," first of its kind in the United States.

2. Park Towne Place, a $17 million improvement to the town's Parkway. This 18-story luxury apartment project with shopping colony, swimming pool and other modern facilities replaced old-fashioned brownstones, two junkyards, and a vulcanizing factory.

3. Washington Square East redevelopment project, bordering Philadelphia's Sixth Street, where buildings are being razed to make way for apartments, town houses, and rehabilitated colonial structures. This project alone will add nearly 1500 dwelling units to the city's housing inventory—bringing the City more taxes and building-trades workers more jobs. The total cost is estimated at nearly $50 million.

In an article published in "On The Square," the sprightly little paper put out by the Metropolitan District Council, Second General Vice President O. William Blaier emphasized the need for officers of our organization becoming active in redevelopment work in their localities. Vice President Blaier pointed out that most cities need to be completely rebuilt to meet the growing demands of population increases. How fast this will be done depends on the effectiveness of the redevelopment commissions. By serving on such boards our members can hasten the process.

"Our Brotherhood has never operated in a vacuum," Brother Blaier pointed out. We should continue to help, as we have in the past, to bring a better way of life to everyone, everywhere. When we do this, we ourselves—directly or indirectly—benefit by these activities.

"More construction work for our members—to build a better city through redevelopment—is a good example of how a service to the community can, at the same time, be a benefit to the membership."

UNION LABEL PRESIDENT JOHN J. MARA IS DEAD

President John J. Mara of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, who also was president of the Boot and Shoe Workers, died at Wellesley, Massachusetts, last month at the age of 73.

Mr. Mara, who was a union man for more than half a century, had a distinguished career in the service both of the Boot and Shoe Workers and in the union label department, where he fought vigorously for the union label.

Joining the Boot and Shoe Workers in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1905, Mr. Mara worked his way up in various local offices, attended all the conventions of his union as a delegate since 1919, and became president of the union in 1929.

He became a 5th vice president of the Union Label and Service Trades Department in 1932, and was elected president by Board action in 1956 on the death of the late President Matthew Woll. He was re-elected to the presidency last year.

1959 PROFITS UP THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS WAGES

Corporation profits during 1959 went up three times as much as did wages and salaries during the same year.

Revised statistics of the Department of Commerce show that wages and salaries advanced more than $20 billion during the year for a gain of 8 per cent. Profits after taxes increased $4.7 billion over 1958 for a gain of 25 per cent. Interest income, profiting by "tight money" policies of the present Administration, increased $1.7 billion for a gain of 11%.

Gross national product for 1959 was $482 billion with the national income reaching $400 billion, both figures setting a new high record. Constant dollar gross national product was 7 per cent higher than in 1958.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, LEON W. GREENE
18 Norbert Place, St. Paul 16, Minn.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1163	Rochester, New York	2764	Cuba, New Mexico
2813	Memphis, Tennessee	3270	Page, Arizona
1189	Columbia County, Ohio	2774	Pinellas Park, Florida
2792	Sorel, Quebec, Canada	2795	Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department** without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein must be used.

Proposed Changes in Our Constitution and Laws

The following changes in our Constitution and Laws have been proposed by various subordinate bodies in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Convention Call. Whenever new phraseology is proposed, the new language is printed in bold face type.

Submitted by Calgary District Council, Calgary, Alta., Can.

Proposing that this convention amend Section 2, "Objects of the General Constitution" to provide for and definitely outline adequate education in the duties of Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Council officers as an object of our United Brotherhood, and allocate responsibility for same.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.

Proposing to amend that part of Section 3 entitled "Labor Legislation" to read as follows:

Labor Legislation

"**Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members vote intelligently, hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded, except that, where a party is endorsed by the Canadian Labour Congress in Canada or the AFL-CIO in the United States, sympathetic to Labor and our objectives, Local Unions and their members may actively support candidates of such party to assure they are elected to office in the government of the country.**"

Also submitted by Vancouver, New Westminster and Fraser Valley D. C., Vancouver, B. C., Can.

* * * * *

Submitted by the Northern Ontario District Council.

Proposing that this Special Convention of our Brotherhood amend that portion of Section 3 titled "Labor Legislation" by deleting the words, "but party politics must be excluded" for Canadian Locals, and further, that our ritual be amended so as to delete all reference to politics or political opinions except those concerning Communism in the preamble to the obligation for Canadian Locals.

* * * * *

Submitted by the Northern Ontario District Council.

Proposing that that part of Section 3 of our Constitution titled, "Our Principles", be amended to read:

"Resolved, That we, as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the AFL-CIO **and the Canadian Labour Congress,** and pledge ourselves to give **them** our earnest and hearty support."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2486, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing that the last six words in the paragraph titled, "Labor Legislation", in Section 3 be deleted and that the word, "political", be deleted from Paragraph A of Section 58, and also delete the words, "partisan politics" from paragraph F, Section 58.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 681, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing that all clauses in the General Constitution and Laws restraining members from political activity be deleted and, specifically, that the clause, "but party politics must be excluded," shall be deleted from the paragraph titled "Labor Legislation" on page 3; that the words, "or for political" be deleted from Section 58 A; that the words, "for partisan politics or" be deleted from Parliamentary Rule 4."

* * * * *

Submitted by Vancouver, New Westminster and Fraser Valley D. C., Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Proposing we change the third paragraph of Section 3 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood as follows:

"**That it is of the greatest importance that members vote intelligently, hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who pro-**

duce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded, except that, where a party is endorsed by the Canadian Labour Congress in Canada or the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. in the United States, sympathetic to Labor and our objectives, Local Unions and their members may actively support candidates of such party to assure they are elected to office in the Government of the country."

Also submitted by Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Proposing that Section 3 be amended as follows:

Strike out all words after "legislation" in the third line and replace with the following sentence:

"From any Political Party whose policy is favorable to the Trade Union Movement, provided it is in no way connected with the Communist or any other Revolutionary Party."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 262, San Jose, Calif.

Proposing that a new subsection be added to Sec. 6 as follows:

"The General President together with the General Executive Board shall establish and define the jurisdiction of each segment of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

* * * * *

Submitted by Indiana State Council.

Proposing that Section 7, Paragraph B, be amended to read as follows:

"When the term 'carpenter and joiner' is used, it shall mean all the industrial workers and sub-divisions of the trade and so stamped on due book to designate same."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Proposing to amend Section 7, by adding Paragraph C as follows:

"That any Local Union of our Brotherhood shall upon request to the Jurisdictional Committee of the General Executive Board be supplied with copies of any or all Agreements and Rulings pertaining to Jurisdictional Disputes."

* * * * *

Submitted by the Northern Ontario District Council.

Proposing to amend Section 8, Paragraph A, to recognize the difference in government and laws between the United States and Canada, and proposing that our Constitution be divided into five parts, viz. . . Constitution; General By-Laws, U.S.A.; General By-Laws, Canada; General Laws, U.S.A.; and General Laws, Canada, so there will be no confusion as there is at present when some section of the Constitution cannot apply due to Governmental Laws and there will be no danger of vicious, anti-labor legislation in either country being enforced on the members in another country.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union No. 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.

Proposing that Section 9 of the General Constitution be amended so that Board Members be elected by a referendum vote of the members in the district to be represented and any eligible member may be nominated by his own Local to stand for said office.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1280, Mountain View, Cal.

Proposing Section 9, Paragraph A be amended to read as follows:

General Officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and an Executive Board of one member from each district of the United Brotherhood, who shall be exempt from all duties in their respective Local Unions and shall not hold office in any subordinate organization chartered under the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Submitted by Local Union 35, San Rafael, Cal.

Proposing that Section 9, Paragraph B of the General Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The General Officers except members of the General Executive Board, shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates present and voting by secret ballot. Each Executive Board member shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates present from his district alone and voting by secret ballot. The nominations shall be made on the third day of the first week of the Convention and the election shall be held on the fourth day of the first week of the Convention."

Also submitted by Local Union No. 1710, Mill Valley, Cal.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Cal.

Proposing to amend Section 9, Paragraph B, by striking out the first two lines and the first three words and the period in line three and inserting the following wording:

"The General President, the First and Second Vice Presidents, the General Secretary, and the General Treasurer shall be elected at the Convention by a plurality of the delegates present and voting by secret ballot. An Executive Board of one member from each district who shall be members of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall be elected by the delegates of the individual districts at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates from each district present and voting by secret ballot."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 681, Oakville, Ont., Canada.

Proposing that the following sentence be added to the end of Section 9, Paragraph B:

"All delegates shall be entitled to vote for General Officers, but for General Executive Board members only those delegates from the district involved shall be entitled to vote."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1280, Mountain View, Cal.

Proposing Section 9, Paragraph B, be amended to read as follows:

"The General Officers, with the exception of the Executive Board members, shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the Delegates present and voting by secret ballot. The Executive Board members will be elected at the General Convention by the Delegates of the Local Unions within the District the Board member will represent and by a plurality vote of the aforementioned Delegates present and voting by a secret ballot. The nominations shall be made on the third day of the first week of the Convention and the election shall be held on the fourth day of the first week of the Convention;"

Also proposing if this Section is further amended and this Constitutional Amendment is carried, the intent of this Section shall be clearly codified into our Constitution and Laws.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2203, Anaheim, Calif.

Proposing Section 9, Paragraph C, be re-written as follows:

"The election shall be conducted by an Election Committee, the members of which shall be appointed by the General President. No nominee for General Office shall be eligible to serve on said Committee. Upon completion of the tabulation of votes, the Election Committee shall report to the General President the names of the General Officers elected and the same shall be reported to the Convention, and those elected shall hold office for a maximum of two (2) terms of four years duration each, after which time, their successors must be duly chosen and qualified."

Also proposing that this rule shall apply to nomination and Election in Subordinate Bodies with the exception of the Trustees, who shall be elected in such manner that the term of one trustee shall expire annually.

* * * * *

Submitted by the Northern Ontario District Council.

Proposing that Section 9, Paragraph G, be amended to allow semi-beneficial members to stand for election as General Officers.

Submitted by Local Union 2486, Sudbury, Ont., Canada.

Proposing to amend Section 9, Paragraph G, by deleting the entire paragraph and substituting therefor the following language:

"All members shall be eligible for nomination and election as a General Officer."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Proposing that Section 15, Paragraph A, be amended by adding the following wording at the end of the paragraph: **"As provided in Section 9-B of the International Constitution and By-Laws."**

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 35, San Rafael, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph A, by inserting the following sentence after the first sentence: **"Such Convention shall be held not more than once in any District until there has been a Convention held in each District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."**

The entire paragraph, as amended, would read as follows:

The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially, on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention. **Such Convention shall be held not more than once in any District until there has been a Convention held in each District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.** The General Convention, while in session, shall be vested with all the legislative and judicial authority of the United Brotherhood. The General President, the General Secretary, and the General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the Convention."

Also submitted by Local Union No. 1710, Mill Valley, Calif.

* * * * *

Submitted by Summit, Medina and Portage Counties District Council, Ohio.

Proposing to amend Section 26, Paragraph D, of the General Constitution by having the following paragraph added:

"When a District Council Charter is issued, all the autonomy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be granted with the Charter, within the territorial bounds, granted to the District Council."

The paragraph then will read as follows:

The jurisdiction of the District Council shall be as provided for by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and named in their Charter. **When a District Council Charter is issued, all the autonomy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be granted with the Charter, within the territorial bounds, granted to the District Council.**

* * * * *

Submitted by Indiana State Council.

Proposal to study Section 26, Paragraph F.

We the Indiana State Council of Carpenters would like to recommend to the Constitution Committee, to study Section 26, Paragraph F of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and make the necessary changes so that all members in the Brotherhood have representation for taxation paid.

* * * * *

Submitted by Northern Ontario D. C.

Proposing Section 29 of the Constitution shall be amended to read:

"More than one Local Union may be chartered in the same city, provided no reasonable objections are offered by the Local Union or District Council in said locality. More than one Local Union will not be chartered to accommodate a separation or segregation of workmen on the basis of race, colour, creed, or national origin."

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph A and B, to specifically designate whether the elected office of business representative is part of the "officers" and whether it is entitled to an equal voice and vote with the officers at all times.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 701, Fresno, Calif.

Proposing amendment of Section 31, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"The officers of a Local Union shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, Warden and three Trustees, and shall constitute the Executive Board of the Local Union and be responsible for the affairs of the Union. Business Representatives can be invited in when needed."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1478, Redondo, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"The officers of a Local Union shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, Warden, Business Representative or Representatives and three Trustees. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Proposing also that the General Constitution be amended accordingly to conform with this amendment.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 946, Los Angeles, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 31, paragraph D, by adding the words, "retired members excepted" after the word, " Organization", line seven.

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Proposed that the following clarification be inserted in Section 31, Paragraph D; after the word "organization":

"nor shall a contracting member be eligible unless notification is given to the Local Union in writing twelve consecutive months in advance of nominations to the effect that he is no longer engaged in contracting work. In States where contractors' licenses are required, it will necessitate cancellation of that license twelve consecutive months prior to nominations."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 25, Los Angeles 57, Calif.

Proposing Section 31, Paragraph D be changed to read as follows:

"Any member in good standing, with membership of at least three years in the United Brotherhood and at least 12 months consecutive membership in the Local Union prior to nomination, shall be eligible to run for office, unless he holds a contractor's license or is retired."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 701, Fresno, Calif.

Proposing the amendment of Section 31, Paragraph F, to read:

"When there are more than two candidates for the same office, and no one receives a majority of all votes cast, a run-off election will be held between the two candidates having the highest vote, except when the Australian ballot system is used; then the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 314, Madison, Wisc.

Proposing that the Convention go on record changing Section 32, Paragraph B of the Constitution to comply with the Labor-Management Disclosures Act of 1959 if an election must be held, and

Further proposing that if the unexpired term be one year or less the President may fill the vacancy pro tem.

Submitted by the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, Calif.

Proposing that a portion of Section 36, Paragraph C, after the word, "employed", on the sixth line, be deleted in its entirety, thus making Paragraph C to read as follows:

"The Financial Secretary shall not accept dues from any member working or residing in any other district unless said dues are accompanied with a statement from the Business Representative or Secretary of the Local Union or District Council that the member is complying with the rules of the locality where the member resides or is employed."

Further proposing to delete the following: "The Financial Secretary shall not receive the dues of members in the interim between meetings. After the last meeting in the month, the Financial Secretary shall receive dues at home or office up to and including the last day of the month."

* * * * *

Submitted by the Monterey Bay District Council of Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 36, paragraph C, by deleting the second and third sentences.

* * * * *

Submitted by the Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Proposing that Section 40, Paragraph C, be changed to read as follows:

"The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union in writing, unless an outside auditor is employed by the Local Union. They shall also report semi-annually to the General Secretary on forms supplied from the General Office and shall see that all officers required under law are bonded through the General Office, and perform such other duties as are provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, and perform any other duties their Local Union may direct. The Trustees shall be responsible for the audit of all receipts and accounts of any other persons authorized to collect funds."

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Submitted by Northern Ontario D. C.

Proposing Section 42, Paragraph J shall be amended to read:

"Candidates applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, must be citizens of one of the Countries included in said jurisdiction, or, must furnish proof of their intentions to become citizens in the Country where they make application for membership. Candidates shall not be denied the right to membership because of the particular race, colour, creed or national origin.

"All applications of candidates shall give the date and place of court wherein they took out their first citizenship papers, and after five years from the said date, if they have not taken out their final papers, they shall be dropped from the roll of organization."

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Submitted by the Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 42, Paragraph K, to establish the age of apprentices as between seventeen and thirty years.

Also proposing that the financial structure of Section 42, Paragraph K, be revised to read as follows:

"The minimum initiation fee for a first-year apprentice shall be not less than 25% of journeyman fee. When admitted as a second-year apprentice, or advanced to second-year apprentice, an additional 25% of journeyman, or a total of 50%, initiation fee shall be paid. When admitted as a third-year apprentice, or advanced to third-year apprentice, an additional 25% of journeyman initiation fee shall be paid, making, a total of 75% of journeyman initiation fee. When admitted as a fourth-year apprentice, or advanced to fourth-year apprentice, an additional 12½ % of journeyman initiation fee shall be paid, or a total of 87½ % of journeyman initiation fee. An apprentice before receiving a journeyman's card, must have 100% of the journeyman initiation fee paid."

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Submitted by Local Union 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Proposing that Section 42, Paragraph K, Line two (2) be amended to read:

"———eighteen (18) and thirty (30) years may be admitted to member———"

Submitted by Local Union 1280, Mountain View, Cal.

Proposing Section 42, Paragraph M of the General Constitution be amended to read as follows:

All Apprentices shall hold Agreement between the Apprentice Committee of the District Council or Local Union having jurisdiction and the Employer, and when Federal and State Laws govern apprenticeship an apprentice shall hold Agreement as required in said Laws. Any Apprentice who violates a valid Agreement shall be subject to charges and trials as outlined in the General Constitution and if found guilty of violation of this Section may be expelled from the Brotherhood.

"Any Apprentice who can be continuously employed by one Employer and who violates such Agreement may be expelled or debarred from further membership in the United Brotherhood, unless such Apprentice shall have sufficient cause to make complaint to the District Council or Local Union or Joint Apprentice Committee against the Employer and the complaint upon investigation is sustained."

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Submitted by the San Diego County District Council, Cal.

Proposing that Section 42, Paragraph V, be changed to eliminate the phrase, "or any mixed union of building tradesmen". The paragraph then would read as follows:

"No member of the United Brotherhood can remain in or become a member of more than one Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or any other organization of carpenters and joiners, under penalty of expulsion. Any member who accepts employment under non-union conditions during the time of a strike or lockout, shall not be entitled to any donations."

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Proposed that Section 43 Paragraph B, be changed to read:

"The application of the candidate (except first year apprentices), must be presented to the Financial Secretary with the full initiation fee, which shall be not less than Fifteen ($15.00) Dollars and a sum equal to the current month's dues, and before the candidate can be obligated, shall lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into the candidate's qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the Local Union, making such recommendations as they deem proper, or the candidate may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the investigating committee reports favorably."

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Proposed that Section 43, Paragraph F be changed to read as follows:

"When an applicant for initiation has reached the age of sixty (60) years or over, or who has received disability donations, said applicant shall be admitted only as an honorary member at a fee of not less than $25.00, etc."

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Proposing that the last sentence of Section 43, Paragraph Q, be amended to read as follows:

"A contracting member, or member holding a valid contractor's license in States where same is required by law, shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of the Local Union, or eligible to vote for officers, and shall not have a vote on the wage question."

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Submitted by Indiana State Council.

Proposed that Section 44, Paragraph A of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read as follows.

Beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall not pay less than Three Dollars ($3.00) per month dues, excepting retired and pension members which shall be left to the discretion of the local union, Five Cents (.05c) of which shall be paid by each of such members as subscription to the official monthly journal, "The Carpenter", and shall be so applied. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessment, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner.

Submitted by Local Union 230, Waterbury, Conn.

Proposal to amend Section 44, Paragraph A as follows: Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial members or be cancelled in any manner. **Pension Members shall be exempt from paying Per Capita Tax to the General Office.**

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Submitted by Local Union 452, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Proposed that Section 44 A be amended as follows: Add the words **"Except that any member showing proof to the Financial Secretary of not having worked for any full calendar month shall pay not less than one dollar ($1.00) per month dues"**, after the words 'per month dues' in the second line.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.

Amend Section 44, par. A by:

Deleting the word "No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be cancelled in any manner."

Add the following:

"When a member has had 40 years of continuous membership and has reached the age of 70 years, he shall be given a life membership in the United Brotherhood and no further dues or per capita tax shall be charged against him by any Local Union, District Council or the International Office."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 452, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Proposed that Section 44 C of the Constitution and Laws be amended as follows: Add at the end of the Clause the words **"Except that any member showing proof to the Financial Secretary of not having worked for any full calendar month will be charged only sixty cents (60c) per capita for that month. The sixty cents (60c) to be placed in the special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes".**

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Submitted by Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"Beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall pay not less than **Three Dollars ($3.00)** per month dues, Five Cents (5c) of which shall be paid by each of such members as subscription to the official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter", and shall be so applied.

No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner."

Also submitted by Vancouver, New Westminster and Fraser Valley D. C., Can.

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Submitted by Finger Lakes D. C., Geneva, N. Y.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, as follows:

Provide for an adequate increase in per capita tax to make such a Thirty Dollar ($30.00) a month pension possible.

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Submitted by Finger Lakes D. C., Geneva, N. Y.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C to provide for an adequate increase in per capita tax to make change in Section 54, Paragraph D possible.

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph F.

Proposed that the General Office allow a credit of two months' tax in cases where it was paid on a member who never pays any of his arrearages and goes suspended, except in cases where benefits have been provided under the provisions of the Constitution, such as funeral or disability benefits, prior to members going in arrears.

Submitted by Local Union 1478, Redondo, Calif.

Amend Paragraph F of Section 44 to read as follows:

A member who owes a sum equal to three (3) months dues must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears for the third (3) month and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month and at this time the General Secretary shall credit the Local Union with two (2) months payment per capita tax.

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Submitted by Local Union 1205, Indio, Calif.

Proposed that Section 44 F be amended as follows:

Charge each member going in arrears the sum of $10.00 additional to be paid when arrears are squared, and that a member owing a Local Union four months' dues be charged an additional $5.00 to be paid when arrears are squared. Above $10.00 or $15.00 to be used by Local Unions for general operating expense of the Local Union.

Above amendment concurred in by San Bernardino and Riverside Counties D. C., Cal.

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Submitted by Local Union 2410, Red Deer, Alberta, Can.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph (g) and Section 44, Paragraph (h) by adding after the word "district" on the second line of both Section 44, Paragraph (g) and Section 44, Paragraph (h) the words, **"State or Provincial Council".**

Also submitted by Calgary D. C., Alta., Can.
Also submitted by Local Union 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can.
Also submitted by Local Union 2103, Calgary, Alta., Can.
Also submitted by Local Union 2560, Calgary, Alta., Can.

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Submitted by Local Union 2006, Los Gatos, Calif.

Proposing that Section 45 be amended to include Paragraph C as follows:

"Any member suspended for non payment of dues, may apply for reinstatement with all benefits, within ninety (90) days of suspension, upon the payment of all arrearages and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) reinstatement fee."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.

Amend Section 45, par. A as follows:

"A member who owes the Local Union two months dues shall be notified by mail at the last known address by the Financial Secretary during the third month of such delinquency."

Add the following:

"but no member shall be notified more than once in any three month period."

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Los Angeles Calif.

Proposing that the $5.00 reinstatement fee be handled through the General Office, and that Section 45, Paragraph B, be changed to require the Local Union accepting the member to collect and forward to the International Secretary this Five ($5.00) dollar fee; and

That the International Secretary, upon receiving the application, inform the Local Union where membership was formerly held that this person has rejoined and the Local has been credited for the Five ($5.00) dollars. A credit slip could be enclosed that this Local could use when paying their next payment of per capita tax.

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Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, Calif.

Proposing that Section 45, Paragraph B be changed to read as follows:

"Members owing a Local Union a sum equal to six (6) months' dues shall have their names stricken from the list of membership **immediately following the last day of the sixth (6th) month** without a vote of the Local Union, etc."

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Nigerian School Needs More Books

In the May issue we published an appeal from the Community Grammar School in East Nigeria for trade and technical books. Apparently the response has been good. Recently, Dr. Ben Nzeribe, head of the school, wrote a letter of thanks that points up the handicaps faced by the struggling young institution. Here are a few excerpts:

"This letter is focused on the library and the consignment of excellent books and funds which you recently sent to us. Our school library now has about 1400 volumes. Though it is a modest library by American standards, it is a truly fine one by Nigerian standards. In number and range we have one of the finest libraries in the Eastern region, exceeded only by a few government-operated institutions in the largest cities. . . .

"It seems that libraries and laboratories are the keys to much of the Nigerian student's problems. His childhood has not been full of erector sets, junior chemistry labs, block, or any toys for that matter. The bright story books and picture books and the literature which often make an American childhood an exciting adventure, are non-existent here. This might help to explain why it is so difficult for him to visualize scientific ideas and grasp their practical applications.

"A lab or library could do a lot to help him achieve much of the lost education of his childhood, but few schools can afford glassware, chemicals, apparatus and books, when every penny for teacher salaries, food, and necessary building programs must be carefully counted.

"**So the student memorizes and practices.** Painfully and slowly he learns to draw flasks and test tubes, copying the diagrams of the teacher—thus describing the miracle of oxygen being prepared in the lab and collected over water. But he never quite believes it will happen; and a more tragic fact is that he has missed the excitement, the great thrill, of taking some white powder and turning it into a miraculous, invisible gas that will cause a glowing splint to burst into flame.

"Armed with a heavy load of English-made textbooks and a bottle of ink balanced on his head, and a pen safely tucked over his ear, the young Nigerian—intelligent and eager—plods through his schooling, memorizing and filling his head with facts that seem unrelated to the world he knows.

"He has learned his Latin; he can speak and write English creditably, and he can solve a mathematical problem. But he has not tested the delights and adventure of a laboratory, and he has not explored the works which a library can reveal. Nations and people, the exciting and inspiring lives of great men, the mystery and beauty of human life captured by great authors, remain unknown. Most of our students at Community Grammar School have never looked through a magnifying glass nor had the pleasure of learning through a National Geographic Magazine.

"Now you may realize why we are so grateful for the books you sent. Perhaps you can begin to feel our needs and share our excitement in working here and seeing our school grow from a feeble and uncertain beginning to its present stature. We have heard the cheers of our students and shared their excitement when a new box of books from the United States has arrived.

"Most of our students know little about the affairs of the world in these critical years; and yet these students will lead a nation which may itself lead a continent. We want to do everything possible to train our students for leadership and responsibility. Our dream is that in time the school will become an international center to which guests from other countries will come to teach and study. These aspirations are new in Nigerian education.

"We cannot thank you fully enough."

Brother Isidore Friedman who works at Peninsula School, Menlo Park, California, is heading the book collection project. Any spare books on carpentry, construction, or trade subjects can be sent to him, and he will see that they are forwarded to the East Nigerian school. As Dr. Nzeribe's letter indicates, any and all books will be put to good use helping young Africans catch up with the Twentieth Century.

Forand-Type Health Bill Still Possible

The fact that Congress took a recess this summer gives labor a wonderful opportunity to make a last-ditch fight for a decent health bill for senior citizens. Just before the recess, the House turned down any Forand-type program and approved instead a practically meaningless substitute measure that includes a means test, thus placing health care for older people on a par with poor relief. The bill was acted on under a closed rule which prohibited amendments from the floor. Liberal members of the House thereby had their hands tied, so the measure went through unchanged.

Meanwhile, the Senate Finance Committee was holding hearings on social security. On June 30, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, joined by Senators Humphrey and McCarthy, introduced an amendment which would make health care for the aged a part of social security. This bill has a better chance of passage than any of the other Forand-type proposals. There the matter rests as Congress reconvenes.

Provisions of the Anderson Amendment

The Anderson amendment makes payments for health care available as a matter of right, to be paid from a special account in the social security fund. This account would be made up from an increase of ¼% in both the employers' and employees' social security tax. The benefits are in some respects broader than in the Forand bill, and with this wider scope, other limitations were added in order to hold down the cost.

Persons Eligible: All OASDI beneficiaries at age 68 (nearly 9 million).

Benefits: Hospital care up to 365 days, with initial deductible of $75, repeated after 24 days.

Special services in hospital: laboratory, X-ray, private duty nurses, physical restoration.

Skilled nursing home care during recovery: 180 days.

Visiting nurse services: 365 days.

Prospects for Senate Action

The Senate will convene on August 8, and the Senate Finance Committee is expected to report out a social security bill shortly thereafter.

Labor's aim is to have the Anderson amendment adopted if possible by the Committee, and, failing that, by floor amendment. The Anderson proposal can be broadened to bring railroad workers into the program.

The majority of the aged would have the new form of protection, and some improved assistance would be made available to others through the medical care provisions of the House bill.

* * *

The only type of legislation that can adequately meet the health needs of older people is a Forand-type bill—that is, one that makes health care a part of the social security system, which workers pay for and get as a matter of right rather than charity.

Pressure for passage of an oldsters' health bill apparently is terrific. Otherwise, the wishy-washy measure passed by the House (HR 12580), which only goes through the motions of providing health care, would not have been introduced. Its real purpose was to stymie Forand-type legislation. A last-ditch fight for Forand-type legislation may carry the day yet this year.

The closer it gets to election day, the more receptive Congressmen are to letters and wires from home. At this particular time, a gigantic campaign of letters and wires demanding passage of Forand-type legislation could get the job done.

Except for the recess, Forand-type legislation probably would have been a dead duck this year. But the recess provided us a new lease on life. If we fail to take advantage of it, it will be our own fault.

An all-out campaign of letters and wires (particularly to Senators) by union members, pastors, oldsters, youngsters, and everyone else interested in seeing our old timers get the medical care they deserve, urging adoption of Forand-type legislation, can get the job done.

What are YOU going to do about it?

Look Who's Talking

Whatever newspaper or magazine you pick up, chances are good you will find a full page ad by the private power companies complaining that public power is milking the United States treasury. The way they tell the story, the private companies are paying big taxes and supporting the government, while public power projects are siphoning monies out of the treasury.

This is an old argument that has been answered so many times we scarcely need to belabor it here. But what we do want to do is call your attention to a gimmick the private power companies have worked out for getting their own snouts in the trough.

When Congress re-convenes this month, one of the bills pending on the House calendar will be HR 7201.

If passed, the bill would require the federal government to pay a private power company operating a dam upstream from a federal dam for benefits which the private dam gives to the federal dam. This would be a reversal of

existing law and the historic philosophy that the federal government does not have to pay tribute to a private dam owner who was granted the privilege of using the water which belongs to the nation to make a profit.

"Such a payment would be requiring the American people to pay rent on their own property," five Congressmen declared.

For a group that has been so concerned over the plight of the U. S. treasury, this seems an odd way to seek a special windfall. And passage of HR 7201 indeed would confer a sizeable windfall on many private power companies that got their damsites for free from the government.

In a recent letter to backers of the bill, Mr. Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Electric Cooperative Association, wrote:

"Please remember that these federal power sites have been given to the power companies without charge. They have never compensated the government for them as contemplated under the law. Please remember that most of the dams on which the power companies now ask these subsidies have already been partially or wholly amortized." And, Ellis added, "please remember that the consumers who purchase the federal power, including nearly two million rural families, will have to pay this subsidy to the power companies in their increased rates."

So the next time you read a big ad by the private power companies shedding crocodile tears for the U. S. treasury, remember HR 7201. Public dams do not pay taxes as such, but they make many payments in lieu of taxes. What the private companies want, apparently, is to levy their own taxes on public power where they control upstream rights—this despite the fact they got the rights from the people themselves in the first place.

Labor Gives Jim Mitchell A Fine Send-Off

No event in recent years drew more top echelon labor leaders than did the Jim Mitchell testimonial dinner on June 29th. Nearly a thousand of them filled the banquet hall to overflowing to pay their respects to a dedicated Secretary of Labor.

Over the years Jim Mitchell has filled a difficult post with fairness and understanding. The tools he has had to work with were not always good, but he used them capably and judiciously. As a cabinet member, his responsibility was to administer the laws passed by Congress. He got some of the worst labor laws of all time to police. This did not make his job an easy one, but he met every issue squarely and without hedging. And, good or bad, he tried to administer the laws handed him as fairly and as equitably as possible.

There is a small coterie of important men in the nation who achieved a deep understanding of unionism without ever having belonged to a union. Jim Mitchell is numbered among this select group. He knows as much about the aims and aspirations of the labor movement and the collective bargaining process as any in the nation. This understanding showed through in all the actions he took.

In singing his swan song, Secretary Mitchell said: "On noon of January 20, I become a private citizen again but still enlisted in the fight for an end of discrimination, fairer treatment for farm labor, and job opportunities for all."

We'll bet those are not empty words or banquet oratory.

(Continued from page 23)

Submitted by Local Union 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Amend Section 46:

Change this Section to the end that clearance cards as they exist today be eliminated.

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Submitted by Local Union 1280, Mountain View, Calif.

Amend section 46, in which a procedure for the use of a Travelers Card will be outlined as follows:

"any member in good standing having one year's membership in the Brotherhood shall be eligible for a Traveler's Card; this Travelers Card to be issued by the member's home Local and only a minimum charge ($2.00 suggested) to cover monthly per capita tax will be charged by the issuing Local and the member carrying the Travelers Card will be required to pay the difference between the minimum charge in the home Local and the regular monthly dues to the Local Union having jurisdiction over the job site; such Travelers Card must be accepted for periods of three months and after this time can be renewed only upon approval of the Local Union having jurisdiction over the job site; dues in the issuing Local must be paid for the full term of the Travelers Card prior to the issuance of the Card; all dues in the accepting Local must be paid in advance of the month for which they are due in order for the Travelers Card to be valid; Travelers Cards will be made available to the Local Unions through the office of the General Secretary and shall be issued by the Financial Secretary."

In addition to the above, requirement of Section 46 governing the issuance and acceptance of Clearance must be complied with prior to the issuance and acceptance of a Travelers Card, and Section 46 be recodified to exclude the use of Permit Fees in lieu of the Travelers Card.

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Submitted by North Coast Counties D. C., Santa Rosa, Calif.

Proposed that Section 46, Paragraph A shall be amended as follows: Substitute the words "Service Fee" for the words "Working Permit" in the last sentence.

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Calif.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph A, third sentence be changed to read as follows:

"All dues in excess of month of issue shall be refunded to the member or be refunded upon request to the Local Union accepting Clearance."

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Submitted by Millwrights Local Union 102, Oakland, Calif.

Proposing that Section 46 remain as is, except that in Paragraph A, the last sentence be deleted and the following substituted: **"It shall not be mandatory for the member to pay for such Work Permit in the jurisdiction where work is secured."**

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Submitted by North Coast Counties D. C., Santa Rosa, Cal.

Proposed that Section 46, Paragraph C be amended to read:

"A member who desires to work in the jurisdiction of a Local Union other than the one he holds membership in shall, before going to work, deposit his membership book and clearance card, with the Financial Secretary of the Local Union having jurisdiction of the job on which he intends to work. (Excepting that a District Council, by referendum vote of the membership of all affiliated Local Unions, may waive this requirement within the area of jurisdiction of such District Council). When a member so deposits his Membership Book and Clearance Card with the Financial Secretary of a Local Union and informs said Financial Secretary that he does not desire to have his membership transferred into said Local Union his Membership Book and Clearance Card shall be held on deposit and shall be returned to him upon demand and payment of a Service Fee of not less than Two Dollars ($2.00) nor more than the regular monthly dues of the Local Union, provided, however, that in the event that his Membership Book and Clearance Card have been on deposit for a period of ten (10) days or less, the Service Fee shall not exceed the minimum Two Dollars ($2.00) set forth above.

Members working outside the jurisdiction of the Local Union in which they hold membership under the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of Para-

graph F below and shall also be subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council in whose jurisdiction they are working."

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Submitted by Millwrights Local Union 102, Oakland, Calif.

Sec. 46, Paragraph C be amended to read as follows:

"A member who secures work outside his jurisdiction who returns home daily, or who does not desire to transfer membership, shall, before going to work secure a Working Permit in writing from the Local Union or the District Council in the jurisdiction where work is secured, and the member shall not be charged a fee for such Working Permit or any Assessment in lieu of such Working Permit, but if less than two years a member shall pay any difference in initiation fee".

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Submitted by Local Union 1507, El Monte, Calif.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C as follows:

"It shall not be mandatory for any member to transfer his membership or pay any additional fees to be eligible to work in another jurisdiction; provided, however, that wage scales and working conditions are applied uniformly to a given area of several Local Unions and/or District Councils, in accordance with a recognized Labor Agreement. A member of less than two years would be required to pay any difference in initiation fee."

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Submitted by Local Union 1408, Redwood City, Calif.

Proposing that Paragraph C, Section 46 be deleted.

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Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 46, Paragraph C, by rewording as follows:

"A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction and return home daily, or who does not desire to transfer membership, shall before going to work clear with the Local Union having area jurisdiction, and shall conform to all provisions of the collective bargaining agreement effective in the district. No member shall be charged a permit to work in any given area, but a service charge equivalent to local operational cost per member, may be collected by the Local Union. Such charge, however, shall not include a sum equivalent to the per capita tax paid to the International through his home local."

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing that Section 46, Paragraph F, be amended to read:

"A member of a Local Union taking out a Clearance Card before four (4) years a member, shall pay, where the initiation fee is higher, into the Local Union accepting the Clearance Card, a sum equal to the difference in initiation fee before the Clearance Card can be accepted."

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Submitted by Indiana State Council.

Proposed: That Section 46, Paragraph G of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read as follows:

"On entering a local union a member with a clearance card shall present same with due book to the President who shall appoint a committee of three (3) to give a written examination to the applicant for his qualification into the division or sub-division of the trade he chooses to work in (only if division or sub-division is different from which member is transferring from) and examine applicants due book and report at once. If the applicant passes the written examination and applicant's clearance card and dues book are found correct and the identity of the member established to whom the clearance card is granted, the member shall be admitted to the local union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing that Section 46, Paragraph G be changed to read as follows:

"Upon entering a Local Union, a member with a Clearance shall present same, and if Clearance Card and Due Book are found correct, and the identity of the member established to whom the Clearance is granted, the member shall be admitted to the Local Union at once as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lock-out in effect in that district."

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Submitted by Local Union 2592, Eureka, Calif.

Proposing that Paragraph A, Section 47, be changed to read as follows:

"A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the United Brotherhood by resigning in writing, and it shall require a majority of members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. A member resigning shall be given a Resignation Card, which shall indicate an honorary withdrawal from the United Brotherhood. Such card shall be furnished by the General Secretary on application by the Local Union, on the presentation of the member's dues book, and on payment of One Dollar ($1.00) for each card. A member who resigns may reinstate his membership by depositing the honorable withdrawal card within 2 years from the date of issue with the Local Union together with the payment of one month's dues plus a One Dollar ($1.00) reinstatement fee. This card and the reinstatement fee of One Dollar ($1.00) shall be forwarded to the General Secretary who will return the dues book to the Local Union. However, all Benefits, Donations, and Home and Pension Benefits in the Local Union and in the United Brotherhood shall cease on the date the member is granted the honorable withdrawal and when reinstated these benefits shall begin as a new member as of the date of his reinstatement."

Also submitted by Local Union 3184, Fresno, Calif.; Local Union 2561, Fresh Pond, Calif.; Local Union 2804, Klickitat, Wash.; Local Union 2172, Santa Ana, Calif.

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Submitted by Local Union 262, San Jose, Calif.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A, to include:

"A member who has returned to the Brotherhood within a period of two years, but not less than six months may re-deposit his resignation card upon payment of a fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00), five of which shall be forwarded to the General Secretary."

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing that the last two sentences of Section 47, Paragraph B, be eliminated.

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Submitted by Local Union 2486, Sudbury, Ont., Can.

Proposing to change Section 47, Paragraph B:

Insert the word (illegal) before the word "sale" in line 10 and 12.

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Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Proposing that Sections 49 and 50 be changed as follows:

BENEFICIAL MEMBERS

	Present Donation	Recommended Donation
1 year membership	$100	$100
2 " "	$200	$300
3 " "	$300	$500
4 " "	$400	$700
5 " "	$600	$1000

SEMI-BENEFICIAL MEMBERS

2 year membership	$ 50	$100
3 " "	$100	$300
5 " "	$150	$500
10 " "	$250	$1000

HUSBAND OR WIFE DONATION

1 year membership	$ 50	$100
2 " "	$100	$200
3 " "	$150	$300

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B as follows:

Strike out the last two words of this paragraph which reads as follows: "Thirty years" and substitute "Twenty-Five years."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

To delete Section 54, Paragraph B and other affected paragraphs or sentences for the following reasons:

That the carpenters' home in Lakeland, Florida, be sold to the best possible advantage, and at the earliest possible date, and the monies so obtained be placed in the pension fund, then to be invested in interest-bearing securities, with the view in mind that the pensions of all our retired members be raised to the full amount that the increased fund can tolerate, consistent with good business practices.

That homes for the present residents be provided, but no new applicants to the home be admitted as of December 31, 1960.

That the fund now known as the Home and Pension fund and the administration thereof be separated, and in the future be called "The Pension Fund" and "the Retired Carpenters' Home Fund." The Carpenters' Home Fund to be finally eliminated upon the liquidation of the home, and the final assignment of its funds to the Pension Fund.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D, as follows:

Delete the amount of $15.00 on the third line, replace it by **$25.00,** and add: Plus a **paid-up lifetime membership.**

* * * * *

Submitted by Finger Lakes D. C., Geneva, N. Y.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D, as follows:

Provide for a Thirty Dollar ($30.00) a month pension for those members with thirty (30) years continuous membership and having reached the age of sixty-five (65) years.

* * * * *

Submitted by Finger Lakes D. C., Geneva, N. Y.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D, as follows:

To provide that a member having held twenty (20) years continuous membership in the Brotherhood and having reached sixty-five (65) years of age shall receive one-third (⅓) of that amount provided as pension for a member having thirty (30) years continuous membership in the Brotherhood and having reached the age of sixty-five (65) years.

Further that a member having twenty-five (25) years continuous membership in the Brotherhood and having reached sixty-five (65) years of age shall receive two-thirds (⅔) of that amount provided as pension for a member having thirty (30) years continuous membership in the Brotherhood and having reached the age of sixty-five (65) years.

* * * * *

Submitted by Spokane D. C., Spokane 1, Washington.

Proposed amendment to change Section 55, Paragraph I to read as follows:

"All fines imposed and assessments legally levied by any Local Union or District Council on a member of an outside District shall be charged and collected from the member by the Local Union and forwarded to the District Council or Local Union where violation of rules occurred, under penalty or suspension."

* * * * *

Submitted by Calgary D. C., Alta., Can.

Proposing that Sections 55, 56 and 57 be amended and re-edited:

That these three sections be reviewed and re-edited with all matter brought into an orderly sequence, and that section 56 be revised by inserting an established orderly trial procedure.

Submitted by Local Union 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph A to read:

That all charges laid within a local union, that the Local must endorse the charge before it is turned over to the District Council, with the exception of violations of trade or working conditions.

* * * * *

Submitted by Monterey Bay D. C., Calif.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph C as follows:

To include the use of Certified mail when notifying members of charges.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 681, Oakville, Ont., Can.

Amend Section 57, Paragraph E by adding the following sentence:

"Unless decisions on appeals to the General President are rendered within thirty (30) days of receipt of same, the conviction shall be quashed".

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 681, Oakville, Ont., Can.

Amend Section 57, Paragraph H, as follows:

Include after the words "General President's decision," the following sentence. "Unless decisions on appeals to the General Executive Board are rendered within ninety (90) days of receipt of same, the conviction shall be quashed.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2203, Anaheim, Calif.

Proposing that Section 59, be re-written as follows:

General Strikes and Lock-outs.

A. **Section 59, Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules, shall be sanctioned by the General Executive Board and Financial aid extended to the Local Union or District Council involved.**

B. **Job or shop strikes are to be conducted on rules made by the District Council or Local Union where a District Council does not exist.**

C. **When any demand for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a Local Union, District Council, Job and/or Shop, each eligible member (as provided under Section 42, paragraph W) affected, must be notified by mail to attend a special called meeting of the Local Union. When two or more Local Unions are involved in the Job or Shop, the District Council shall call a special meeting of the members working under that job or shop agreement.**

D. **If a majority of eligible members voting, vote by secret ballot to put any proposed demand into effect, the President or Executive officer of the Local Union or District Council shall appoint a conference committee of not less than three (3) nor more than five (5) members (the majority of whom must not be solely employed by the Local Union or District Council) to meet with the Employer or Employers with a view to adjust the difficulty or dispute.**

E. **After each week of negotiations; the negotiating committee shall report to the Local Union. Ten days after expiration of existing contracts, a strike vote shall be taken. A majority of the members affected must vote in favor of calling a strike before a strike can be called.**

F. **When the majority of the affected members vote in favor of a strike, or in the case of a lock-out, the Local Union or District Council shall immediately picket all affected job sites and/or shops, and shall send a list of all members affected by a strike or lock-out to the General Office. Upon receipt of said list of members by the General Office, the General Executive Board shall order the General Secretary to draw on the General Treasurer funds in the amount equal to ————%, of each affected members weekly pay. Such amount shall be forwarded to the affected Local Union or District Council each week for the duration of any strike or lock-out.**

G. **The term "Affected members" referred to in any Paragraph of Section fifty-nine (59) shall be only those members who are called out on strike or lock-out.**

Submitted by Local Union 2486, Sudbury, Ont., Can.

Proposing that Section 62, Paragraph B, be changed to read as follows:

"Being affiliated as the Canadian Section of the United Brotherhood with the Canadian Labour Congress, it is the duty of all Local Unions to affiliate with Local Labour Councils and Provincial Federations of the Canadian Labour Congress. Tax to the Congress to be paid direct from General Office.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 63 by adding a new paragraph E to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any Local Union to report members as having voted on any referendum unless they are present and voting. Any Local Union or Union Official that conspires to wilfully make a false report on votes cast on a referendum shall be subject to charges under Section No. 55 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 35, San Rafael, Calif.

Proposing that the second sentence of Paragraph A, Section 63, be amended to read as follows:

"It shall require a majority vote of the members voting, by secret ballot to decide, and said general vote, together with a registration list of the members voting under the seal of the Local Union, shall be returnable to the General Secretary within six weeks from date of circular calling for the vote, and the result, pro or con, in each Local Union shall be published in pamphlet form, containing a copy of amendment or amendments voted on and distributed to all Local Unions in the same manner as the monthly financial statement."

Also submitted by Local Union 1710, Mill Valley, Calif.

* * * * *

Submitted by Boston District Council.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Add to Paragraph F-Sec. 25, the following: **where wilful collusion occurs.**

Sec. 31, Par. B,—add: **trustees shall be nominated and elected to be simultaneous and concurrent in time and tenure, with the other officers of the Local Union.**

Add to Par. C, Sec. 31: **and to be in conformity with the Labor-Management Laws.**

Sec. 26, Par. G,—add: **subject to acquiring knowledge of general carpentry.**

Add to Par. B, Sec. 32: **in compliance with the Labor-Management Act of 1959.**

Sec. 27, Par. A,—Add: **and such affiliation is mandatory.**

Par. F-Sec. 42,—transpose—"must not be" to must be—(third line front).

Sec. 28, Par.A,—add: **the area jurisdiction of each D. C. should be on their Working Cards.**

Par. F,—Sec. 42, add into second last line: **and installation of any such material.**

Sec. 31, Par. A,—Add: **and Business Agent (s)**

Par. J.—Sec. 42, add: in second last line: **and/or, complied with Immigrations Laws.**

Par. K,-Sec. 42, second line, add: **through,** before "twenty-four".

Par. S,-Sec. 42, add: **by duly obtaining a Privilege Card.**

Sec. 31, Par. I, Amend: **to conform to the Labor-Management Act as may be required.***

Par. U,-Sec. 42, add: **in conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.***

Sec. 32, Par's. A and B,—Amend: **to conform to the new laws governing labor unions.***

Par. G.-Sec. 43,—add: **provided they were members at the time of consolidation.**

Sec. 35, Par. C, Add after "secretary" first line: **if properly instructed.**

Par. Q,-Sec. 43,—strike last half of third line, to comply with current laws.*

Sec. 36, Par. F,—Add to last line: **in conformity with the Laws of the Brotherhood.**

Sec. 46, Par. A,—strike from the first line "leave" and add: **transfer from.**

Sec. 42, Par. W,—**to comply with the Labor-Management Act of 1959.***

Sec. 37, Par. B,—Add to last line after "L. U."—**may properly require.**

Sec. 46,-Par. C,—**delete any payment of fee for Working Permit.**

Sec. 37, Par. D,—Change to read: as **required by the Labor-Management Act of 1959.***
Sec. 54, Par. A, first line,—transpose to read: **shall be not less.**
Sec. 40, Par. A, in third line, after "may" add: **properly,** before the word "receive."
Sec. 56, Par. C,—add: **violation of this provision is cause for acquittal.**
Wherever the words "fill out" occur, change to the words—"fill in."
Sec. 40, Par. C,—after "may" in second last line, add: **properly,** before word "direct"

* The provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Management Act should apply only when the Act is required to correct inequities, if they obtain anywhere; inasmuch as the mutual covenants of our Brotherhood, through its General Laws and Constitution, is now an instrument of substantial justice and fratrenal equality for all our members and, requires only minor modifications as herein proposed.

Also submitted by Local Union 33, Boston, Mass.
Also submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Mass.
Also submitted by Local Union 56, Boston, Mass.
Also submitted by Local Union 218, Boston, Mass.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Parliamentary Rule No. 4, Page 60.

Proposing that Rule No. 4 be amended by striking out the first three (3) words in the first line—namely "Party Politics or."

* * * * *

Submitted by Northern Ontario D. C.

Proposing the Obligation in the Ritual be amended to read:

"I further agree that I will uphold the principles of unionism by doing all in my power to unite in the Brotherhood regardless of religion, race, creed, colour or national origin, all of my fellow workmen under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

LABOR DINNER HONORS LABOR SECRETARY MITCHELL

Organized labor paid tribute to James P. Mitchell as "one of the best secretaries of labor in the history of our country" at a testimonial dinner in Washington, June 29.

Over 850 trade union leaders and their wives applauded Mitchell for his "intelligent statesmanship and competence as a public administrator," for his "human understanding, wise counsel and good sense" as secretary of labor "in advancing the welfare of the people of the United States."

President Eisenhower stopped in at the dinner to praise his cabinet member for his courage, honesty and integrity and to thank the labor movement for its continuing fight for freedom and progress in the international area and its understanding that America's future depends on working with the free nations of the world.

Labor, said the President, recognizes the falsity of isolationism built on the theory of erecting walls of guns and walls of tariffs. He acknowledged that in many areas the Administration and labor differed, differences which he described as at times based on "your accurate calculations," but that in the international field, "on behalf of the entire nation I must thank you."

Mitchell, responding to speeches by dinner committee chairman AFL-CIO Vice President George M. Harrison; federation Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, and Vice President Jacob S. Potofsky, said that "as of noon on January 20, 1961, I will embark as a private citizen" on the task of improving civil rights, conditions of farm labor and labor-management relations.

The testimonial dinner was set up by a committee composed of members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and leaders of federation departments and affiliated unions, as well as representatives of the United Mine Workers.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ADAMSON, ROBERT, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
ANDERSON, EDWIN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ANGERS, PIERRE, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que.
AUSTIN, WILLIAM, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky.
BARNWELL, PLEASANT, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.
BENGSTON, GUSTAV Sr., L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.
BERG, PAUL, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
BETTI, JOHN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
BIARDI, CHIPS, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
BILLEMEK, C. J., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
BJORK, JOHN, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
BOYLAN, HARRY, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BRAUNLIN, WILLIAM, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
BRIGHTSTONE, EDWARD, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, JOSEPH H., L. U. 314, Madison, Wisc.
CANFIELD, GEORGE, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
CARLSEN, CARL J., L. U. 220, Wallace, Idaho
CARLSON, RICHARD, L. U. 612, Guttenberg, N. J.
CARTIER, GEORGE, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
CEGLIO, DOMINIC, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CELLA, JOSEPH, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
CERNY, JAMES, L. U. 1922, Chicago. Ill.
CHARLTON, HOWARD, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CONNORS, LAWRENCE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
COSTELLO, JOHN E., L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
CRAIG, MILO, L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill.
CRAWFORD, J. B., L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
CROSSETT, J. O., L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES, L. U. 1906, Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVIES, EWART G., L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
DENNEY, CARR, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
DERWIN, EDWIN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
DESIDERIO, VITO, L. U. 298, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
DOBBINS, JAMES, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
DUNN, WALTER J., L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
EBERHARDT, LADISLAW, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.
EBERT, JOHN B., L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
ECKMAN, EDWARD, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
EHRENFELD, SAM, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ELLIOTT, E. R. (Doc), L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont.
ELLIOTT, MATTHEW, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
ERICKSON, FRANS, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FARMER, E. L., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
FERGUS, RAY G., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
FERKO, STEVEN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GALLADAY, ARCHIE, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
GARDNER, JOHN F., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
GATLIN, DONALD N., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
GAYDOS, AUGUST, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEIDL, MICHAEL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
GEISER, CHARLES A., L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
GENTZ, ARTHUR, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wisc.
GILGER, IMER, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
GIUFFRE, ANTONIO, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
GLOVE, JOHN H. Sr., L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
GOODEN, ROBERT N., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
GRAENDAL, JACOB, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
GRAGG, LEE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
GRANLUND, ROBERT, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
GREEN, HOZIE, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
GRONLUND, GUNNAR, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GUENTHER, WILLIAM, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.
HARRIS, WILLIAM B., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
HENDERSON, F. W., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HENDERSON, HENRY A., L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HILL, P. C., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
HOLDEN, PETER, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
HOUGH, E., L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HOWELL, JOHN R., L. U. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.
HOWES, DELBERT F., L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
HUBLER, FRED A., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
HURREN, LOUIS, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
HUTCHESON, LEROY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
HYTRY, FRANK, L. U. 1919, Stevens Point, Wisc.
ISAACSON, RUDOLPH, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
JANOSKY, JOHN, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
JARVIS, EDWARD, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOHNSON, FRANK A., L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
JOSEFSON, ARTHUR, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
KAISER, HARVEY, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.
KANTAREN, ASSER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
KEATON, JOHN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
KOEPP, WILLIAM, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.

In Memoriam

KRAUSE, EMIL R., L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
KRONQUIST, WILLIAM, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
LANDMESSER, WILLIAM ROGER, L. U. 2385, Towanda, Pa.
LANTZ, CLYDE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
LARSEN, CHARLES C., L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
LECHNER, PRESTON E., L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
LETTERMAN, ARTHUR A., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
LEYDA, JAMES F., L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.
LINDQUIST, K. W., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
LOHMEIER, HAROLD W., L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
LONG, JOHN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
LUCAS, PERL, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.
LUNDQUIST, ERNEST, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN, WILLIAM, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
MASON, ROBERT, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
MATTOX, P. H., L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
McGUCKIN, J., L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McLAUGHLIN, ARTHUR, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
MELVIN, JOE, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
MICHELS, CHARLES, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
MILLMAN, RUBIN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
MYERS, C. C., L. U. 2121, Baltimore, Md.
NEIL, JOHN H. Sr., L. U. 2174, Chicago, Ill.
NELSEN, MAGNUS, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
NELSON, JOHN G., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
NIDETZ, MORRIS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
NILSSON, ED, L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.
NOLEN, DAVID F., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
NORRIS, GLEN E., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
NORTHCUTT, A. W., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
OAKS, DANIEL, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
OGDEN, WILLIAM, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky.
OLEACH, FRED, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
OLSEN, DANIEL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OLSEN, ROBERT F., L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
O'SHEA, MICHAEL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PACHINI, JULIS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
PEARSALL, NELSON, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
PERREAULT, MEDERIC, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que.
PETERSEN, AXEL J., L. U. 314, Madison, Wisc.
PFARRIUS, GUSTAVE, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
PIERSON, SAMUEL V., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
PLETZ, HENRY J., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
POHJOLA, UNO, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
PRATT, WALTER CHANDLER, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
PRICKET, RAY, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
PRYDE, R. H., L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
RAMIREZ, LEO, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
RAY, BEDFORD FOREST, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
REED, EARL H., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
REHBERG, KARL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
RESNICK, FRANK, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wisc.
RHINEHART, AL., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
ROBEL, JOHN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
ROBERTSON, JOHN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
ROTTENBACH, M., L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
RUHLOW, BENJAMIN E., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
RUSS, W. J., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
SAILORS, J. T. Sr., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
SALISBURY, WILLIAM, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
SANDERS, THOMAS B., L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill.
SAUTER, JACOB, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
SCHNEIDER, ANDREW, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
SCHWARTZ, JACOB, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SEBESTE, STEPHEN, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SHANNON, CECIL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SHAW, PETER, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
SHEPHERD, B. R., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SHORT, GEORGE B., L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
SLADCIK, FRANK, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
SOUTHALL, F. F., L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
SPAHR, EUGENE A., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
STASKA, GEORGE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
STEWART, L. G., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
STORY, ANDREW W., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
SULLIVAN, GEORGE, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SWENSON, CHARLES JOHN, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
TAYLOR, FLOYD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
THOMAS, W. S., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
THREET, BRUCE, L. U. 3088, Stockton, Cal.
TOMLINSON, C. A., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
TRAVER, WALLAS, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
TRUEBLOOD, ANDY, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
TYREE, JIM, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
VALENTINE, EDWARD, L. U. 1826, Wausau, Wisc.
VANA, JOSEPH, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
Van DALE, ALBURTUS, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
WEAVER, ERWIN, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
WEIDNER, NICK, L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
WHITE, HARRY, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
WIEDEMAN, JAMES, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
WINKLE, F. S., L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
WITTE, WILLIAM, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
WRIGHT, EARL, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
YANIKAN, GEORGE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
ZURROW, JACOB, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.



By Fred Goetz

It was certainly gratifying to see the response to camp cooking, recipe contest. We've got enough ideas for outdoor chow now to keep the wrinkles out forever and a day.

Following are the names of the six union members (or members of their family) whose recipes were judged as tops and who have received a Luhr Jensen lure assortment as their prize. Congrats:

LESTER W. WARD of Palm Springs, California, a member of Local 1046; ALBERT MAY of 232 Marion St. in Bensenville, Illinois, a member of Local 558; ERIC MAKELA of 1340 N. E. 134th St. in North Miami, Florida, a member of Local 993 in Miami; MRS. HOWARD MOEN, 2016 Fremont Ave., South, in Minneapolis, wife of member Howard Moen of Local 7; JOHN CIARCIA, of 96 Bartlett Road in Winthrop, Massachusetts, a member of Local 218; and JOSEPH E. GRACE of 485A E. South Avenue in Cranford, New Jersey, the son-in-law of retired member Ned L. Smith of Local 715.

In the following lines of this month's column we're letting you readerfolk in on these outstanding vittles.

Here's Lester Ward's recipe for "Corn Chowder":

1 large can of tomatoes
1 large can of corn (whole)
2 large potatoes and 2 large, diced onions
1 lb. bacon cut into 1" pieces

Put tomatoes, potatoes, corn and onions in stewpot and cook until potatoes are done. Fry out bacon, add it and some of the grease to above, and season it to taste. Serves about four.

Albert May submits a rundown for a dish he calls "Kery Snookum":

If fishing and you have luck, parboil one large fish in your skillet, so you can set it aside. Now take one package of green, dehydrated peas; mix dry milk and warm water together and add it to the peas to make a soup. Use celery and salt and pepper to taste.

Combine fish flakes and soup mix; simmer in your skillet until done.

Size of fish and amounts of soup vary to suit the number of people.

Eric Makela sent in a recipe he calls "Coffee Can Burger Bake":

1 sliced tomato, medium thick
1 thick, sliced onion
1 thick hamburger patty
2 strips of bacon, sliced small
Frozen baby lima beans, thawed
Diced raw potato
1 teaspoon soy sauce
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Use a 1-pound coffee can for each serving. Turn can upside down and shape heavyweight, aluminum foil over each. Turn cans right side up and place foil liners inside. Arrange ingredients in order listed. Put lids on cans. Keep cans in picnic refrigerator or iced until time to cook. To cook, let fire burn down to coals. Put cans on coals for 30 to 40 minutes. Remove lids and lift food out by foil ends. Eat from foil plates.

Mrs. Howard Moen says this recipe is always good, easy to make—even over a fire out of doors. It's for venison, but is just as good with any wild game—including coon, bear or elk. She has tried them all. It's called "Venison meat balls with gravy":

1 lb. ground venison hamburger
½ lb. pork sausage
1 egg
½ cup bread crumbs
¾ cup of milk
1½ teaspoons salt
½ onion, chopped

Mix all ingredients thoroughly with hands; shape in small balls and fry in small amount of hot fat.

When well browned, sprinkle about 4 tablespoons flour in pan and brown with meat. Add 2 cups water and let meat balls cook in the gravy until done. Season and serve with boiled potatoes.

Here's John Ciarcia's recipe for "Baked Trout":

First, I clean the trout, wash it good and fillet it.

Then I take a pan and put a little Wesson oil into it.

Then I put the fish into the pan; add salt, black pepper, bread crumbs, grated cheese, parsley, garlic salt and sliced onion. Then I smear some tomato sauce over that and a little Wesson oil on top of that, and leave it in a pre-heated oven for 40 minutes.

Joseph E. Grace submitted a recipe called "Fisherman's Omelet":

Speaking of camp meals that stick to the ribs, let me describe a concoction I whipped up while on a fishing trip in Maine.

After pouring a little vegetable oil into a frying pan, chop up a good sized onion, a half of green pepper; combine these and fry awhile over the hot coals. Now break three eggs into the pan; open a tin of corned beef, and crumble half the contents into the pan and stir occasionally while frying.

With strong coffee, beans and bread, this provided enough of a meal for two hungry men. You might add some mushrooms to this mixture for the right gourmet's touch.

* * *

The famed outlaw, William H. Bonney (alias "Billy the Kid"), favored a rifle in his "work" rather than a pistol. He used a rifle to dispatch most of his 21 victims and carried a pistol more for looks than business.

In a strange twist of irony, it was also a rifle that Sheriff Pat Garrett used when he put an abrupt end to the West's most noted outlaw on July 15, 1881, at Fort Sumner, Arizona.

* * *

J. A. Moffat, a member and business agent for Local 1598, Victoria, B. C., Canada, sends in the following story and photo:



"Last Labor Day, my neighbor, Jimmy Winger, his 12-year-old son, Wayne, and my son and I were salmon-fishing in the Strait of Juan De Fuca, about a quarter of a mile off the Victoria waterfront.

"We were all using herring strip for bait, with about 6 ounces of weight. There were a lot of boats in the area and it was quite foggy. It was about 9 a. m., all was still, when 'wham,' my son's reel sang out with a fish on. Wayne started to reel in, when Jimmy's reel sang out as well, and before I could shut off the outboard motor, my reel started screaming also—so it was three fish on at the same time. After a half-hour's fight, all three salmon were boated safely. They were small but scrappy silvers, up to nine and a half pounds.

"One of the Local members really got a big one—a 50-pound Tyee (Chinook) salmon in the vicinity of Port Alberni, off Vancouver Island. Sorry I haven't got a picture of that monster, but the boys did take a picture of two of the fish we caught. Here it is; that's me in the middle."

* * *



Fortunate, indeed, is the man whose wife shares his love of the angling pastime. One such man is Hubert Hovey of 1315 Manning St., Winfield, Kansas, the Treasurer of Carpenters Local 2383.

Here's a photo submitted by Hubert that demonstrates the angling ability of mister and missus—a good catch of buffalo; largest one beached by Hubert, a 13-pounder.

Hubert got the biggest, but the missus got the most.

Catch was made in the Fall River in back of the dam at Government Lake.

Nice goin', folks.

* * *

We received a letter from Ben Gieseke of 1051 Jackson Avenue in University City, Missouri, a member of Local 47.

He asks: Does anyone know how to make a turtle trap? (Evidently Ben got tired of standing on the bank of this turtle-infested lake and taking pot shots at them with his rifle.)

To Ben's question, we suggest that he write to Dr. Carl Lagler at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Dr. Lagler has designed a turtle trap and written an article on the subject that has been published in booklet form by the Michigan Conservation Department at East Lansing.

* * *

Recently, a fishery biologist gave a talk to a group of Boy Scouts about the state's fishery program.

During the talk, the biologist demonstrated how many fish were tagged. He then asked if any Scout could give reasons why a biologist tags fish.

After a brief silence, one little lad put up his hand and asked, very timidly, "To keep them from being stolen?"

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO UNION 80 HONORS VETERAN CARPENTERS

Last month, Local Union No. 80 sponsored an unusual event—a veteran members' recognition night combined with installation of officers. What made the event unique was the fact that a General Officer with half a century of membership of his own in the local union made the presentation of 50-year pins to ten fellow members with whom he worked and chummed for the span of half a century.

First General Vice President John R. Stevenson returned to his home local for the occasion. Several years previously he had been awarded his own 50-year emblem. On the



Veterans of Carpenters Local Union No. 80 receive 50-year membership emblems from United Brotherhood of Carpenters at the joint pin presentation and officer installation ceremonies. From left to right are Fred B. Zobel, Harry Huizinga, Halvar Johnston, Hugh Jones, Nicholas Lorentzson, First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, Albert Reiche, Alex McKenzie, Alfred Strickert, Arthur Gaden, A. Einar Israelson.

night of July 11, he had the honor of passing out similar emblems to ten old timers with whom he worked closely over the years. At one time Vice President Stevenson served as president of Local No. 80.

A fine turnout was on hand to pay tribute to the old timers whose efforts carried the union through turbulent times of bygone days. The presence of a General Officer who rose from the ranks of the local added a special and appropriate touch.

Long after the meeting was over, veteran members continued reminiscing about frustrations and triumphs that filled the history of the union in its march to its present plateau of success.



Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 381

By H. H. Siegele

Skill.—Does the present-day mechanic have as much skill as the mechanic of fifty years ago? Let's see, skill is to know how to do and be able to do a particular line of work perfectly. It is more than what is often referred to as "the know-how." It is, as this writer sees it, the "know-how-and-do-well"—in short, it is the thing that makes a finished mechanic out of an untrained apprentice. This ability cannot be acquired from books alone—books do furnish much of the technical knowledge, but that isn't all of it. The indispensable part of skill is gained by the process of "learning to do by doing." This brings up a second question: Does the present-day mechanic have as much opportunity to learn to do by doing, as the old timers had? The average old-timer of fifty years ago was far ahead of the present-day mechanic in hand work, because almost everything he did was hand work. Few, very few of the old-timers that this writer knew during his apprenticeship knew very much, if anything, about handling power tools. In fact, power tools as they are known today, were nonexistent. The conclusion, therefore, is that the mechanic of fifty years ago was more skillful in hand work than the mechanic of today. But, on the other hand, the present-day mechanic is far ahead when it comes to working with power tools.

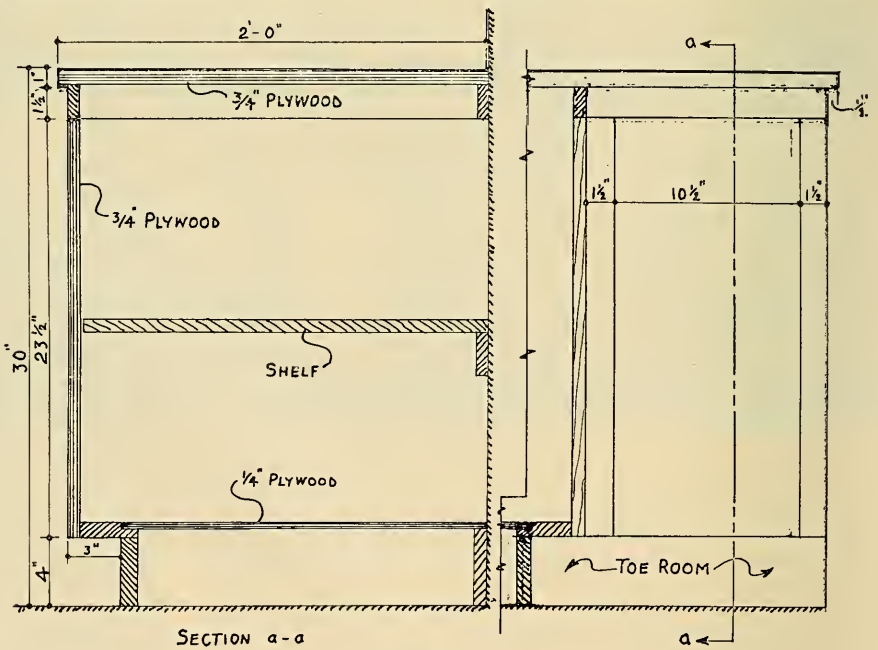


Fig. 17

Cabinets and Drawers.—Fig. 17 shows, to the right, a face view of a one-door cabinet. To the left is shown a cross section of this cabinet, cut through a-a. The figures and notes on the drawings give enough information to guide the workman in constructing such a cabinet. The floor plan and cross sections of our pattern kitchen are shown in Lesson 379, which see. A section of this

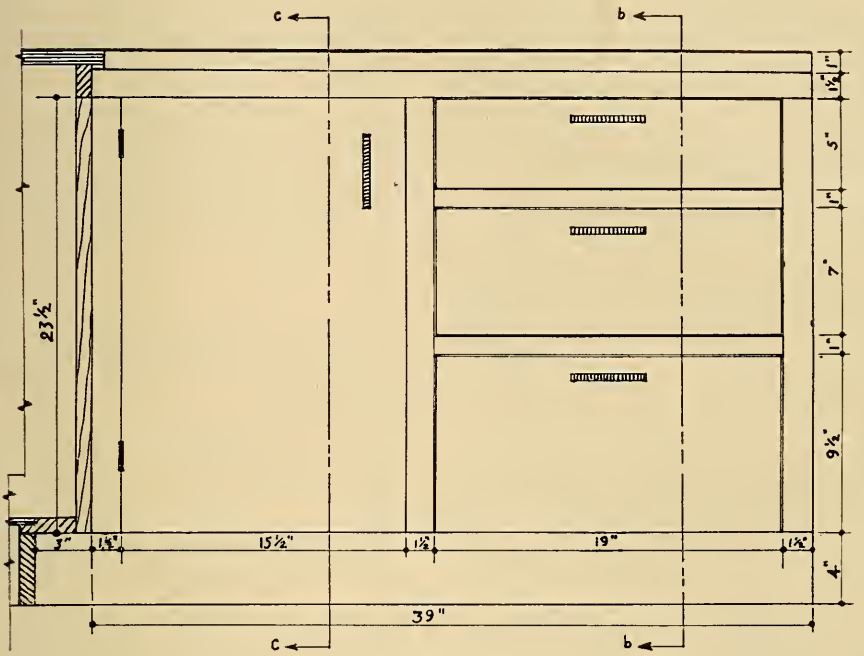


Fig. 18

plan, cut through A-A, Fig. 2, is shown by Fig. 3 as Section A-A of that lesson.

Fig. 18 shows a one-door cabinet and a set of three drawers located to the left of the stove, and Fig. 19 shows a similar layout, but in reverse order, on the right of the stove, as shown in Lesson 379, Figs. 2 and 3. In Lesson 380, Figs. 15 and 16, re-

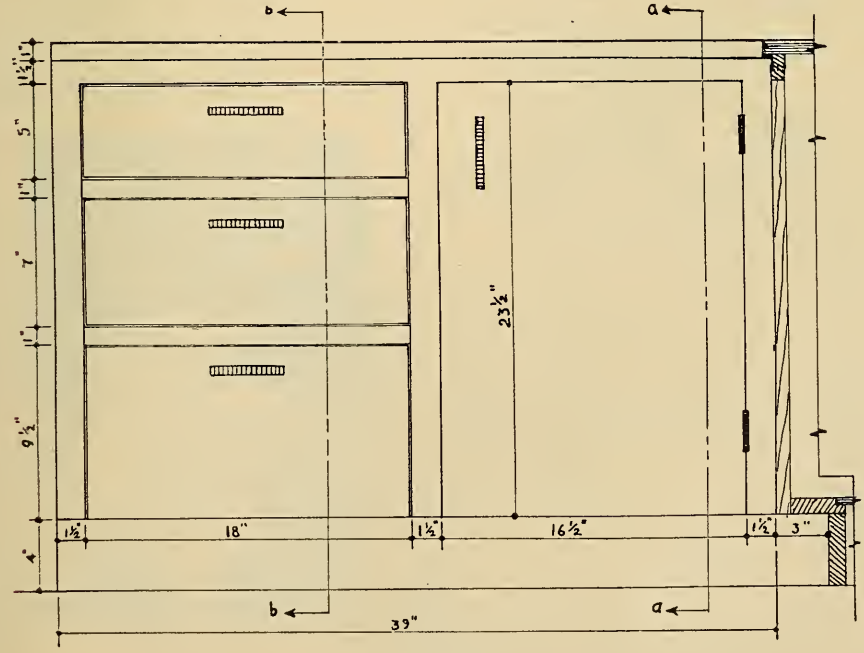


Fig. 19

spectively, are shown cross sections through b-b and c-c of Fig. 18.

Details of Drawers.—**Fig. 20** shows at the top a cross section of the drawer shown

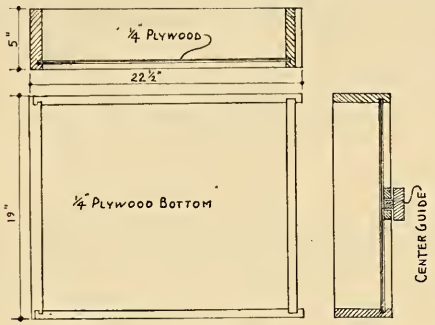


Fig. 20

in plan just below it. The ¼-inch plywood drawer bottom is pointed out. To the right

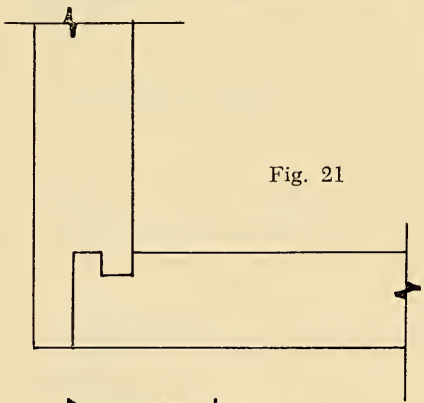


Fig. 21

Drawer Joint

we have the other cross section of the same drawer. This shows the two sides, the ply-

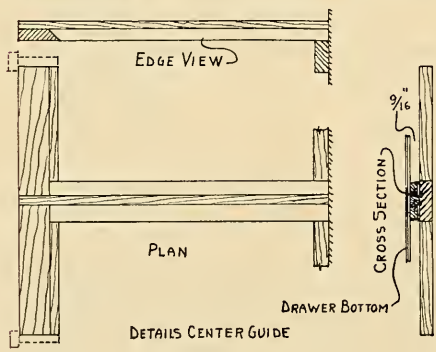


Fig. 22

wood bottom, and the center guide. The joints of this drawer should be noticed, especially those that join the drawer front to the sides. A larger scale detail of the front joints is shown by **Fig. 21.** This is a secure joint and not hard to make; how-

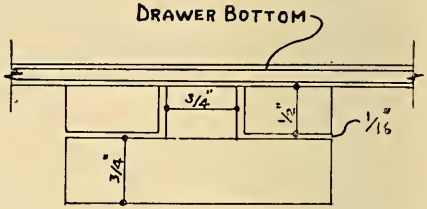


Fig. 23

Detail of Center Guide

ever, it should be put together with a good quality of glue.

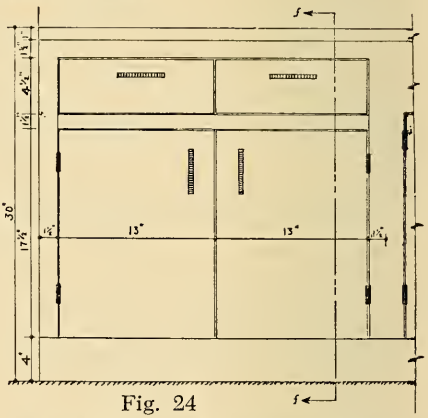
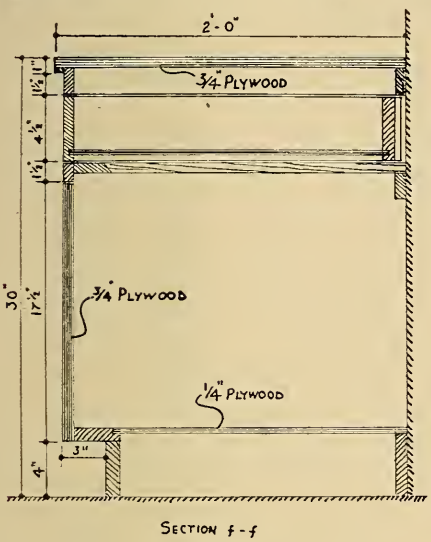


Fig. 24

Details of Center Guide.—An edge view of the center guide is shown by the top



drawing of Fig. 22. To the right is shown a good wall support for the back of this



SECTION f-f

Fig. 25

guide. The bottom drawing shows a plan of the same guide, also showing the back wall support. A little study of these two views will give the student a good idea of its construction. The dotted lines, at the top and bottom, left, show how the front guide support is fastened to the upright counter supports, one on either side of the drawers. To the right a cross section of the center guide is again given. The space between the drawer bottom and the frame of the center guide is given here as 9/16-inch. Fig. 23 shows a detail in a larger scale of the center guide, giving important dimensions. The parts without figures are not important and can be determined by the workman.

Cabinet with Drawers.—Fig. 24 is a face view of a cabinet with two small drawers at the top. The bottom part has two doors. From top down, we have 1 inch for counter nosing, 1½ inches for head, 4½ inches for drawer, 1½ inches for cross bar, 17½ inches for door, and 4 inches for toe room; in all, 30 inches. A cross section through f-f, is shown by Fig. 25.

This lesson, as well as the lesson that is to follow, should be studied in keeping with the two lessons that have gone before. Reference to the illustrations of these lessons should be made whether or not they have been referred to in the text.

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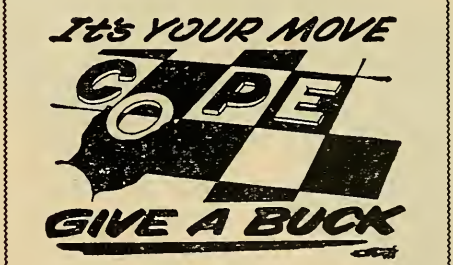


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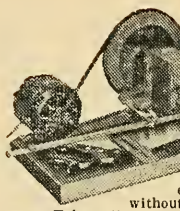
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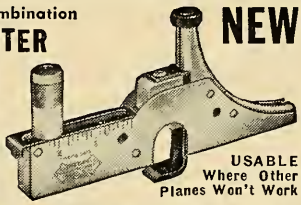
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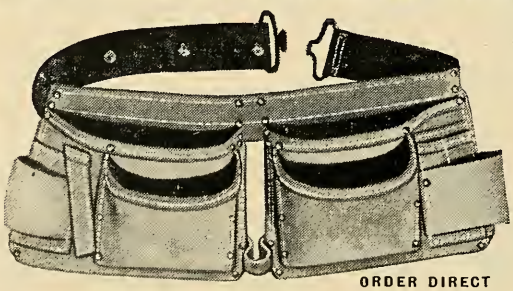
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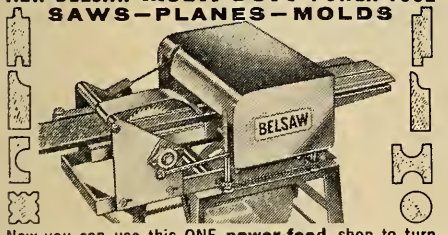
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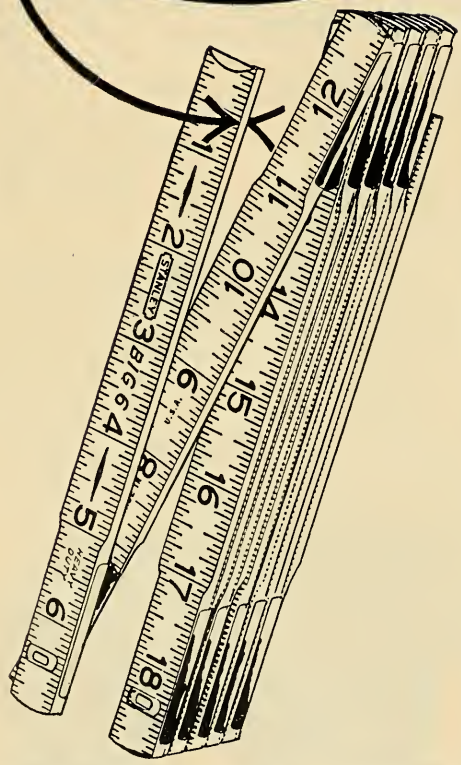
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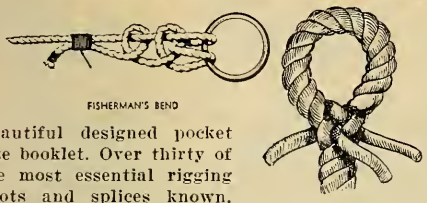
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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SEPTEMBER, 1960

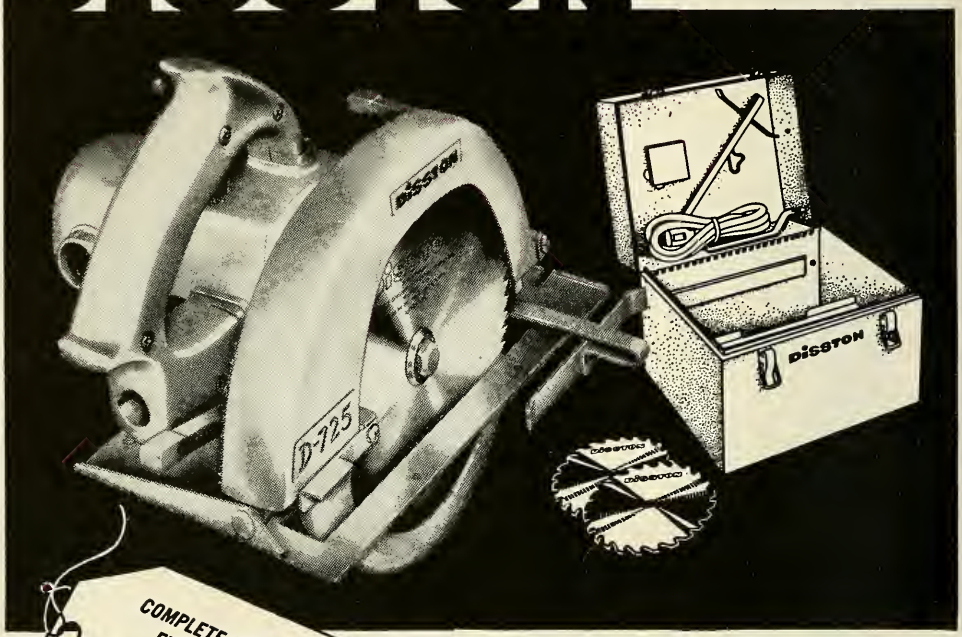


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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters raises enough money to build a pioneer carpenter shop at the historical museum at Stonefield. Furthermore, the Council rounds up enough experts on timber framing to get the job done with the assistance of many volunteer members who never saw a hand-operated boring machine before.

Wages And Working Conditions In Canada - 8

A recently completed survey by the Canadian government discloses the fact that our Brotherhood has made consistent progress in elevating wages and working conditions.

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Deep in the hills of West Virginia, the draft horse is making possible the erection of a new radio research center that may produce the next new marvels of the electronic age.

What's To Cure Drug Prices? - - - - 16

The second and last in a series of articles dealing with the possible avenues of action open to Congress to get drug prices down to realistic levels.

The Carpenter Who Likes To Fall - - - 19

Most carpenters fear a fall more than anything else. But Brother Rusty Gorman of Local Union No. 1815 spends his week ends falling for thrills and extra cash—with a parachute, of course.

★ ★ ★

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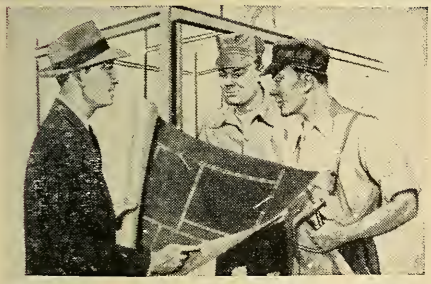
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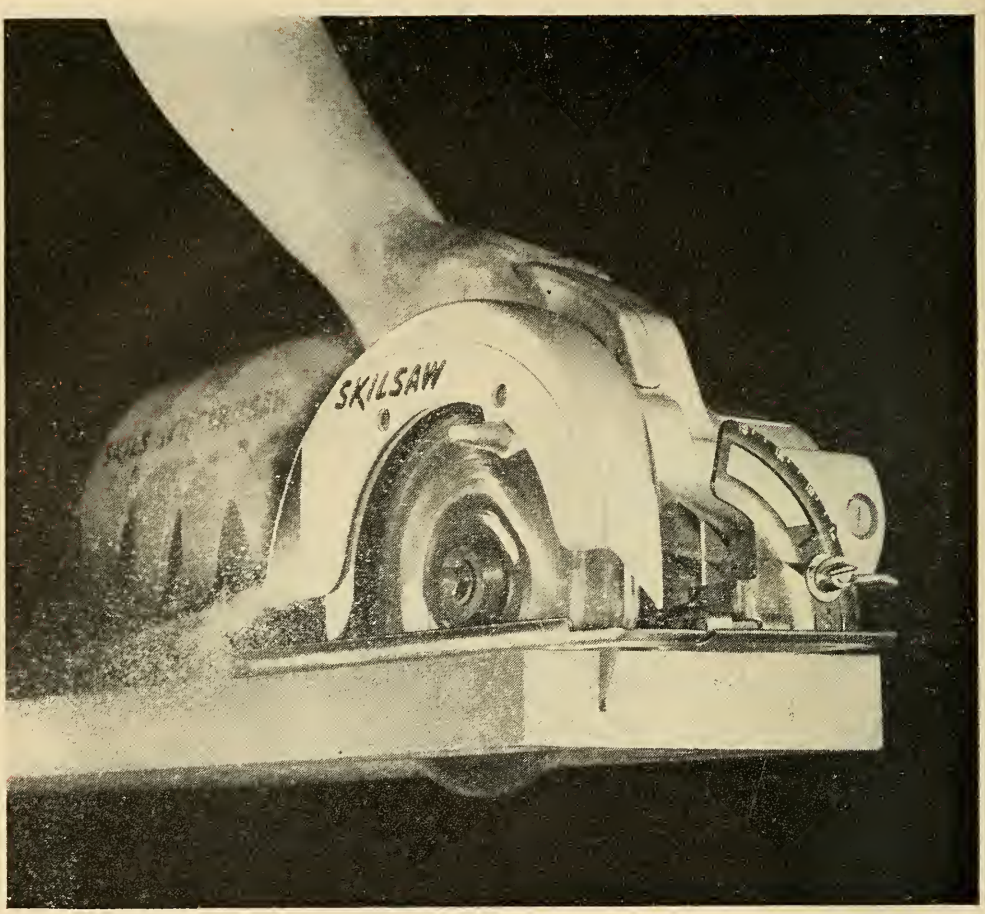
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Powerful Motor (over 1½ hp!) for heavy duty jobs, toughest ripcuts

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Wisconsin Carpenters Restore Pioneer Shop

★ ★

CHAIN reactions are not the exclusive monopoly of atomic fission. They take place in many lines of human endeavor that have no connection with uranium, plutonium, or gamma rays.

Consider the case of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, and the Stonefield Farm and Craft Museum.

Some time ago, the Historical Society decided that it would like to reconstruct a pioneer village at the Stonefield site, near Cassville. However, two obstacles stood in the way: how to raise the money, and where to find old-time craftsmen capable of erecting a building using mortise and tenon joints, wooden pegs and the other construction techniques that existed a century ago.

The Historical Society contacted Brother Bob Strenger, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, with its problems. The result was a chain reaction. The Council made an appeal to its affiliated locals. Since an old-time carpenter shop was to be included in the pioneer village restoration, the response was excellent. In a short time the affiliates of the Council had raised $1,900 which was turned over to the Historical Society for financing erection of the pioneer carpenter shop.

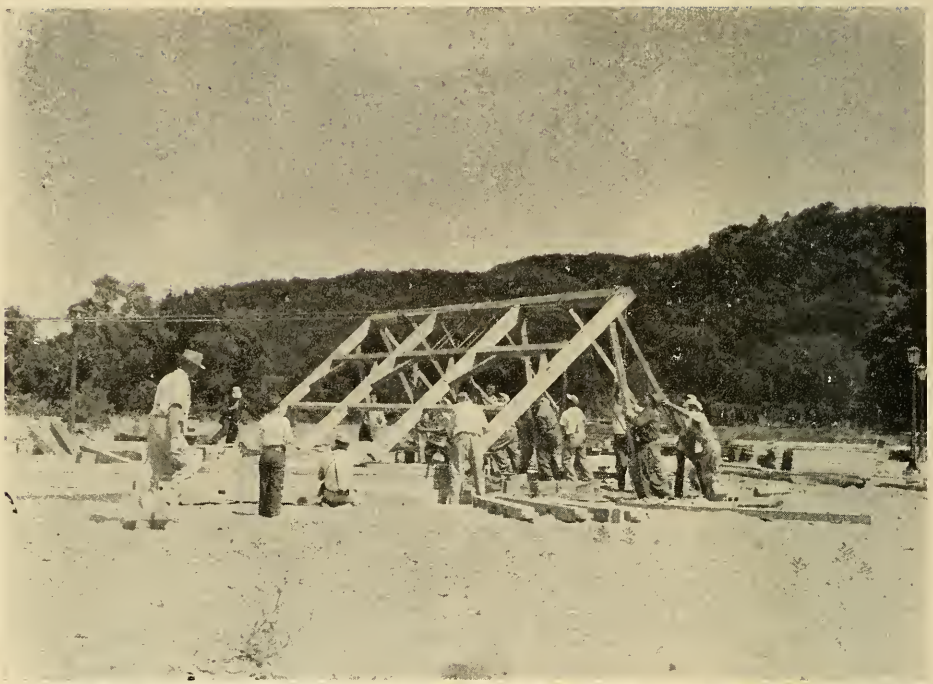
The problem of locating craftsmen capable of erecting a timber structure with hand tools of the last century was a little more difficult. However, President Strenger came through again. He located four old timers who began their trade as timber shapers and erectors. But the chain reaction went farther than that; it also uncovered several dozen members who were willing to donate their time on weekends to get the project completed.

The framework of the 30 x 40-foot carpentry building is made of eight-inch-square, white oak timbers, joined with mortise and tenon joints and held together with wooden pegs. All the work of cutting out the mortises and tenons was done with old-time tools including a hand-operated boring machine, cross-cut saw, hand ax and chisels. The carpenters predicted that the building would be accurate to within a quarter of an inch, and it was.

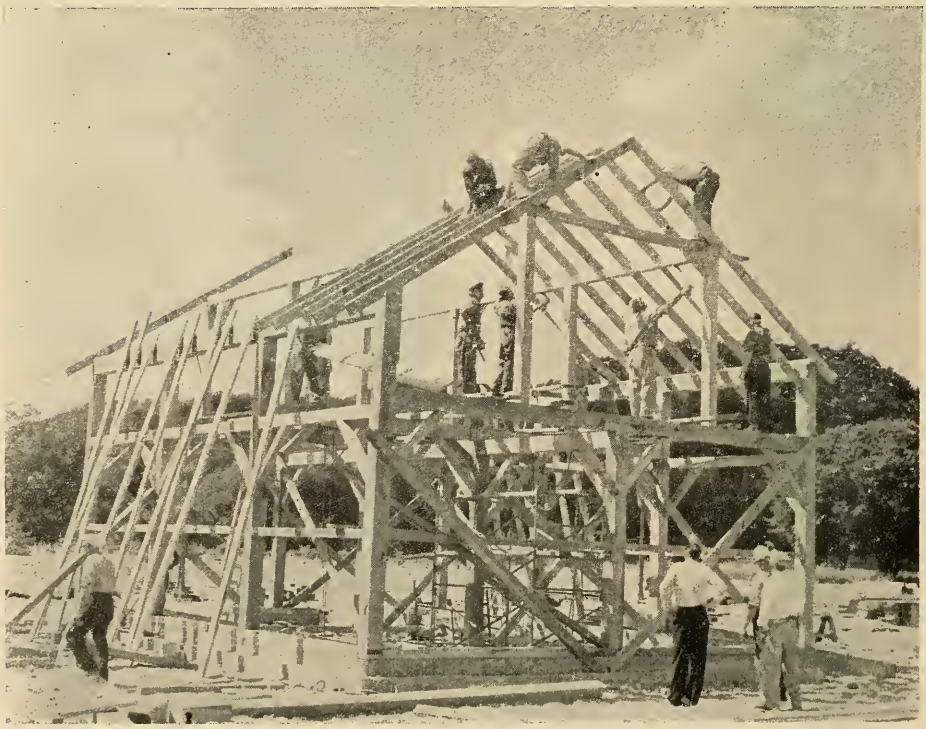


Closeup showing a group of the Carpenters fitting a cross-member into place. Joints were all cut with old-time hand tools and fit perfectly.

A crew of twenty-five members of the state council gathered at Stone-



Carpenters raise the pre-fabricated framework of the east wall of the carpenter shop. Made of white oak timbers, eight inches thick, the section was estimated to weigh nearly three tons.



Rafters go in place on the carpenter shop. This was the first use of nails in the structure. The entire framework is held together with mortise and tenon joints and wooden pegs.

field Museum on June 25 for the barn-raising bee. More than 650 years of experience was represented by the men, ranging from a two-week apprentice to a man who had practiced the trade for 56 years.

The heavy framework was raised and joined and the rafters for the roof completed before the day was over. The men combined the day of donated work with a picnic for their wives and children at scenic Nelson Dewey State Park, of which Stonefield is a part.

Two weeks later, the Carpenters held a second bee but were rained out, and on July 23 planned to return to complete their building and two adjoining lean-to buildings which will house a wagon shop and a cooperage.

These three units will be part of a village presentation of all the trades, crafts, businesses and professions found in a typical village of seventy years ago. There will be a pharmacy, a general store, a meat market, a hardware store, a milliner's shop, a blacksmith shop, a harnessmaker's shop, a shoemaker's shop, and several other units in the completed project. The Carpenters made their gift and volunteered their labor to make certain their trade was represented.

Stonefield Farm and Craft Museum and the village was located on the former plantation farm of Nelson Dewey, first governor of the State of Wisconsin. The Dewey home is operated as an historic site, and other plantation buildings house the present museum.

GOLDBERG ASKS PERMANENT LABOR ADVISERS

Establishment of a permanent National Council of Labor-Management Advisers to advise the President of the United States on labor-management problems and to recommend solutions particularly in so-called "national emergency strikes" has been proposed by Arthur Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel and noted labor lawyer.

Speaking purely in his personal capacity at a dinner in his honor celebrating the 15th anniversary of labor-supported Roosevelt University, Goldberg advanced a step over his favorite theme that new dynamic steps are needed to help resolve today's complicated industrial problems.

Pointing to the brilliant record of the tri-partite War Labor Board during World War II in resolving labor-management disputes, Goldberg proposed that a similar tri-partite group representing labor, management and the public is now needed to help "our free institutions work in these troubled times."

"The Council, out of their experience," suggested Goldberg, "should seek to recommend bold and imaginative programs to encourage the nation's economic growth and health, and to advance both our business enterprise and our labor movement.

"It should seek to develop programs for reconciling the great benefits to be derived from automation and the great burdens in human terms which develop from the impact of automation. It should seek to define the role of Government and of management in implementing our national goal of achieving full production and full employment."

In addition to this function, Goldberg suggested that such a Council "should formulate programs for management and labor to follow in advancing industrial peace and minimizing industrial conflict."

Wages And Working Conditions In Canada

★ ★ ★

A STUDY of union contracts in the construction industry has revealed marked improvement in wages, hours and working conditions for carpenters during the past five years in Canada.

Wage rates for members of the Carpenters Union have increased on the average of 50 cents an hour. The 40-hour week is standard and all contracts now have provisions for overtime pay.

Results of the survey, made by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labor, were released late in 1959.

In the past five years average employment in the construction industry changed from 340,000 in 1954 to 432,000 in 1958. More than 35 per cent of the industry is unionized. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has increased its membership to 70,000, making the union the second largest in Canada.

Wage Rates

A comparison of wage rates for the period shows that all trades have gained substantial wage boosts in all localities over the past five years.

In 1954 wages for carpenters ranged from $1.30 to $2.25. Today the lowest rate for unionized carpenters is $1.65 in one Quebec City. Highest rates are paid in the Toronto-Hamilton area. As of May 1, 1960, Toronto carpenters were paid a minimum of $2.90, with five cents more coming November 1. Hamilton carpenters, as the result of a strike last Spring, will be within two cents of the $3.00 mark come November 1.

Apart from Montreal, Quebec City and Halifax, wage rates in eastern Canada are generally lower than in the rest of the country. Rates for the Toronto area, Vancouver and Victoria are on the whole higher, running between $2.50 and $3.00. A wide variety in wages and hours from city to city was reported by the department.

Standard Work Week

Most agreements call for a 40-hour week, with special clauses making provision for work performed on week-ends or after regular hours. Time and a half or double time are commonly specified for Saturday work, with double time usual for Sunday work.

For overtime work, many agreements specify time and a half for a certain period, followed by a higher rate, generally double time, for work performed beyond the specified limit.

Exceptions to these rules are found chiefly in the Maritimes and Quebec. In Newfoundland carpenters work a 44-or 45-hour week. Only Montreal and Valleyfield carpenters work a 40-hour week in the province of Quebec.

Paid Vacations

Most carpenters' agreements provide that an employee shall be entitled to a percentage of his earnings as vacation pay, either two per cent of earnings (equivalent to an annual vacation of one week) or four per cent (equivalent to two weeks). In the last five years, the four per cent allow-

ance has become practically universal in Ontario and the western provinces, but little change was noted in the two per cent provisions of the Quebec construction industry.

In the western provinces, a four per cent vacation-with-pay allowance is mandatory under several of the provincial Vacation With Pay Acts.

In the eastern provinces, however, legislation usually provides for only one week. Very often, particularly in Ontario, this rate has been raised to four per cent through individual collective bargaining.

Statutory Holidays

The number of statutory holidays listed in union agreements is generally seven or eight.

In a few instances the contracts provide that employees shall be paid for holidays, even though no work is done. In almost every case there is the stipulation that they be paid at the rate of double time if worked.

Quebec carpenters usually get nine or ten days under Statutory Holidays, but this figure includes certain religious holidays often paid for at single rate when worked.

Shift Work

Most of the agreements studied—nearly all those in Ontario and the west—contain special provisions for shift work.

Generally, the second shift is paid for at the rate of eight hours' pay for seven hours' work. The third shift is either paid for at the rate of time and a half or some shift differential ranging between 10 and 20 cents is added to the basic wage.

Most agreements state that a worker may work only one shift in any 24-hour period when shifts are being worked.

Health and Welfare

The survey shows an increasing appearance of health and welfare plans in union agreements. Ontario and British Columbia showed the largest number of such plans, while Quebec and the Maritimes were completely without such provisions.

The plans vary widely and no distinct pattern of their coverage can be established. Usually, however, the employee's contribution to the expense of the plan is somewhere between seven and ten cents per hour worked by the employee.

Wages, Hours and Working Conditions

Locality	Wage Rate (1959)	Work Week (Hours)	Overtime Standard Rate	Vacations with Pay	Statutory Holidays
Newfoundland	$1.68----$1.85	44-45	1½	------	6-9
Maritimes	$1.90----$2.20	40	1½	1 wk.	8-10
Quebec	$1.65----$2.10	40-48	1½	1-2 wks.	7-10
Ontario	$2.00----$2.80	40	1½-2	2 wks.	6-9
Prairies	$2.00----$2.35	40-48	1½	1-3 wks.	8-9
British Columbia	$2.68	40	2	2 wks.	9

Allowances for Out-of-Town Work

Some provision is usually made to cover any expenses for transportation, traveling time and/or room and board when a union man is assigned out-of-town work.

Recently, the buildings trades council in Toronto, led by the Carpenters and the Bricklayers, surveyed conditions in the field of house and apartment construction. On non-union jobs in the housing area, the survey showed, competent tradesmen are being replaced by immigrants who are exploited by unscrupulous employers.

Wages were as little as half the rates paid under union contracts and a seven-day work week was in force in many cases.

The unions announced they were launching an organizing drive in the housing field to halt this drag on wages and work. The results to date have been very encouraging. An effective strike tied up about 70 million dollars' worth of residential construction long enough to squeeze out an agreement giving the exploited worker a substantial increase in wages and many improvements in working conditions. Hundreds of them have been initiated into our Brotherhood.

New Ontario Labor Code Passed Over Union Protests

Amendments to the Ontario Labor Relations Act put forward by the Conservative government have recently become law. Many labor observers believe the changes will be used to threaten the position of the union movement. Building trades officials are particularly worried.

The Ontario Federation of Labor threw its weight into the fight against a number of the amendments, but without success. A list of 15 points in which the amended Act is either deficient or objectionable was drawn up by the federation.

Major objections centered on these areas:

. The code's attempt to weaken union security clauses.

. Its continued exclusion of certain classes of workers from labor act coverage.

. Its veiled move to clear the way for limits on picketing and secondary boycotts.

. The bill's broadening of the scope for employer interference in union organizing drives.

Opposition speakers in the Ontario legislature vigorously attacked section 16 of the Act which gives blanket permission to members to engage in any activity against his local without fear of loss of his job under the contract's union shop clause.

The employer is barred from discharging an employee under this section—except in the event of the member's failure to pay dues to the union. One speaker said this section means "the introduction of a right-to-work law in Ontario deeper in intent than anything yet undertaken in any of the American states where such laws have been passed."

Premier Frost denied that the amendment had any such anti-union implications and promised that in its administration it would not be used for "union-busting."

To this the opposition replied: "To blandly establish the principle that no person can be disciplined—regardless of how flagrant or injurious his union or non-union or even anti-union activity might be—is simply stating that this government now gives way to the proposition that unions must live with a cancer."

The opposition also attacked the section that evidently was aimed at banning organizational picketing and secondary boycotts. The Ontario Federation of Labor labeled this section "dangerous" and a step which would lead to "never-ending wrangles."

The new Act wasn't all bad, however. A strong public campaign by the federation and building trades councils seemed to persuade the government to introduce some improvements and to shelve many proposals that it had earlier threatened to introduce.

Ban on strikes in "essential services" was sidetracked along with suggestions to grant unlimited appeal

from labor board decisions, curbs on picketing and the requirement of 75 per cent sign-up of members before certification would be granted without a vote.

Improvements include time limits on conciliation procedures to avoid long delays that have occurred in the past. The Ontario Labor Relations Board was given the right to order quick certification votes before holding hearings on the bargaining unit. This may shut the door on veiled employer action to whittle away the union's strength during delays in the certification vote.

One change is puzzling to observers. When the amendments were introduced in the legislature the following preamble was listed:

"The intent and purpose of this Act is to promote harmonious relations between employers and employees through collective bargaining by their freely chosen representatives."

Under Conservative pressure this preamble was dropped. Pessimists in the Ontario union movement look at the unexplained expurgation of the preamble as a sign of the government's intention to administer the act in an anti-labor, restrictive manner by taking advantage of loose wording and vague generalities in some of the important sections of the Act. The optimists are adopting a more cautious wait-and-see attitude.

I AM EVERYWHERE

By James R. Porter
Chairman of the Health and Safety Committee
Washington, D. C., Commercial Union

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.
I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the nations.
I am more deadly than bullets, and have wrecked more homes than the mightiest guns.
I steal in America alone more than five hundred million dollars a year.
I spare no one and find my victims among the rich and poor alike.
I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over all fields of labor.
I massacre thousands and thousands of wage earners each year.
I lurk in unseen places. You are warned against me but you heed me not.
I am everywhere—in the home, in the factory, on the highway, under your accelerator, in your boat.
I bring sickness and death, yet few seek to avoid me.
I destroy, crush and maim—I give nothing—I take all.
I am your worst enemy!
I am Carelessness.

A CONTENTED WORKER'S CODE

By Ira Hake, Local 1746, Portland, Ore.

Evidently the destiny of man is work. Let me, then, find keen interest and pride in ready and willing execution of my duties. Let me strive for perfection and increased production, and lament not, though a fellow team-mate basks cozily in a higher wage bracket, takes longer coffee breaks, receives more overtime, drags his feet, and doesn't give a damn whether the company makes or breaks. Let me accept as law rather than condemn the decisions of my foreman. Let me not expect added remuneration nor management expression of appreciation for a job well done. Rather let me finish my day with zest and gusto, with my own personal satisfaction in my accomplishments as my reward.

Old Dobbin Beats Electronic Age

★ ★

IN this day and age of electronic computers, 2,000-mile-an-hour airplanes, and missiles that orbit the sun, Old Dobbin seemed headed for the glue factory permanently. But at Sugar Grove, West Virginia, a one HP hayburner is a key factor in the next advancement of the electronic age.

At Sugar Grove the United States Navy is erecting a radio research station. The installation, under construction by the Tidewater-Kiewit-PEC Combine, is located high in the West Virginia hills. There are no roads leading up to it, and the cost of constructing one would be prohibitive in the rugged terrain.



This is the way that materials for the Navy's radio research center are getting to the job site. Not much speed, perhaps, but no roar, no fumes, no mechanical failures either.

So the contractors turned to Old Dobbin. The necessary materials are transported by jeep to the foot of the mountain slope. There they are transferred to a stone boat or sled and dragged up the mountainside to the proper places by dray horses. The lumber, the concrete, and even the water are muscled up the mountain by this method.

On the job, the concrete is mixed and poured by hand. To all intents and purposes, the job is being completed by methods that prevailed in 1881, the year our Brotherhood was born, because not even a mixer can be moved on to the job site.

No one knows what electronic marvels will be developed at the Navy research center. But Old Dobbin is playing a big role in making them possible. In the process, he is giving the big horse laugh to the glue factory.





Anybody over 60 can remember when scenes like this were common around most construction sites. At Sugar Grove, West Virginia, Old Dobbin is staging a short but glorious comeback. The electronic age for once is geared down to his pace.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE WAY WE SEE IT

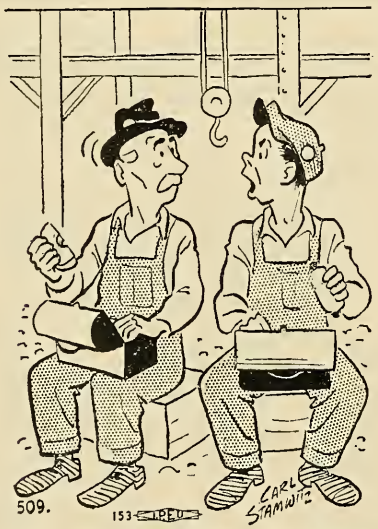
The great debate over our public school system is raging on undiminished. There are those who say our educational system is too lax and too filled with non-essentials. Opposing them are those who say our youngsters get the best all-round education in the world. In the meantime practically all agree more schoolrooms and more teachers are needed.

Sooner or later a blowup will come unless we can get common agreement as to what we want our schools to accomplish and how we are going to get the job done.

One teacher describes the current school situation as follows:

"The teachers are afraid of the principal. The principal is afraid of the school board. The school is afraid of the parents. The parents are afraid of the children. And the children are afraid of nobody."

Our contribution to the great debate is this: most schools need fewer switches around the baseboard of classrooms, and more on the backsides of the pupils.



"Pop, how come you old-timers used to work for two bits an hour?...Man! They'd never pull that on me!"

THE RIGHT POINT OF VIEW

Longfellow could take a worthless piece of paper, write a poem on it and make it worth $5000.

That's Genius.

There are a few men who can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth a million dollars.

That's Capital.

A mechanic can take material worth $5 and make it into watch springs worth $30,000.

That's Craftsmanship.

A painter can take a 50-cent piece of canvas, paint a picture on it and make it worth $1000.

That's Art.

A man can take an item worth 75 cents and sell it to another for a dollar.

That's Business.

The author of this could write a check for $9,000, but it wouldn't be worth a cent.

That's Rough.

A man who works in an organized plant, has good working conditions, paid vacations and numerous other union-negotiated benefits still won't join the Union.

That's Cheating.

—"The New Lead" published by Toronto Newspaper Guild.

★ ★ ★

THE MACHINE IS FOILED AGAIN

When a customer at an icehouse in Brookville, Ind., dropped his coins in an ice-dispensing machine, nothing happened. Following the approved procedure, the customer kicked the door. Soon the door began opening slowly and out came an arm.

The arm belonged to an employe who had been trapped inside the icehouse for nearly an hour. The customer released the ice man, picked up his ice and went on about his business.

Another chapter in the struggle between man and machine thus was written. In this case the man emerged triumphant, but all over the nation the machine is relegating workers to idleness, insecurity and fear.

REALLY A YEAR AHEAD

The race for leadership in science has spurred education both here and in the Soviet Union, for luniks and sputniks don't just grow on trees. Judge Wade McCree of Detroit tells the story of the Russian Commissar of Education who went to a small town in Siberia and asked the local School Superintendent for the brightest student in town.

"He's got to be at least a year ahead of everybody," said the Commissar. "Ordinary cleverness won't do."

"I think I've just the right boy for you," said the Superintendent. "Ivan is at least a year ahead of all the other students here."

When Ivan was called from his classroom, the Commissar asked him, "Who are the three greatest traitors in Russian history?"

Without a moment's hesitation, Ivan replied: "Gromyko, Malinovsky and Khrushchev."

The Commissar turned to the School Superintendent in amazement: "By golly, you were right. He's a year ahead of everybody in all Russia!"—Let's Be Human.

★ ★ ★

PARALLEL CASE

After being in a New Mexico auto wreck where fire destroyed the car, a young man who was a passenger dazedly wandered off into the mountains while in a state of shock. Eventually he stumbled into a remote logging camp.

In the meantime, however, an Albuquerque undertaker collected the charred remains of a porcupine, an old Indian skull, and some calf bones and gave them a funeral under the impression they were the remains of the wreck victim. Now the judge has ordered the young man to pay the undertaker $2,055 for his own "funeral."

At first thought this seems to be a fantastic situation. But the more you think about it, the more you conclude it has a close resemblance to passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill. The L-G measure was passed to "protect" union treasuries. At a very conservative estimate, the bill already has cost unions ten million dollars in printing, legal interpretations, clerical work, postage, extra bonding costs, etc.

Yes, labor knows how the young New Mexico auto victim feels.

THE WAY IT GOES

Under the current hard money policies, figures reveal that money lenders enjoyed a 12% increase in earnings during the past year. In the same period, the income of wage earners climbed five per cent. No wonder bankers, insurance companies, etc. are enthusiastic about existing conditions.

As far as labor is concerned, however, it is a horse of a different hue. The situation sort of brings to mind the old one about an uncle who was visiting his nephew's family. One of the nephew's boys was 12 years old and he insisted on selling his visiting relative a membership in the neighborhood boys' club.

Finally the uncle forked over a dollar for his membership.

"Well, son," he said, "now that I have paid my dollar and have become an associate member, what rights do I have?"

The boy pondered awhile, then he brightened visibly and replied:

"Well, you have the right to contribute again next year."

★ ★ ★

NOTHING FANCY

A group of tiny tots were overheard discussing their arrival in this big world. The versions differed somewhat. Billy claimed that his folks had bought him in a department store; Tommy said the stork brought him; Diane said the doctor had brought her. Then a very tiny miss piped up, but rather modestly, "My folks were too poor to buy me; I was homemade."



"Too bad we're not camels, isn't it?"

What's To Cure Drug Prices?

★ ★

By ERMA ANGEVINE

THE purpose of the Senate anti-trust subcommittee's investigation of the drug industry is to see whether new laws are needed and, if they are, what form they should take.

Senator Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.), the group's chairman, has been particularly interested in ways to cut the cost of drugs without discouraging the search for new ones. Doctors, small drug makers, legislators, and consumer representatives have suggested several things the government might do.

For example, Seymour Blackman, executive secretary of Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, suggested the government:

. limit advertising expenses and drug company profits,

. make patents on "essential" or "life-saving" drugs public property, and

. fix drug prices much as state governments now fix public utility rates.

Mike Gorman, executive director of National Committee against Mental Illness, suggested the government might

. revoke a firm's license to manufacture a drug if it charged too much,

. give Food & Drug Administration the funds to check on drug makers' clinical claims for their products,

. give Federal Trade Commission authority to police the industry's huge promotion costs and have Internal Revenue Service take a closer look at them, and

. urge the Justice Department to more vigorously ferret out illegal price-fixing and "sleight-of-hand manipulation of patent rights" in the industry.

Congressman John Blatnik (D. Minn.), proposed that Congress

. strengthen FTC control over false advertising, and

. give FTC and FDA more money to check drug firms oftener.

Dr. James E. Bowes, University of Utah professor and practicing physician, urged Congress to eliminate "bulk rate" postage and make drug companies pay first class rates on promotional mailings.

Dr. Solomon Garb, Albany (N. Y.) Medical College professor, proposed

. continuous federal inspection of all drug manufacturing and warehousing and

. trademark laws to ban use of newly coined names as product names.

Dr. Dale Console, former Squibb medical director and a Princeton, N. J., physician, suggested that some federal agency find out whether each new drug is effective, approve it or reject it on this basis, and be empowered to ban misleading or ambiguous drug advertising.

O. K. Grettenberger, Michigan's director of drugs and drugstores, proposed that FDA issue "certificates of quality" for every prescription drug as a way to keep inferior or mislabeled medicines off the market. He also suggested that Michigan's state pharmacy board could let licensed pharmacists fill prescriptions with cheaper but just-as-effective drugs, even

though the physican had prescribed an expensive brand-name product.

Kefauver warned the industry to enforce its own ethical codes or "Congress will do it for you." He said he referred particularly to prices, advertising and promotion, and safety.

A former drug firm's medical director, Dr. Haskell Weinstein, also asked the industry to clean its own house. He said the industry should quit bragging about what it spends for research when much of this is simply promotion.

The industry might also emphasize generic names in its advertising with brand names "definitely secondary," Weinstein said. All drug advertising directed to doctors should also state the retail price of each product. This might make a doctor "think twice before prescribing a drug that's of uncertain value, especially if the price is high," he said.

However, Kefauver is unwilling to rely on self-policing. "I refuse to concede that Congress hasn't enough intelligence to legislate effectively in this field without surrendering our desire for maximum freedom."

As a result of a Senate investigation of the drug industry, consumers are aware of several things they can do to stem the rising cost of prescription medicine.

. You can ask your doctor to prescribe drugs, rather than brands.

. Then you can ask your pharmacist to fill that prescription with the lowest-cost chemical that meets your doctor's prescription.

. If you aren't in too much hurry, you can shop around. Ask two or three druggists what they'll charge to fill your prescription. (If your doctor has prescribed by brand, you won't have much luck, since most druggists hold to the manufacturer's suggested retail price.)

. Complain to your druggist if the price seems high. His suppliers and the drug makers are concerned with their public relations.

. Tell Food & Drug Administration about any painful or annoying side effects that you attribute to a drug.

. Call Federal Trade Commission's attention to what seems to you false advertising.

. Ask your doctor to think about your pocketbook when he writes out a prescription.

Senator Estes Kefauver and his colleagues probably won't recommend new laws until they finish probing into drug industry affairs. Other things, however, have already begun to happen, and though industry spokesmen deny any connection between these events and the senators' inquiry, the coincidences are at least remarkable.

1. Schering and McNeil cut prices on their anti-fungal antibiotics 15% on December 8. Schering's president was testifying before the sub-committee at the time.

2. The Justice Department brought an anti-trust suit against Carter Products and American Home Products, charging them with fixing prices and shutting out competition in mild tranquilizers, January 22.

3. Numerous hospitals began reporting questionable side effects of licensed drugs to FDA, May 3. FDA officials think this will help them police drug safety.

4. Merck agreed to resume production of the life-preserving drug, penacillamine, for the small number of persons with Wilson's disease, April 2.

5. Drug makers, through Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association,

decided on a full-scale study of drug costs, April 19.

6. U. S. armed forces started buying medicine abroad at prices below those of U. S. firms.

7. Pfizer shareholders complained about high prices of drugs at the company's annual meeting.

8. A special federal grand jury was sworn in in New York City in early April to seek price-fixing evidence in the drug industry.

9. Saturday Review's science editor, John Lear, called for a "census of worthless drugs prescribed to trusting patients by doctors who felt safe in accepting the advice of drug salesmen."

10. Abbott Laboratories took a page ad in Life magazine to answer point-by-point a 7-page Life article on drug costs.

11. PMA hired a public relations firm, Hill & Knowlton, to help get the drug manufacturers' case before the public.

12. Upjohn's president, Gifford Upjohn, urged insurance companies to insure people against drug costs.

13. Welfare Secretary Arthur Flemming demanded the resignation of Dr. Henry Welch, head of FDA's antibiotics division, May 18. The subcommittee's staff had disclosed that Welch received $287,000 since 1953 from firms that his office polices, and Flemming said Welch had "deliberately misled his superiors" about this income. More than a year earlier John Lear of Saturday Review had demanded Welch resign.

14. Senator Pat McNamara (D. Mich.) introduced a health insurance plan for older people, May 6, that covers only drugs prescribed by generic, not brand name.

15. American Medical Association recommended that doctors prescribe drugs, rather than brands, for welfare patients so they can buy medicine at the lowest cost.

(This is the second, and last, article in this series dealing with possible remedies for high drug prices.)

MEDICAL PROGRAMS GOOD FOR BUSINESS

Far from being a financial burden on business management, sound medical programs are actually good for it.

This is the basic conclusion of a recent forum which held that the maintenance of the health of workers not only is good for business but is a big business in itself.

Results of this forum are made public in a report, "The Health of People Who Work," recently issued by the National Health Council.

The forum reported that occupational health services exist in the majority of the 8,000 plants in the United States employing more than 500 workers. But of the three million small business establishments with fewer than 500 workers, only a comparative handful had as yet succeeded in establishing in-plant services that went beyond the most elementary provisions for first aid care.

The forum participants concluded that if medical programs were good for large businesses they should be good for small businesses as well.

Discussions drew attention to the expansion of company-financed sick benefit programs and medical care insurance. A case was made for the conclusion that apart from humanitarian reasons, industry had such a large financial stake in the health of its workers that it could not afford not to have a medical program.

The Carpenter Who Likes To Fall

★ ★

By DICK COLASANTI

HERB ("RUSTY") Gorman, of Atascadero, California, is a finish carpenter by trade. He belongs to Local 1815 of the Carpenters Union and works daily at his job with a nearby housing tract. Yet he has one of the most unusual hobbies on record. On week ends he becomes a "batman."

Yes, "Rusty Gorman—Batman" is how the posters read at the local speedway where he performs a Saturday night act that shakes even the excitement-weary racing fans. During the race intermission he jumps out of an airplane almost two miles above the stands. Necks crane and the crowd murmurs when the loudspeaker announces that the tiny dot falling away from the plane 11,500 feet above is Gorman.



Parachutist "Rusty" Gorman coming in for a landing at the Atascadero, California, Speedway. The smoke is from smoke-bombs attached to his wrists.

Slowly the dot grows in size as it plummets earthward. It takes the shape of an X, and then becomes distinguishable as a man spread-eagle in the sky. Smoke bombs tied to his wrists leave vapor trails to mark the path of his fall. The crowd holds its breath, electrified. Larger and larger grows the shape of the falling man, until he seems about to crash into the stadium.

Then a small, dark mass seems to detach itself from his back and stream upward as his black parachute pops

open. But the chute seems to have been shredded by the opening impact as strips of the canopy shower in all directions. The crowd jumps to its feet, only to discover that the "shreds" were strips of paper packed in with the chute to give the effect of shredding.

Slowly, Gorman guides his unscathed chute to a thumping landing in the center of the track. As he unhooks and collects his equipment, the crowd sits back and sighs with relief after the minute-long, two-mile fall.



Herbert ("Rusty") Gorman, of Atascadero, Calif., just after completing a 10,500-foot parachute jump in which he delayed 55 seconds before opening his chute 500 feet off the ground. His wife, Mary, is in the background.

Why does he do it?

"Kicks. And they pay me for it, too," he grins, settling back in his chair to wait for his pretty, young wife, Mary, to bring his late Saturday night dinner. He usually postpones it until after his jump. "Then I can settle down and enjoy it," he adds. "After three hundred jumps, you don't get excited over parachuting any more. But every once in a while you feel some butterflies."

"I don't mind Rusty's jumping," Mary says. "He even talked me into making one once. But now I leave the parachuting up to him."

Mary and their little boy, Danny, are always watching when Daddy makes a jump, though.

Gorman started his parachuting career about four years ago, helping to organize a group called the "Blue-Eagles" Para-rescue Team, at Garden Grove airport in Los Angeles. The Blue Eagles worked with the Civil Air Patrol in dropping into inaccessible terrain with food, first aid supplies and tools for rescue work.

Rusty also instructed novice parachutists for the Southern California Sky Divers at Santa Ana. During this time the sport of sky diving was virtually unknown in the United States. Parachutists were still considered daredevils in the tradition of the old-time barnstorming pilots of the 'thirties. It was men like Rusty Gorman and a handful of early sky diving enthusiasts who proved to the public that sport parachuting could be safe and enjoyable when practiced under the proper regulations.

When ZIV TV productions came up with the idea of a half-hour television story based on sky diving for their series, "Man With a Challenge", they asked Rusty to do the jumping sequences. It took twenty jumps to get all the scenes, but the film was finally pieced together and broadcast over a nationwide network.

Then there was a brief assignment for the Hollywood Film Library to film some scenes of parachutes in various stages of opening. It was during this job that one of Rusty's close calls almost brought his parachuting career to an abrupt end.

For this particular jump he had a movie camera mounted above his chest-attached reserve chute. His regular back parachute was the one to be filmed. The plan was to have him leave the plane and free-fall for a short distance, then roll over with his back to the ground and pull the ripcord, trying to get the back chute to stream up between his legs. In this way he could get the camera on his chest to record the opening. A back opening is a tricky maneuver, even for an experienced jumper, since the lines of the chute may tangle around his legs.

His back chute was packed in a deployment sleeve, a seventeen-foot cloth tube fitted over the folded parachute canopy. This device cuts down the opening shock on the jumper by slowing down the opening. It is pulled off the canopy by the pilot chute (a small spring-loaded chute), like a sheath being drawn away from a knife.

He jumped according to plan, fell free for a few seconds, rolled over on his back and pulled the ripcord. But the pilot chute, instead of going up through his legs, started to travel up his back and caught around his neck.

The rest of the sleeve-encased chute unfurled as he tumbled. It wound around him like a blanket, as he plummeted toward the earth.

"I thought I had really bought it," he recalls. "I tried to fight it, but there was nothing I could do. I just relaxed and waited for the ground to hit me."

But a strange thing happened. The lower edge of the parachute, poking out of the bottom of the sleeve, caught enough rushing wind to blow the chute out of the sleeve and inflate it. It popped open, tangled as he was in the suspension lines, and carried him down safely. When he hit the ground, the pilot chute was still around his neck and the cloth sleeve still wrapped around his body.

The crowning mixup of the almost fatal jump was yet to come. The film had gotten stuck in the camera. The whole thing had been for nothing. Rather than chance another close call, the studio men called the sequence off. Rusty wanted to do the scene over.

Rusty had one other close call that brought the ground and death too close for comfort. It happened at a speedway exhibition jump in Fresno, California, in October of last year. He was to jump at 12,000 feet and delay his opening for 55 seconds. He would open his chute and land on the runway of Chandler airport, just across the street from the stadium. There the author and a ground crew would pick him up and drive him across to the stadium to meet the crowd.

As he stepped out of the airplane into space, all eyes were on the small dot falling away in the air. For close to a minute his falling form described turns and figure-eights as he demonstrated his controlled, free-fall technique. He fell closer and closer. He fumbled for the ripcord. Nothing happened. Still he fell closer and closer to the ground, until his grim face could be seen above the stands. The crowd held its breath. Even those of us who had seen the act many times before were worried.

Finally, at a height that seemed close enough to be able to touch him, he rolled over on his back and pulled the ripcord on his reserve chute. For an agonizing second it unfurled slowly as he fell closer, then popped open with a snap that seemed to snatch him back from the earth. No sooner had it opened than his feet touched the ground and he rolled into a heap. The parachute had opened less than thirty feet off the ground.

"The ripcord had blown under a harness strap," he explained later. "That one really had me worried. I never want to have one like that again."

Did it dampen his spirits? The next week he made another jump with a local sky diving club, as if it had never happened.

"It's just one of those things like falling off a horse," he says reflectively. "You have to get right back on him."

The thought that the law of averages may catch up with him as long as he continues jumping doesn't bother Gorman. His profession is carpentry, and his hobby is free-fall parachuting. But does he ever plan to quit jumping?

"When I reach my 91st birthday, I might begin to slack off," he grins.

LOS GATOS MEMBER DIES A HERO

On March 30th Brother Pete D. Hernandez of Local 2006, Los Gatos, California heroically gave his life in an attempt to save his father-in-law and nephew from drowning.

The accident occurred while they were on a fishing trip. When the older man and his grandson fell into the waters of an abandoned quarry near San Jose, Brother Hernandez without hesitation dove to their rescue. However, with the sheer rock walls offering no means of escape, the intensely cold water soon overcame the struggling men, and all three disappeared beneath the surface. The sheriff's office reported that the bodies were recovered from a depth of over fifty feet.

Brother Hernandez served with the 530th Anti-Aircraft Artillery in World War II and was a veteran of several European campaigns during his two years overseas. He is survived by his widow and five children.

The members of Local 2006 are proud to have had Brother Hernandez as a member of their organization.

POLL REVEALS UNIONISTS REJECT ANTI-LABOR LINE

The line of the labor haters that union members want new laws to hamstring trade unions has been knocked into a cocked hat by a University of Minnesota poll.

The findings were made by Charles W. Morton and Walter H. Uphoff of the U. of M.'s Industrial Relations Center who conducted a poll among eleven locals in two states.

The pollsters, who have been sampling union members' opinions for the past seven years in connection with the University's Union Studies Lab, learned that union members have not succumbed to anti-labor propaganda.

For instance:

- Union members do not feel they need to be "protected" from their unions.
- Union members do not feel that wage increases have an adverse effect on jobs or the cost of living.
- Union members do not think their officers spend too much on political action.

These views were held most strongly by active union members, less so by new unionists.

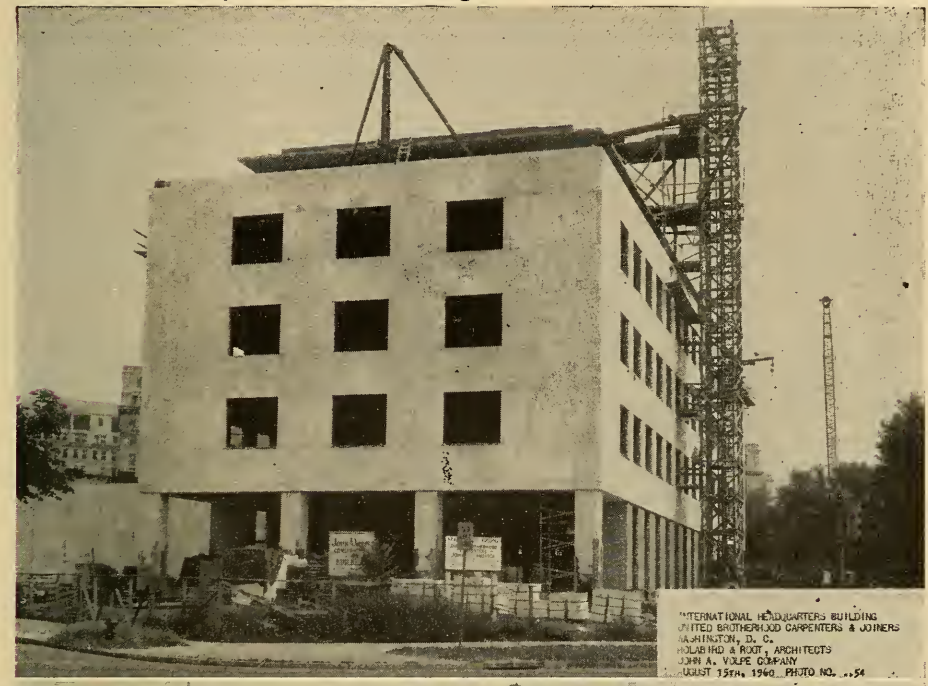
The researchers concluded, therefore, that unions have failed to do an adequate job of explaining their point of view and objectives to new members.

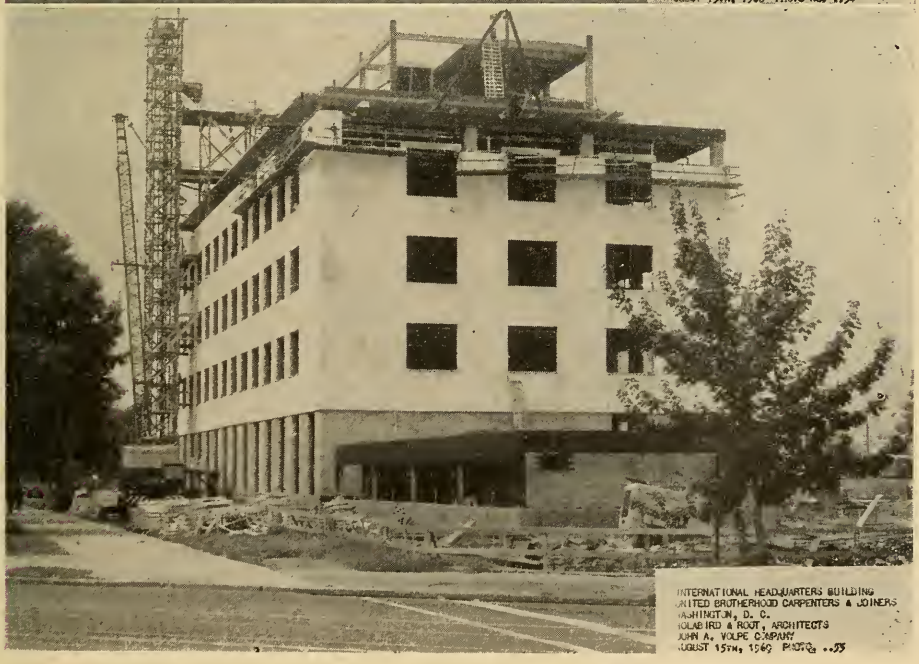
Greatest unanimity among all segments of the unions' membership was on the question of whether labor unions should "see to it that all members register and vote."

On this question 91 per cent of the active members and 73 per cent of the inactive ones agreed.

Progress Report

These are the latest photos of the progress being made in the erection of our new International Headquarters Building in Washington, D. C. As the pictures indicate, they were made on August 15.





Editorial

Social Security Can Spell End Of Poverty In U. S., Says Expert

Twenty-five years ago last month, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act to make it law. In the years since that time the Social Security program has grown into the largest and most important social insurance venture in United States history, dwarfing even the various veterans' programs.

In protection afforded to workers and their families it exceeds the coverage and protection of all private pension plans in the nation. In the protection afforded widows and orphans, it is roughly equal to the face value of all private insurance coverage in the country.

Despite all these facts, Social Security has stimulated, rather than blunted, individual initiative and thrift, thereby upsetting the gloomy predictions made by the insurance companies 25 years ago. Private provisions for old-age retirement have grown phenomenally—particularly during the past 10 years. Group pension programs have increased at an unprecedented rate, too. More people seem to be more concerned about their retirement years than ever before in history.

To cap the climax, Social Security has operated at the phenomenally low administrative rate of only two per cent of disbursements, and in paying benefits totalling over $50 billion no hint of political manipulation or scandal has been uncovered.

All this makes up quite a record of solid accomplishment. Those who are old enough to remember the fight it took to get the law enacted over the opposition of the insurance lobbies, medical lobbies, etc., must feel a glow of satisfaction. The opponents of Social Security predicted that every worker would have to wear a numbered dog-tag wherever he went. They predicted that ambition would become as dead as the dodo. They said that Social Security was the first step in putting everyone on a permanent government dole within 25 years.

Of course, none of these things transpired. But now that another great forward step is in the making for Social Security—that is, medical care for retirees—the same old arguments are being dredged up and repolished. Medical care under Social Security will lead to socialized medicine, it will kill individual thrift and initiative, it will regiment people, etc., etc., etc.

But despite these hackneyed objections, medical aid for pensioners is coming shortly—if not this year, then next. And eventually it must be integrated into the Social Security structure, because that is the only feasible way to handle it. Under Social Security the heavy financial burdens of old age would be spread over an individual's lifetime. And the risk would be based on the widest possible foundation—the entire working population of the nation. The basic principle of insurance is that the wider the risk base the cheaper the costs.

Professor Wilbur J. Cohen, welfare expert on the University of Michigan staff, recently predicted that the United States can become the first nation in human history to abolish abject poverty among its people. And the job can be done by 1970, he feels.

Professor Cohen was one of the architects of the Social Security program. He served as director of research and statistics for the Social Security Administration. So he certainly should know something about the subject. When he says poverty can be licked through expansion of the program, his word is good enough for us. After all, his predictions of 25 years ago have been borne out by experience; which is more than can be said about the predictions of the calamity-howlers who are still baying at his heels.

What's The Answer To Growing Threat Of Imports?

By H. J. Harkleroad, Executive Secretary,
California State Council of Carpenters

Despite the fact that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is basically considered to be a building trades craft, we have long been plagued by the importation of wood products and materials which we have been required to handle, process and install. Not too many years ago you may recall that we were subjected to an influx of Swedish-made doors which we were required to handle and install until American purchasing firms, supply houses and contractors could be convinced that such a policy would ultimately drastically curtail the production of American-made doors and force American firms to the wall, in addition to creating unemployment in the door industry.

The rehabilitation of occupied Japan introduced and encouraged expanded production of wood products of all types—plywoods, "skins", "peels", etc.—and the continuing increase of their importation has been a constant sore spot to our own productivity, as well as a loss of work to many members of our Brotherhood. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers have been voicing violent objections for a goodly number of years.

Cabinet and mill work face frames were imported from Japan quite recently which were of excellent workmanship. Several shops under contract to our Brotherhood in southern California were seriously considering their use, leaving only the shelving and minor portions behind the frames to be produced by the Brotherhood.

It has been reported that a full mill bid, consisting of pre-finished and prefabricated fixtures, paneled walls, mouldings, etc., for interior fabrication was to be imported from Japan, then assembled and installed in a multiple-story building in Los Angeles by the Carpenters in that jurisdiction. The Los Angeles District Council is currently hard at work to try to discourage the introduction of these imports.

The carpenter has long been using nails imported from both Japan and Germany. The use of imported cast-iron pipe and building steel is steadily increasing and influencing the production schedules of such industries here. This State Council was informed as recently as last week that an entire escalator was being pre-fabricated and shipped from Japan for installation in a large department store in San Diego, with a minimum amount of work for American mechanics.

Punitive legislative action, court decisions and injunctive relief have forestalled effective use of the Union Label, picket lines, refusal to install non-Union products, and use of the unfair list,—all methods which were good bulwarks of defense for so many years. Thus we can no longer give too much credence to or reliance upon those methods to relieve or control the use of importations.

In view of past occurrences and what now appears to be a definite trend towards heavier importations, coupled with industry's adoption of broader concepts of automation, it is this State Council's Executive Secretary's personal opinion that all International Unions should immediately start to study and plan collectively as to how best to curb or control importations so as to preserve an American market for the products of American labor.

Why Not Probe Chrysler Scandal?

A barely publicized item recently told how the former president of Chrysler Corporation made $450,000 in profits from firms supplying Chrysler with parts.

Apparently the stink was too great so he made a big to-do about returning the money. Chrysler is now supposed to be probing other executives to see whether they are engaged in this indirect kind of "payola."

As we said, this story conveniently appeared on the inside pages of the nation's newspapers and as far as we can ascertain did not inspire editorial comment among those who are the self-styled keepers of our morals.

Now, let's for the sake of comparison, substitute a few names in this story and see where you wind up. Suppose the individual who made the nearly half million bucks were named Hoffa and he had invested in a trucking firm with which his union held a contract. Not only would the Congo and the political party conventions be swept into the obituary pages, but McClellan would be bursting blood vessels trying to launch a Congressional investigation before someone else could do it.

Have you read of anyone suggesting even in a whisper that the Chrysler odor should be treated with Congressional air wick?

Or, is the $450,000 profit simply considered "smart business"?

How many other corporations are operated on this scratch-my-back-and-I'll-scratch-yours policy?

We frankly think this is a subject for thorough congressional investigation. Certainly what the Chrysler executive did is of concern to rank and file stockholders who are supposed to be the owners of industrial America. Are their interests being protected when such profiteering can exist under corporation arrangements between prime contractors and their suppliers?

The basis for the two-year-long witch hunt in the labor movement was that the rank and file members had to be protected from individuals who abused their trust as leaders.

Well how about the president of Chrysler Corporation who abused his trust? Will anything be done about it? Will he be permitted to return the money and then maybe get a pat on the back for his moral courage in doing so?

Or will Congress now conduct a sweeping investigation and then enact a corporate Landrum-Griffin Act so that stockholders' rights cannot be abused by predatory executives?

Some leaders of the nation's giant corporations treat their companies as private domains in which they are feudal lords. Isn't it about time that something be done for the millions of investors who, by Wall Street's own definition, are part of our highly touted peoples' capitalism?—**The Union**

Jet Age Makes Finishing School More Important Than Ever

This month the nation's schools go back into operation. Unfortunately, millions of youngsters who got a taste of earning money during the summer will not go back to the books. This is a very human reaction. But, in this day and age, it is a short-sighted one. A recent release by the Department of Labor tells why.

Jobs that require little education and training are shrinking rapidly. In the past, these were the jobs that created openings for beginners. But technological changes are eliminating them by leaps and bounds. And those that do exist will be giving way to a machine sooner or later.

Present estimates indicate that some seven and a half million young people will enter the labor market during the 1960's without a high school diploma. These youngsters will be seriously handicapped in their search for stable and satisfactory employment. They will have to compete with better prepared school graduates, and the competition will get stiffer year by year as jobs requiring little schooling decrease. The tragedy is that many of them will not find out the bitter truth until they have married and taken on additional responsibilities.

Education has never been as important as it is today. And studies by the Department of Labor indicate that qualified young people will have unprecedented opportunities in the next 10 years. Because of the low birth rate during the 1930's, there will be a shortage of trained and experienced people in the 25-to-44 age bracket. This means that supervisory jobs will be opening up to younger people at a faster rate than ever before.

Added together, these things mean that staying in school is the most important decision a youngster can make today.

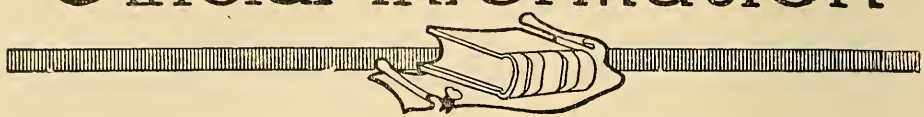
Speaking Of Ethics

From time to time this journal has focused attention on various gimmicks, deceits, and phony sales pitches that are being used by business in ever-increasing numbers to mulct the public. Now the whole sorry story is spelled out in a new book entitled, "The Operators," by Frank Gibney.

In a future issue we will review the book at some length. For the time being, let us quote a few observations:

"Throughout their lives some form of chrome-plated deceits continues to work on citizens of the General Society, through TV pitches, newspaper ads, and personal sales talks, on behalf of tired tires, unworkable 'transistor' radios, fake 'luxury' furniture, or teacherless correspondence schools. In the end, it may even bury us, through the courtesy of a phony cut-rate funeral."

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, LEON W. GREENE
18 Norbert Place, St. Paul 16, Minn.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
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Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein must be used.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1190	Toronto, Ont., Canada	2886	Hamilton, Ont., Canada
2839	Jonesboro, Ark.	2904	Constantine, Mich.
2842	Frankfort, Ind.	2905	Hamilton, Ont., Canada
2850	Philadelphia, Pa.	2913	Vail, Ariz.
2884	Carrollton, Ky.	3271	Blakely, Ga.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALLEN, NICK, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALRED, J. G., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
ANDERSON, JOHN, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
ANZALONE, EDWARD, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
BAHN, WILLIAM, L. U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio
BARKER, JUSTICE J., L. U. 569, Pascagoula, Miss.
BARRON, ALTON B., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
BARTON, CHARLES, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
BARTSCH, EDWARD, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BATES, JOHN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
BAYNTON, GEORGE, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
BELLEW, WILLIAM, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
BERNTSEN, KNUT, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
BISSONNETTE, RICHARD, L. U. 1580, Milford, Conn.
BOLANOWSKI, JOSEPH, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
BRADFORD, G. L., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
BRETT, JOSEPH, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
BREWER, JAMES F., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
BRITTON, GEORGE E., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
BROADFOOT, WILLIAM, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
CARLSON, ALBERT, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CARLSON, SIDNEY, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
CARSWELL, THOMAS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CEVA, JOSEPH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
COLLINS, C. C., L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
COTHERN, LOUIS, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
CROCKETT, ERNEST, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
CROMBIE, JAMES Sr., L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
DAHL, BERTIL, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
DAVIS, GILBERT J., L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
DELPHO, JAY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
DILEWSKI, ANDREW, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
EKBERG, ALBIN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ELLIS, ARTHUR, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ELROD, A. S., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
FASSETT, GEORGE C., L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
FEIOCK, HENRY, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
FLEMING, EARL, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
FORSYTHE, WILLIAM M., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
FRANKLIN, J. B., L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
FRASSITTO, ZACHARIA, L. U. 1006, Milltown, N. J.
FREEMAN, FRANK, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
GALLUSCIO, ROBERT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
GEISEL, JOSEPH, L. U. 821, Union, N. J.
GERMANY, WATSON, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GEYER, WILLIAM, L. U. 1006, Milltown, N. J.
GOTTS, EARL J., L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
GUSTAFSON, ERNEST O., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HAGMAN, OVERT P., L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
HALKOVITZ, STEVE, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
HALPEN, JOHN J., L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
HAMMOND, ROY G., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HATTON, HUGH A., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
HEALY, WILLIAM, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
HILL, TRACY H., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HOEFLINGER, JACOB, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HORTON, COY, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
IVEY, JOHN H., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
KAMIENSKI, STANLEY, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
KARLS, MATH F., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
KASOWSKY, AUGUST, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
KENT, ROBERT D., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
KRAUSE, H. H., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
KRUMWIEDE, CHARLES F., L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
LaMASTRA, ALPHONSE, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
LARSON, CHARLES, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
LARSON, SWAN W., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
LATTANZY, JOHN, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
LEMASTER, HARRY D., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
LOCKE, KERRY A., L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
LOY, DALLAS, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
LUDVIKSEN, HANS, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
LUTES, ALBERT, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
LYON, R. V., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
MacDONALD, JOHN P. C., L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
MAHNKEN, THOMAS E., L. U. 1020, Portland, Ore.
MANDELLA, NED C., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
MANUS, JOHN D., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
MARCINIK, GEORGE Sr., L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
MARTELL, ALFRED, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.

In Memoriam

MARTINE, CARMEN, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
MASSIMIN, THEODORE, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
McNAB, PETER F., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
MEADOWCROFT, FRANK, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
MELTING, MARTIN, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. Dak.
MEOLA, VICTOR, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
MICHWICH, W. R., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
NOLAN, JOHN, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
NYGREN, ERIC, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
O'DONNELL, ANDREW, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
PALMER, JACK, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
PANCOAST, HERBERT, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
PAYNE, W. F., L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
PEARSON, KENNETH, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
PEEK, CHARLES, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
PERRY, JAMES H., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PILLOTTI, ANTONIO, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
POINDEXTER, GEORGE E., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
PRICE, GEORGE J., L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
PROCKNIK, PETER, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
RADCLIFFE, JOHN K., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
REVHEIM, B. B., L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
RICE, CHARLES, L. U. 727, Hialeah, Fla.
RIKER, LEVI, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
ROBINSON, JAMES A., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ROTT, SAMUEL, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. Dak.
SATTERFIELD, CLIFTON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
SCHNEIDER, KURT LUDWIG, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
SCOTT, MELVIN W., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
SEQUIST, CHARLES G., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
SHERREN, HAROLD, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
SJOBLOM, HENRY, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
SMITH, ARTHUR E. Sr., L. U. 1955, Lindenhurst, N. Y.
SOBOTKA, JOSEPH, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
SOJKA, LOUIS, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
SOUTH, WAYNE L., L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
SPAHR, EUGENE A., L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
STEFFAN, JOHN, L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
STROM, ALBERT, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SUNDSTROM, EDWIN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SUNKENBERG, FRED J., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
SUTHERLAND, SAM, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
TARUN, OTTO H., L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
TERHORST, WILLIAM J., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
THOMAS, WILLIAM C., L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
TURNER, CHARLES D., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
TURNER, TIMOTHY D., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
WARHOL, HAROLD, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
WEBSTER, R. E., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
WENNING, JOSEPH, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
WESTERLUND, MARTIN, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
YAX, FRANK, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.

THREE OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES CALLED BY DEATH

Death laid a heavy hand on the staff of our Brotherhood during recent months. Three outstanding General Representatives passed away this summer.

Walter Dunn, a representative since May 1, 1939, was killed in a tragic automobile accident on May 25th. Brother Dunn first joined our Brotherhood in 1925. At the time of his death he held membership in Local Union No. 264, Milwaukee. A hard worker and dedicated member, Brother Dunn very capably represented our organization in Wisconsin and adjoining states for 21 years.

On July 11, Representative Sam Sutherland succumbed to a lingering illness. Initiated in Local Union No. 246, New York, in 1918, Brother Sutherland served the labor movement of the Eastern Seaboard long and faithfully. In September of 1941 he was appointed a General Representative, and for the next 19 years he represented our Brotherhood in a manner that earned him the admiration and respect of everyone who knew him.

Brother Tom Murray passed away on August 2 following a serious operation. Brother Murray joined our Brotherhood in Cincinnati in May of 1922. His capacity for hard work and his winning personality soon elevated him to positions of union leadership in his home territory. Eventually he became an organizer for the AFL. In 1947 he was appointed a General Representative by General President William L. Hutcheson. Some seven years ago, he was assigned to Washington, D. C. As Brotherhood representative on the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, he performed truly outstanding service.

Any organization is but a reflection of the caliber of the men serving it. These three representatives embodied the dedication, the loyalty, and the willingness to serve that are the essential ingredients of continued success. They will be sorely missed for years to come.

Outdoor Meanderings

By Fred Goetz

Glenn Pickering, a member of Local 1133, Newton, Iowa, is anxious for any tips on bass fishing—lures and methods.

Well, Glenn, we've had a lot of fun fishing for bass, and along life's waterways have picked up some ideas that have paid off and dropped a few that didn't.

One of the most successful methods we've used is "jigging." The freshwater jig has made a big hit with spin anglers. A 1/32nd and 1/16th ounce lure works best on lines from two to three pound test and the 1/8th and 1/4th ounce should be coupled to a four or six pound line.

In stream fishing an upstream cast is a must, allowing the jig to bounce the bottom on the downstream cast. It bounces past rocks and snags (you hope), likely hideouts for the lunkers. Cast in the riffles above those big eddies and holding pools and let the current "sidle" in the jig.

In lake trolling it's a good idea to strip out enough line to get the jig to the bottom, then troll slowly, raising and lowering the rod tip, activating the jig into energetic hops along the lake bottom.

Another method that can be used from the bank or boat involves the fishing float. Attach a bobber to your line, allowing the jig fly to sink about four feet from the surface. Impart lure action by gentle lifts of the rod tip.



Here's a pic of a Brother Carpenter, M. B. Hoagland of Local 1445 in Topeka, Kansas, with a 2½ pound bass from his dad's farm pond in Missouri.

As for me, the jig's up!

* * *

A letter from C. W. Churchfield of Pueblo, Colorado, a member of Local 362, expresses an ideal philosophy when it comes to the mutual enjoyment of the great outdoors between husband and wife. He writes:

"While on the job I hear many carpenters say: 'My wife just doesn't like to go camping and fishing; I sure envy you. Your wife always goes along and seems to enjoy it.'

"The answer, Fred, to the problem is quite simple as far as I'm concerned. A carpenter lays down his tools and leaves the job behind when he goes fishing, so why shouldn't the Missus be entitled to do likewise?

"I do all the cooking and other camp work while on such trips. If the wife wants a cup of coffee before rolling out of the sack, she gets it; if she wants breakfast in bed, she gets it; if she wants to drift that first fly over a pool while I cook the breakfast, she's welcome to it. I think that is a small price to pay for having a perfect companion to share with me the wonders of the great out-of-doors."

* * *

Shades of the forthcoming deer season around these far-flung acres, here's a photo sent in by Herb Wille of St. Paul, Minnesota, a member of Local 87 for over 35 years.



Herb was pussyfootin' around the Wisconsin wilds near Webster, slouching behind a tree, when this buck tried to sneak past him. Herb downed him with one well-aimed shot, dressed him right there on the spot and hung him in a shady spot to cool.

Herb and the Missus enjoy their cottage, whenever time permits, up on Mallard lake near Webster, Wisconsin.

Both love to fish—emphasis on the pursuit of the largemouth bass.

* * *

I have on many occasions received letters, and an occasional long-distance phone call, from folks wanting to know about certain fishing spots in my home state; the base of my fishing and hunting operations—Oregon.

Heretofore when this happened I hurriedly rummaged through a box of assorted

files and data in an effort to answer their questions. Now I'm free of all that. Now, for the first time in the history of this state, a thorough and comprehensive "fishing encyclopedia" has been published called the Oregon Sportsman's Guide.

It has 262 pages and lists nearly 1,000 lakes, streams and creeks between its covers; tells how to get there; what kind of fish you'll find; when to fish for them and the method employed in removing them from their watery abode.

The cost of this text is $2.50 and it is published by the Foster Sporting Goods, 7916 S.E. Foster Road in Portland, Oregon.

* * *

Gilbert A. Kelly of Oakridge, Tennessee, a member of Local 50, is also a member of the "threadline fraternity," those light-and-easy spin fishermen who utilize light lines, soft-tip rods and small reels in pursuit of large, freshwater gamesters.



Gil boated this lunker shovelbill catfish, measuring 57 inches from snout to tail and weighing 42 pounds. He was using eight-pound test line!

It took two hours to land the monster on the light spin line. The neighborhood young 'uns are gathered around Gil for the picture.

Gil, you failed to mention the body of water from which you eased this giant finster. Was it the "No Name River?"

Fishing must really be great in Gil's neck o' the woods. He recalls boating five different species of game fish in one day—all on a shyster lure.

* * *

A bit of verbal rambling 'bout deer antlers:

Antlers are bony structures, characteristic of male members of the deer family. They differ from true horns as they are shed each year.

Bucks use their antlers for fighting purposes in the fall of the year, especially during the breeding season. Most of the fighting that occurs is more of a pushing match than mortal combat and, usually, the biggest and heaviest animal is the victor.

Antlers oftimes cause problems, especially when the bucks lock horns and neither can extricate themselves. Death is usually the result for both animals when this happens.

In a knock-down, drag-out fight one deer may gore another to death, although this doesn't seem to happen very often.

Contrary to general belief, the points on the antler are not, necessarily, a sure-fire indicator of age.

Does are occasionally found with antlers. Usually those animals are incapable of bearing young.

* * *

FISHERMAN'S LAMENT

Backward, turn backward, Oh time in your flight,
Please make 'em bite again, just for tonight.

I've sat on this boulder for sixteen long hours,
And baited with crawfish and dough-balls and flowers,

And minnows and ryebread and liver and bees . . .
And grasshoppers and fishworms and limburger cheese.

And never a nibble, a jerk on the line . . .
Of sunfish, or sucker I've see not a sign.

My arms are fried brown and my nose is burnt red;
My seat is worn thin and my legs are both dead.

My stomach is puckered, and tied in a knot,
I'm sick, disappointed, disgusted and hot.

I'm sore and I'm dirty, and thirsty and stiff;
I've lost my tobacco and ain't had a whiff.

It's fourteen long hours by the road to my shack;
To cold cream. . . to comfort. . . to rest, and a snack.

Oh, backward, I guess, is the way I shall turn,
For I have been fishing . . . I've had a good day;

Now all that I want is some grub and the hay!

* * *

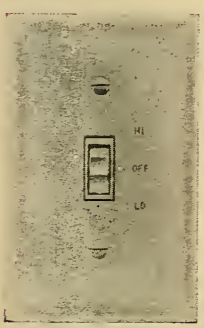
Dark, matured salmon should be released when landed. Best way to release the fish is to gently hold it in a slight current, with its head facing upstream, for a few moments until it regains its equilibrium and is able to maintain an upright position.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

The Hi-Lo Dimswitch is described as the first dimmer switch using an electronic circuit—a revolutionary concept of light control. The product is designed to increase efficiency and economy in indoor and outdoor lighting by semiconductor-diode principle operation, and promises to make obsolete the type of on-off, one-position light switches currently in use. Created to eliminate the necessity of going through one light level to reach another, the new dimmer control gives immediate control from the center or "off" position to high, 100% bright lighting—or from this same center position to dim, 30% lighting by a flick of the switch handle. It is said to give many times more service from a light bulb, except fluorescent, when used in the dim position. It is attached to regular commercial wiring. Manufactured by Slater Electronics Corp., Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., and the switch is available through electrical contractors.



A new product soon available through your hardware dealer, building material supplier, or saw filer is the "Circle Saw Blade Carrier." Made from galvanized sheet metal and engineered to simplify handling of saw blades, it will accommodate up to 12 blades in sizes through 8¼" for all portable electrical saws. Durability, ease of selection and availability of blades—always taken out with saw-wrench attached—assures safety in handling and prevents loss of or damage to sharp blades, it is claimed. Manufactured by Brotherhood member, C. A. Reinhard & Co., 2916 East Ave., Hayward, Calif.



It hardly seems possible but a new angle square has been developed. Called the "Squangle," the manufacturer claims that the tool will insure accurate markings of degree or pitch for cutting rafters, setting windows, etc. The makers claim it is a precision tool. Containing 2 level bubbles, it is useful both as a square and a level. Write Squangle Corp., Lynnwood, Wash.



Aluma-Sheeth is a reflective, insulating sheathing-board for construction work. Said to be easily handled, the sheet is ⅛" thick and is formed by bending aluminum foil facing to hard-sized wood fiber board. The bright aluminum face reflects heat inside



in winter and keeps heat out in summer. Aluma-Sheeth is printed with nailing location dots 3 inches apart in rows on 16" centers. In addition to the usual 48" wide panel, the manufacturers offer a full 49" x 8'-0" (also 9'-0") size. Made by Denny Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

A new caulking compound which comes in a number of different colors is on the market. The manufacturer claims it cures into a resilient, rubber-like material that resists hardening and cracking. Based on Du-Pont Hypalon, it is claimed to have many of the desirable properties of that synthetic. For further information write West Chester Chemical Co., Box 39, West Chester, Pa.

"Fix'n Patch," an epoxy adhesive packaged in two self-measuring tubes, is designed to be easy and economical to use. The proper mixing proportions are obtained by dispensing equal length beads of material from each tube, according to the requirements. It will permanently repair a



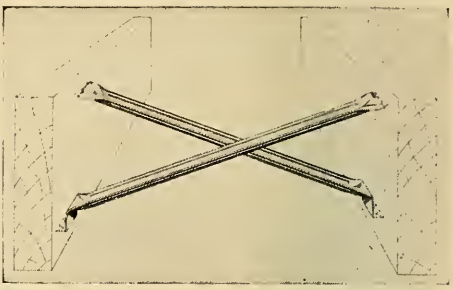
number of materials, is the claim, such as wood, porcelain, steel and aluminum; is water- and gasoline-proof, non-flammable, and highly resistant to chemical attack. The makers say it will also bond to glass, rubber, ceramics, plastic and fabric and that this adhesive can be painted, drilled and sanded. For literature, write to Specialty Plastics Co., Epoxy Div., 4010 Glengyle Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.

Jervis Corporation introduces a new type of window it claims does both the following: 1. Gives the user a sweat-free wood interior sash, and a maintenance-free exterior of aluminum. 2. Allows the builder to nail it directly into the studs, without further preparations. From both the con-



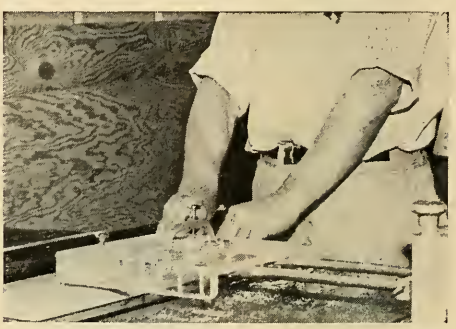
struction and architectural standpoints, the new concepts incorporated in this window should be of interest to our readers. For further information on "Wood-A-Lume," write Jervis Corp., Grandville, Mich.

A new type of compression cross bridging, called "TECO Fas-Lok," is said to eliminate completely the need for nails and can be easily and quickly installed with a few taps of a hammer. A "lazy nail" projection grips wood fibers of the joist so that



no nails are required to hold the device in place. It is made of 18-gauge, corrosion-resistant, galvanized steel, 1⅛" wide, with a ribbed "V" section for extra strength, and comes in three sizes. For more information on the "Fas-Lok" bridging, write Timber Engineering Co., 1319 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Said to be the only visual safety tool on the market for circular table saws that allows the operator to "see and saw" safely at the same time, the Brett-Guard saw guard has been improved further so that the safety device now comes with an aircraft-type, shatter-resistant plexiglas shield that covers the saw, as pictured. The guard is available for all circular table saws with blades of 6



to 16 inches in diameter. Guide-pin holes in the shield purportedly effect efficient setting-up of unusual jobs, with "C" clamps, spring hold-ins, and hold-downs now eliminated. The manufacturer stresses the safe-sawing purpose of the guard even in the "unguardable" operations such as rabbeting. Made by Brett-Guard Corporation of Englewood, N. J.

Correspondence

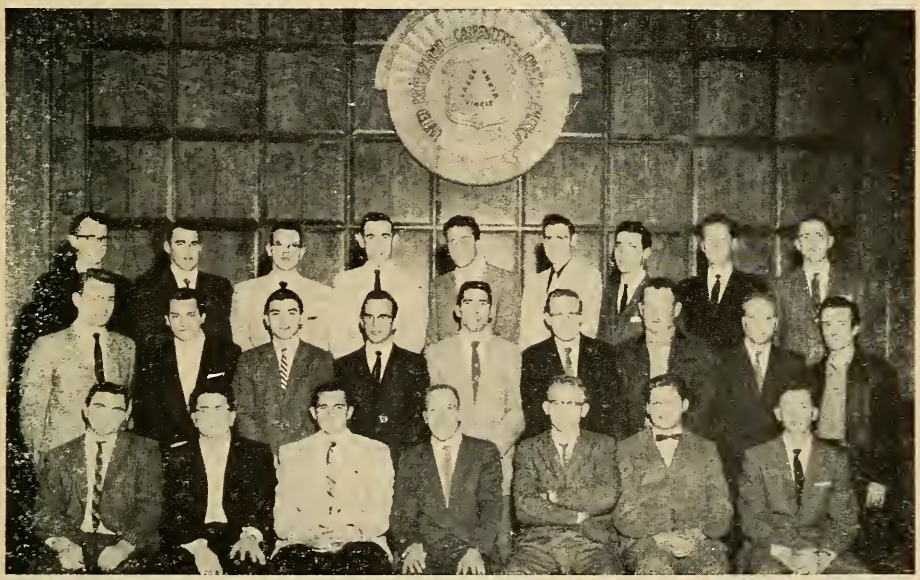
This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO AREA GAINS 62 NEW JOURNEYMEN

The recent manpower study completed by the Department of Labor indicates that a substantial shortage of skilled journeymen will develop by 1970 if apprenticeship training is not stepped up. One area that seems to be meeting the challenge adequately is the area served by the Chicago District Council.

On May 12th the District Council and the employers of the area held a semi-annual apprenticeship graduation exercise. Some sixty-two young men who completed their four-year apprenticeship training courses were awarded their journeymen certificates.

As has been the custom at Chicago for a number of years, the graduation exercises were made an important event. A great many officers and representatives of local unions affiliated with the council were on hand to wish the graduating apprentices good luck in their chosen field of endeavor.



Twenty-five of the sixty-two new journeymen in the Chicago area are shown above.

A large number of distinguished guests representing the Employers Association, the Chicago Building Trades Council, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the Chicago Board of Education, the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, and the Carpenters Welfare and Pension Fund were present to offer their congratulations to the new journeymen.

Of particular interest to the graduates and guests was the presence of First General Vice President John R. Stevenson and General Secretary Dick Livingston, each of whom brought an informative message to the graduating apprentices and the assembled guests. They participated in the awarding of journeyman certificates and the presentation of a Brotherhood emblem to each graduating member. A buffet luncheon and social hour followed the exercises. All in all, it proved to be a memorable evening for both the new journeymen and the guests in attendance.

Charles A. Thompson, secretary of the Council, and Ted Kenney, Council president, were co-chairmen of the affair.

BAYONNE LOCAL HOLDS OLD TIMERS NIGHT

Recently, Carpenters Local Union 383, Bayonne, New Jersey, honored its old timers, the real pioneers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who stayed with the union through good and bad times and helped make conditions a little bit better each year. The affair was held at the Labor Lyceum.



Six members of Local No. 383, recently honored at a 50-year celebration, are shown in the picture.

Seated, from left to right: Essar Dorisinsky, Hyman Seidman, and Meyer Alenik.

Standing, from left to right, are: Morris Levine, Israel Levine, and Joseph Shapiro.

Morris Levine and Hyman Seidman are still actively engaged in carpentry.

Each member was presented with a gold pin.

Guest speaker at the celebration was Second District Representative Raleigh Rajoppi, who spoke on past and present conditions. He stressed that only through a united effort could we achieve the benefits we are now reaping.

Other guests were Thomas Posey, president of the Hudson County District Council of Carpenters; Albert J. Beck and Paul Eberling, business representatives.

Louis Botwinick, president of Local 383, and Morris Levine, ex-president and a 54-year pioneer, gave a resume of the history of the local union.

MICHIGAN LOCAL HONORS ITS OLD TIMERS

On February 26, 1960, 70 members of Local Union No. 898 of Saint Joseph and Benton Harbor, Michigan honored 13 old timers at a banquet.

Brothers William Heiden, Charles Kerschbaum and Andrew Wennerberg received 50-year pins.

Brothers Edwin Johnson, 45 years; Emil Jutzi, 44 years; W. A. Martindale, 40 years (not present); Elmer Greenman, 39 years; Colver Morningstar, 35 years; John Carlson, 34 years (not present); Peter Prunkl, 27 years (not present); Jay Landon, 25 years; Karl Kerschbaum, 25 years, and Ralph Borders, 25 years, each received 25-year pins.



Sitting, from left to right in the above picture, are: Charles Kerschbaum, Colver Morningstar, Ralph Borders, Andrew Wennerberg, and William Heiden.

Standing, left to right: George Burger, Elmer Greenman, Karl Kerschbaum, Jay Landon, Emil Jutzi, Edwin Johnson, and Leonard Zimmerman.

George Burger, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Council, presented the pins with the help of Leonard B. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of the S. W. Michigan District Council. Master of ceremonies was Business Representative John Steele, Local 898.

The banquet was arranged by Francis Wilder, apprentice instructor, with the able help of Apprentices Gerald Grier and David Kunde.

APPRENTICE COMPLETION CEREMONY HELD AT AUSTIN, MINN.

Twenty-five years from now, buildings may include landing areas for space ships on their roofs, or launching pads in their basements. But whatever form the buildings of the future may take, the Austin-Albert Lea area of Minnesota will have craftsmen qualified to do the erecting.

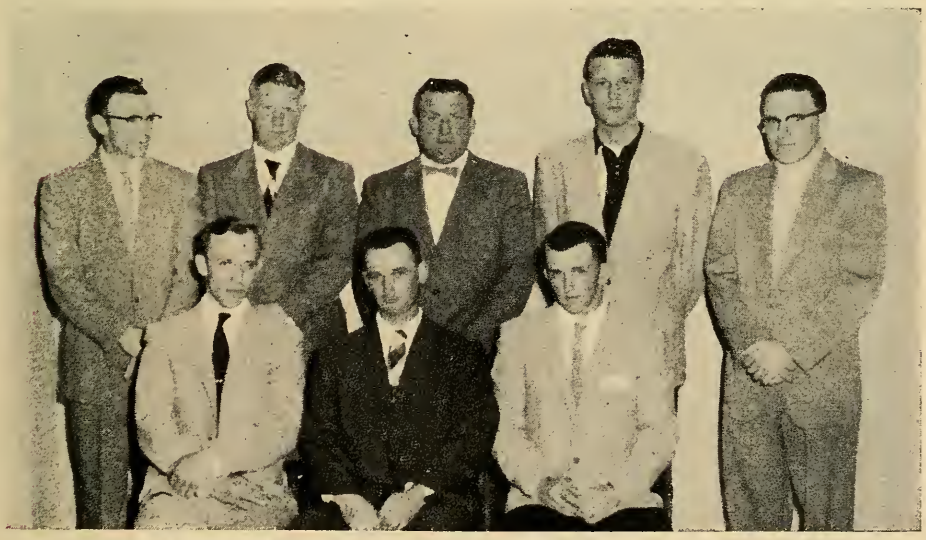
Recently, the Austin-Albert Lea Unions sponsored apprenticeship completion ceremonies for some seventeen young men who this year completed their apprenticeship training in carpentry. The exercises were held at Austin High School. A dinner in the cafeteria opened the exercises. Following the repast, awards were made to the graduating apprentices.

Chairman of the event was Mr. Philip M. Johnston, Coordinator, Trade and Industry. Mr. L. S. Harbo, Superintendent of schools at Austin, delivered the welcoming address. Greetings and congratulations to the new graduates were extended by Mr. P. Wesley Johnson. Regional Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship. The committee members were introduced by Mr. A. V. Chadwick of the State Division of Voluntary Apprenticeship, and completion certificates were awarded by Mr. Frank Musala, State Director of the same division.



Pictured above is Brother J. A. Ranum, apprentice instructor, leaning on a rafter project completed by the apprentice class. For forty years Mr. Ranum has been training journeymen in the apprentice classes he teaches.

Members of the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee are Willard Moen, Arlo Jordon, Robert L. Olsen, Elroy Penning, Hjalmer Peterson, and Lorenz Scheick.



The graduating apprentices pictured are, from left to right:

***Seated*—Julius M. Grage, Gerald Gleason and Roger Bell. *Standing*—Rodger M. Johnson, Thomas De Boer, Lavern Bowman, Robert Hays and Robert Loewen.**

A number of the apprentices were working out of town and were unable to attend the banquet.

Year by year, the apprenticeship program in the Austin-Albert Lea area has been improving and growing. A good deal of the credit goes to Brother J. A. Ranum, car-

pentry instructor, who is both a capable and a dedicated teacher, willing to expend time and energy far beyond the call of duty on the project.

Some 165 people attended the graduation banquet. The Austin Male Chorus provided music for the affair, and Mr. K. C. Kaplan showed some remarkable movies of an African safari he recently made. The food, the entertainment and, above all, the presentation of journeymen's certificates to a fine group of neophite journeymen, made the evening a great success.

LOS ANGELES HOLDS 5th ANNUAL COMPLETION CEREMONIES

The Los Angeles County Joint Apprentice Committee played host to some 100 apprentices completing to journeyman status in the carpentry and mill cabinet trades, Saturday evening, May 7, 1960, at the Biltmore Bowl in Los Angeles, with Dr. Howard A. Campion delivering the keynote address.

Co-sponsors of the ceremonies were the Associated General Contractors, Building Contractors Association, Home Builders Association and the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters.

V. C. ("Bud") Mathis and Richard M. ("Dick") Lane, secretary and chairman, respectively, of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, presented the awards to the outstanding apprentices of each Joint Apprentice Committee and the outstanding awards to the three top apprentices within Los Angeles County. Winners were:



Apprentices of Los Angeles County, Calif., receive recognition and their Trade Certificates.

First prize—Michael Kobold, Local Union No. 25; second prize—Stanley M. Johnson, Local Union No. 563; third prize—Garland Sutton, Local Union No. 1497.

In addition to the regular Joint Apprentice Committee awards, the Andrews Hardware and Metal Company presented each outstanding apprentice with a 50-foot tape. In addition, the second and third prize winners were presented with a saw each, and the first prize winner received an additional saw, hammer and tool box. These presentations were made by Mr. Donald Huddle, purchasing agent for the company, and Mr. D. W. Andrews, vice president in charge of the personnel department.

Charles F. Hanna, chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, presented meritorious awards to members of the Joint Apprentice Committees who had devoted at least five years of continuous service with their Joint Apprentice Committees. Mr. Hanna also presented the apprentices with their Trade Certificates.

C. M. ("Chuck") Sanford, coordinator of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, made the introductions and acted as toastmaster for the evening.

After the ceremonies, a program of entertainment was provided by the Al Wager Theatrical Agency, who presented the Gardner Sisters and the Madcaps. George Poole's Orchestra contributed further to the guests' pleasure by providing the music for dancing.

The successful achievement of these ceremonies was the result of the wonderful cooperation of all the Joint Apprentice Committees—labor, management, the schools and governmental agencies—all working together for a better apprenticeship program in the area.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 382

Hand and Power Tools.—When this writer was serving his apprenticeship (it was not called an apprenticeship, but that is what it was) he worked on built-in cabinets for a rather large pantry. The owners were wealthy, and for that reason wanted the best that was in vogue at the time. The ceiling was high, and the cabinets extended up to the ceiling. The upper part of the cabinets had two sets of doors. One set covered the shelves that were reachable without a stepladder, and the other set of shorter doors went up to the head casing, which was fitted to the ceiling. They were panel doors, and hand made. The frame, which was grooved for the panel, was put together with mortice-and-tenon joints. All of this work was done with hand tools. There was not a single power tool on the job, and probably it was not available at the time. A plow and a miter box were necessities in those days.

Today it is different: We have portable power tools such as table saws, skill saws, power drills, and other power-driven tools, that simplify the field carpenter's work. Properly equipped with power tools, he can do cabinet work that cannot be excelled anywhere.

Front Frames.—Fig. 26 shows the front frame for the cabinet and set of drawers, immediately to the left of the stove, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of lesson 379. To the right of the stove is shown a duplicate, in reverse, of what is shown to the left.

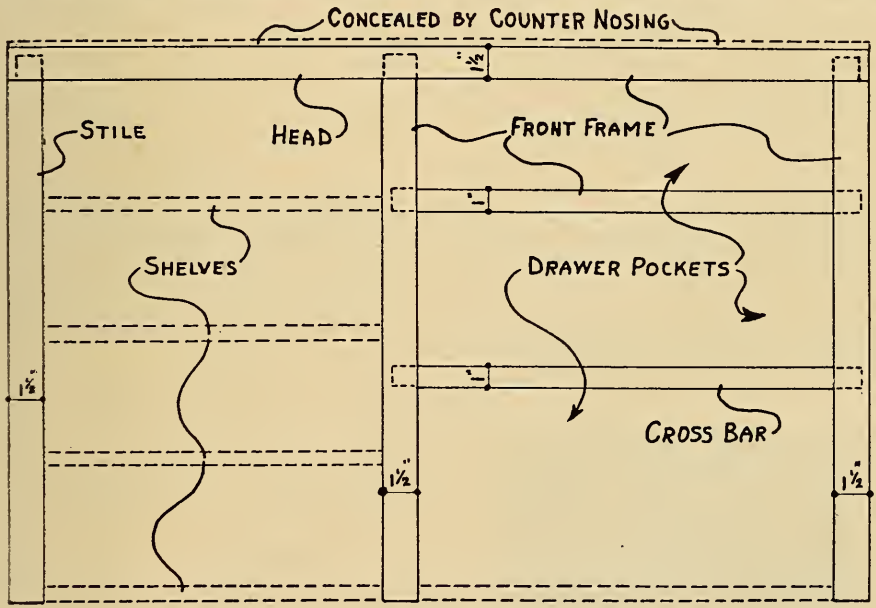


Fig. 26

Face views, in a larger scale, of those two fronts, are shown in lesson 381, Figs. 18 and 19. What we have in Fig. 26 shows the frame, or better stated, the casings, nailed to the body of the cabinet. The mortice-and-tenon joints used to join the different pieces are shown by dotted lines. The shelves are indicated by horizontal, dotted lines. Study this drawing in keeping with the drawings referred to above.

Mortice-and-Tenon Joints.—Fig. 27 gives details of a mortice-and-tenon joint. The head mortice is indicated by dotted lines.

Two views of the tenon, shaded, are shown by the bottom drawings. The dimensions are given by figures. Details of the mortice-and-tenon joints, where the cross bars join the stiles, are given by Fig. 28.

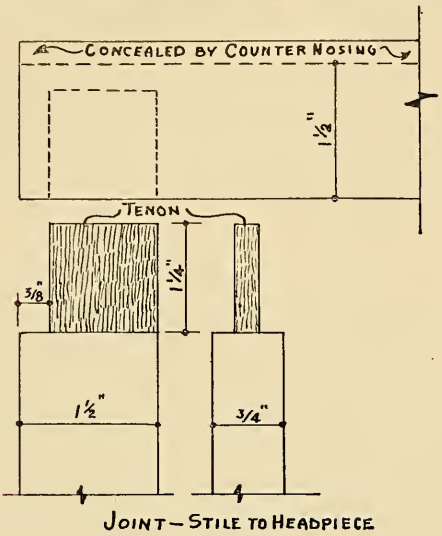


Fig. 27

Hung Cabinets.—The face view of a hung cabinet, before the casings have been nailed on, is shown by **Fig. 29.** (See Fig. 6, lesson 379). The optional piece shown at the top is indicated by the horizontal dotted line. When this piece is omitted, the soffit closes the top of the case. The shelves are shown gained into the sides of the cabinet.

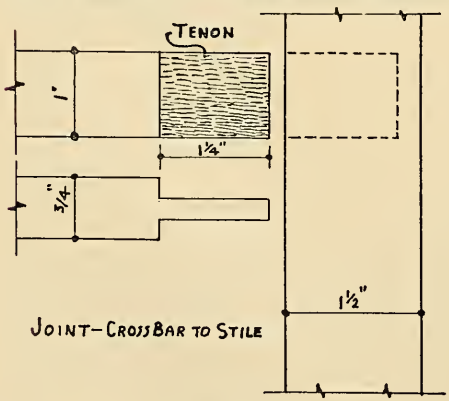


Fig. 28

Fig. 30 shows the same layout, after the casings have been nailed in place. **Fig. 31** shows the completed front of the cabinet, with the doors hinged to the frame and the handles attached. It should be pointed out that the doors in all of the cabinets covered by this series of lessons are fitted so as to bring the surface of the doors flush with the surface of the casings.

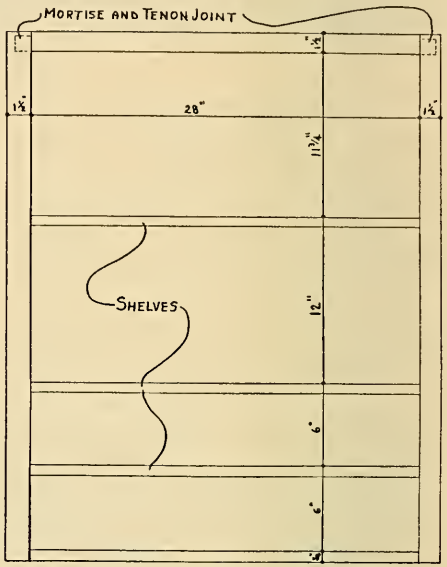


Fig. 30

Cross Sections of Cabinets.—Fig. 32 gives a cross section of a hung cabinet that has a back of ¾-inch plywood. This back is nailed to the back of the case and the shelves.

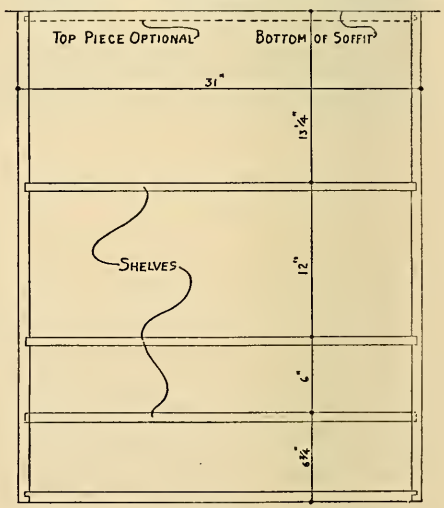


Fig. 29

The top and bottom pieces and the sides are rabbetted to receive the back, as shown by the drawing at the top and at the bottom. To the right we have a cabinet that has no back or top piece. The strips

of board, marked **1, 2, 3, and 4,** run from one side of the case to the other, and are nailed to the back of the shelves and to the sides of the cabinet. When the cabinet is

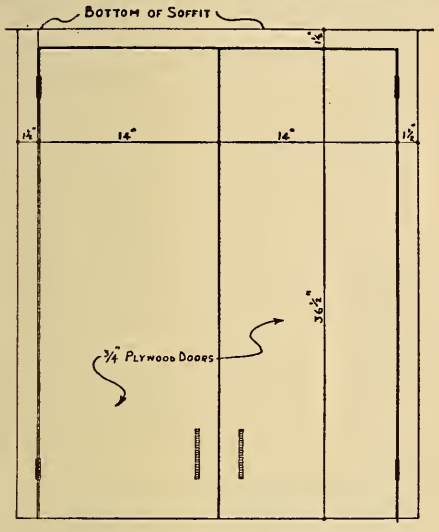


Fig. 31

hung to the wall, these strips are nailed to the studding. If the soffit is installed first, then a nailer, number **5,** must be fastened

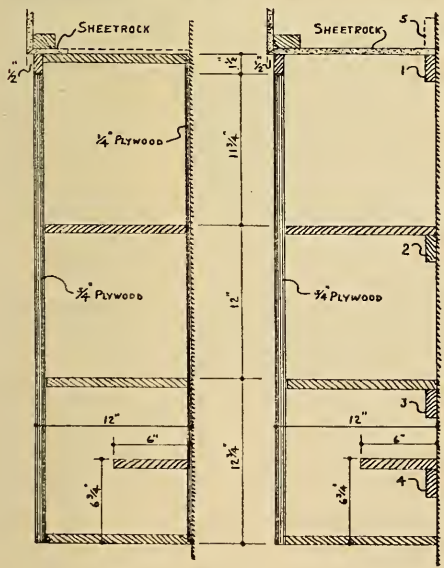


Fig. 32

to the wall to receive the sheetrock. But if the cabinet is hung first, then the sheetrock is nailed to strip numbered 1 and the head casing to the left.

Soffit Construction. Two details of soffit construction are shown by **Fig. 33.** To the left we show a soffit that was constructed after the cabinets were hung to the wall. The procedure is this: A narrow strip of sheetrock is fastened to the top of the cabinets, as shown at the bottom, left. Then a 1⅛"x3" nailer is nailed on top of the sheetrock strip, as shown. Another nailer is

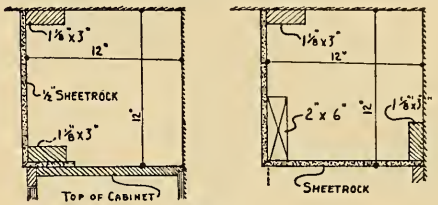


Fig. 33

nailed to the ceiling, shown to the top, left. This done, the front piece of sheetrock is put in place. If the sheetrock is carefully cut to a miter, by hand with a saw, a good sharp corner can be obtained. The other method is to cut the sheetrock square across, and use a corner bead to give it a sharp corner. The detail to the right shows the construction of the soffit from cabinet to cabinet, above the windows. The 2"x6" is used to bridge the distance between cabinets, and at the same time answer for nailer.

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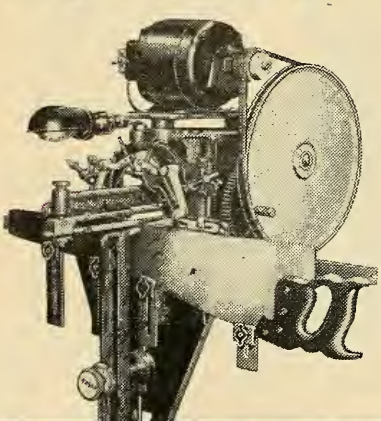
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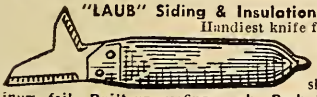
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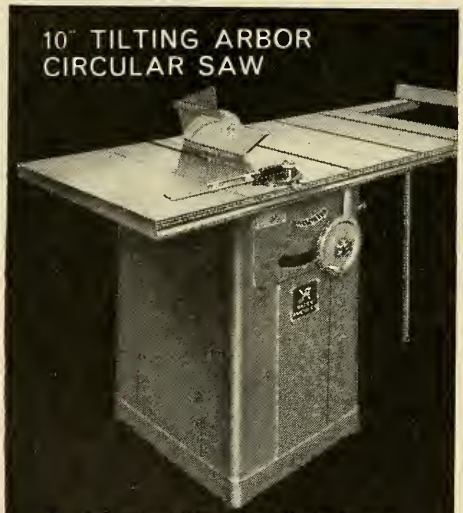
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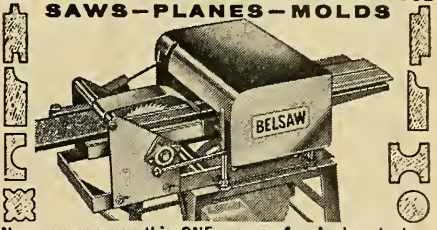
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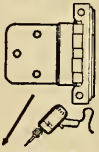
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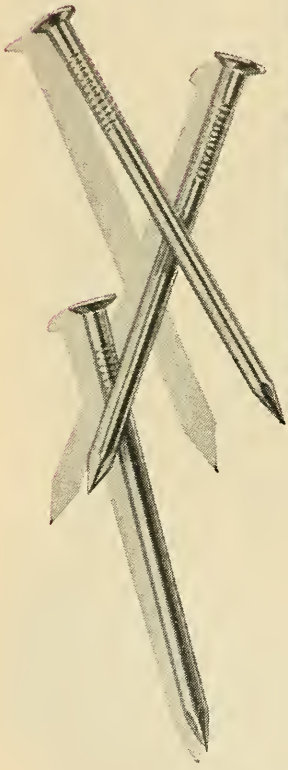
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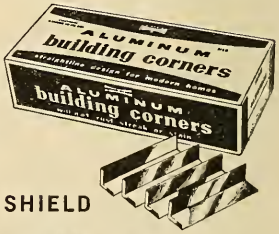
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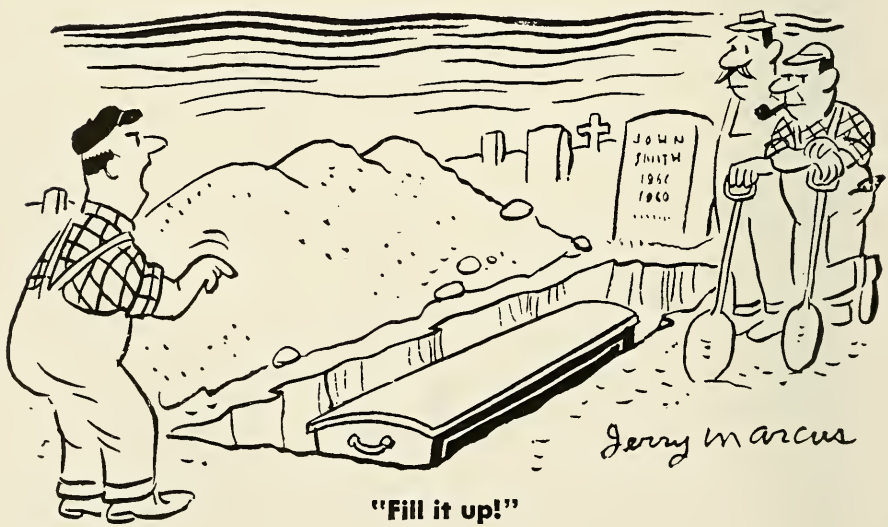




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"Fill it up!"

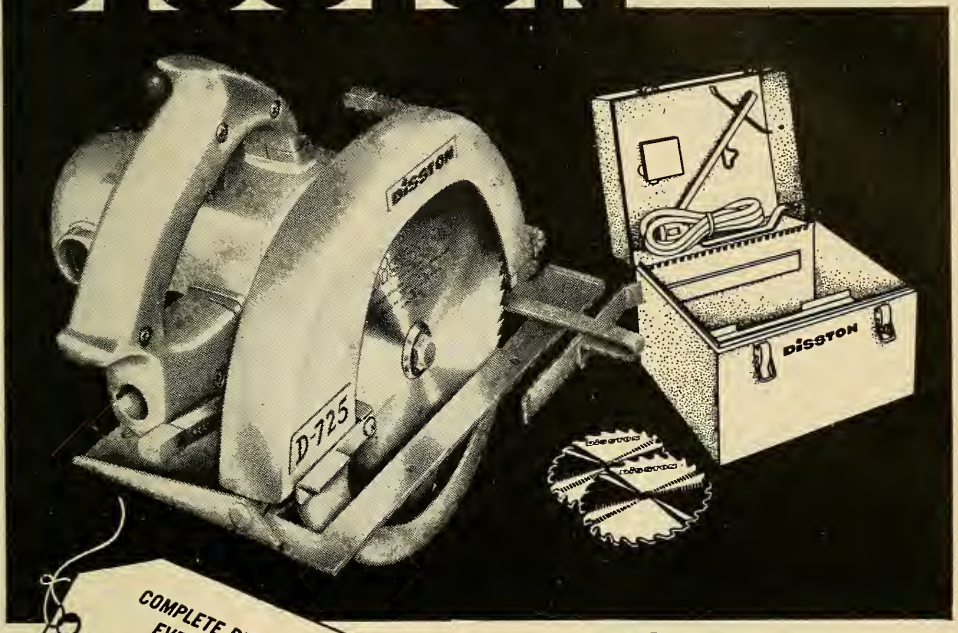


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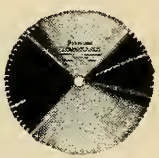
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 10

OCTOBER, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Political Arena Involves Labor's Future - - 5

In his opening address to the Special General Convention held in Chicago last month, General President M. A. Hutcheson points out that many of labor's goals depend on a favorable political climate. Such a climate can be achieved not in words, not in headlines, but at the ballot box.

The Republican Position - - - - - - 8

In a major address to the convention, Vice President Richard M. Nixon outlines the Republican position on major problems of our era and the steps he intends to take if elected President.

The Democratic Position - - - - - - 18

As standard bearer for the cause of the Democratic Party, Senator John F. Kennedy summarizes the Democratic view of foreign and domestic problems for the convention. Delegates thus were afforded an opportunity to meet the two candidates face to face and directly hear from them the courses of action they favor.

Vote, But Vote Intelligently - - - - - 22

It is important for all citizens to vote on election day. But this is not enough. The real need is to vote intelligently. A comparison of the major party platforms can make this easier.

Local 854 Provides Two Navy Ensigns - - 31

When the 1960 graduating class at the Naval Academy got its diplomas this year, two of the future admirals were sons of members belonging to Local No. 854. In the years ahead these two naval officers may make many military contributions to national security, but the fact itself that the sons of carpenters can aspire to top posts in our society is a strength that will ultimately destroy Communism with its rigid class distinctions and State-planned decisions.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

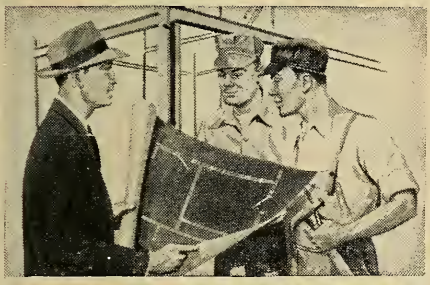
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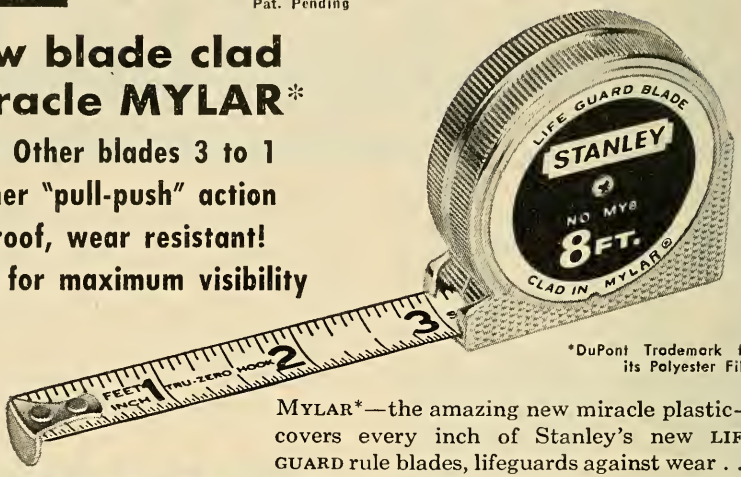
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Political Arena Involves Labor's Future

The Opening Address of General President M. A. Hutcheson to the Special Convention, Chicago, September 26th.

★ ★ ★

IN behalf of all the delegates I want to express our sincere appreciation for the warm welcome extended to us by Mayor Daley and Brother Ted Kenney and his colleagues on the Chicago District Council.

In turn, permit me to welcome all our delegates and guests to this special convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in the city of Chicago.

I scarcely need to remind you that these are troubled times for the nation and they are particularly difficult times for the labor movement. The fact that nearly 1600 delegates are present at this convention proves that our local unions are awake to the perils. I want to congratulate you, the delegates, and the local unions which elected you. In your hands rests the responsibility for charting courses that will allow us not only to endure but also to grow and prosper in this uncertain era.



We come here to perform an unpleasant but inescapable duty. Like every other trade union in the country, we are compelled to revise our International Constitution to conform with the requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Let me emphasize that these changes will not add a single new right or privilege to those heretofore enjoyed by our members. Our constitution has always protected their democratic rights, provided them with monthly reports on brotherhood finances and given them full notification and information on elections.

However, the new law does require us to make certain technical and legalistic changes in our basic law. We must do this to protect our International and its local unions from dangerous legal and financial reprisals.

It is indeed unfortunate that the labor movement should be constantly afflicted with anti-labor legislation like the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The trade union movement has made a significant contribution to the growth and development and security of America.

We have helped to build up the American standard of living to the highest level existing anywhere in the world.

We have helped to create mass purchasing power, thus providing the greatest domestic market for the products of the nation's farms and factories.

We have succeeded in bringing about the enactment of a great body of social welfare legislation for the protection not only of union members, but of all citizens.

These alone are achievements of which any organization would have a right to be proud.

But we have done a great deal more. In war and in peace the trade movement has rallied to every national emergency and done more than its share to promote the security of our country and to preserve the free way of life.

As long as the free trade union movement exists, no form of dictatorship, whether Fascist or Communist, will ever be able to gain any mass support in America.

We were the first to expose the evils of Hitler and Mussolini.

We were also the first to expose the cruel hypocrisy and deadly menace of Communism.

Today, as for years past, the free trade union movement is waging an effective and unceasing campaign against the spread of communism among workers in Europe, in Asia, in Africa and in South America, as well as right here at home.

You are aware of the turmoil that is going on in the United Nations at this time because Khrushchev and his cohorts are revealing their true colors. It was a different story last fall when Mr. Khrushchev was visiting in San Francisco during the AFL-CIO Convention. At that time he had his peace and good will mask on. A number of people whose motives no one can question thought the time opportune to meet with the Red dictator to explain the aims and aspirations of American labor and to seek avenues for reducing cold war tensions.

I was one of the dissenters, and I stated so in various meetings and in our journal. I felt then and I still feel now that you cannot negotiate with a bandit holding a gun to your head, whether he has his mask on or off.

Is the reward for labor's loyal and patriotic efforts going to be a kick in the face? Is our government going to lend itself to those forces which would like to destroy the effectiveness of one of America's main pillars of strength?

We are confident what the answer of the American people will be. They will have the opportunity to give their answer at the polls next November.

More and more it becomes apparent that labor's whole future will be vitally affected by developments in the political arena.

In self-defense, we must protect ourselves by political action against blockbuster legislation intended to cripple or destroy effective trade unions.

In furtherance of our positive program we must depend upon political action to win our goals.

We want a stronger America. We want more schools, hospitals, airports. We want decent homes for all our people. We want improved working conditions and standards for all wage earners. We want greater social security protections for all citizens.

These we can get by political action. Not in words, not in headlines, but at the ballot box.

The attention of the entire nation will be centered on the Convention today, through television, radio and press.

They will report not only what our honored guests, the two presidential candidates, say here, but also the reaction of the delegates. From past experience, I know that this Brotherhood treats its guests with utmost fairness and with equal cordiality.

In the heat of a political campaign, some people allow their emotions to distort the facts. I trust we will not make that same mistake. We know that both candidates have pledged themselves to the same goal, a stronger, more prosperous and more secure America. The difference in their positions relates only to approach and methods, not the basic objective. Whoever wins, we can be confident that the free, American way of life will not be endangered.

Throughout its history, the United Brotherhood has consistently maintained an unswerving, non-partisan political policy. That is one of the main reasons why we have kept solidly united. If I read your minds correctly, we intend to hold fast to that policy this year. By so doing, we attest to our faith and confidence in the good judgment of 820,000 members.

We don't have to tell our members how to vote. They would only resent it and justifiably so. I know and you know how our members will vote. They will vote exactly the same way as the majority of their fellow Americans. The working people of this country do not vote as a separate class or bloc. They make up their own minds individually as every citizen must do.

We hope that we will contribute to an intelligent choice by our members by arranging for both candidates to come here and address the delegates to this convention. This is political education in its highest form. Our members will read the speeches of the candidates in the press and in our own publication, **The Carpenter.** They will decide which is the better man, in their judgment, to lead our country in the next four years. Each one of us must make that decision not in line with the dictates of any organization, but strictly in accordance with the dictates of our own conscience. That is the American way.

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Margolius points out: "The real trouble today is that many families do not plan for themselves." They are too willing to let others "manage" their money and they readily accept all sorts of high-interest credit "plans."

Margolius offers to give a system of "planned spending," designed to keep a family from going too deeply into the "red" in the first place.

"Stretch Your Money" may be ordered from: Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Cost is 25 cents a copy with lower rates on 10 or more.

The Republican Position

The address of RICHARD M. NIXON, Vice-President of the United States, to the Special Convention.

★ ★ ★

PRESIDENT HUTCHESON, Delegates to this Convention, your guests, and my fellow vice-presidents on the platform:

May I say that it is a very great honor to address this Convention, and particularly to be here on a day on which we are going to participate in a debate on television. I would say, Mr. President, that you have a rather unusual distinction in this respect. You get the opportunity to see live the two candidates who tonight millions of Americans are going to be able to see only on their television screens, and this indicates the tremendous importance of your organization. It indicates the interest of both political parties and both candidates in your goals and also in your support.



Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate for President of the United States, addresses Brotherhood Convention delegates.

I am here to talk to you about your goals and your support as will my opponent, and I deeply appreciate the spirit in which your invitation was extended and the graciousness of your reception today.

I of course would like to begin my remarks by finding a point of reference in which I could identify myself with the members of this organization and with the Delegates to this Convention. You know, when you are around campaigning you always try to say, "Well, I used to be a member of this organization or that," or "I have a cousin or an uncle or an aunt who was," and that immediately gets you on the right plane, and so I have been doing a little looking into my family background in the last two or three days to see what relationship I could have to the Carpenters.

I cannot say I am a member of the Union although Mr. Khrushchev has done quite well in trying to make me a member of the Grocery Clerks Union. I could only say that I would rather be a grocery clerk in the United States than to have his job in the Soviet Union.

I can say, however, something about my father. My father, as you of course probably are aware, is a Californian, but like most Californians he came from the Midwest. He spent his early

years in Ohio, and while there his vocation was that of a streetcar motorman. He used to tell us when we were growing up—there were five boys in our family—that the reason that he left Columbus, Ohio, and quit the job with the streetcar company was that he had attempted to organize with another group of motormen a group of individuals who would force the company to close the platforms on which the motormen used to have to stand. As my dad used to explain it, in those days they stood out on the end of the car in order to run the car and there was no protection whatever, and he said for years afterwards that the reason he had chilblains—that was the term that he used—was because his feet used to get cold because of the lack of protection. He says, also, that a year after he left the streetcar company after this ill-fated attempt to organize the motormen had not succeeded they did put protection up so that no other motormen in the Columbus Streetcar Railway did get chilblains, so at least my dad was in an organizing venture which eventually succeeded although it didn't while he was there.

But I have even a closer identification. You know, what candidates usually like to say when they come before any audience is something to the effect that they were born in a log cabin. Now, I cannot say truthfully that I was born in a log cabin, but I can say something that I doubt many other candidates can say. My father built the house I was born in because in addition to being a streetcar motorman he was somewhat of a jack of all trades. He worked in the oil fields in California to supplement the very, very modest income that came off of a six-acre lemon grove which was not too productive, and he also was a carpenter, and in those days in our tiny town I remember that he often sup-



At the podium in a moment of relaxation appear, from left to right, Vice President Nixon; Ted Kenney, president Chicago District Council and General President Maurice A. Hutcheson.

plemented our very meager family budget by odd jobs now and then which he received in that particular location.

I want to make it very clear, though, I am, as my wife will tell you, very poor about the house; I inherited none of my father's ability as a carpenter or to do things with my hands but at least I am proud of his identification and I only wish that he could be here to hear me speak to this organization.

So much for the personal identification. May I now turn to your particular concerns, to some of the reasons why I feel that this organization very appropriately has both the candidates for the Presidency, one on the Republican ticket and one on the Democratic ticket before you. First speaking on our Republican ticket and the things we stand for, I know that you realize how proud I am that the father of your present President, Bill Hutcheson, for many years headed the Labor Committee of the Republican Party. I hope that we can be worthy in our party of the leadership that he gave that Labor Committee. I also hope that we can be worthy of the goals which he set for the labor movement in that fashion. I hope we can be worthy not only as a party, I hope we can be worthy in our conduct of business in Government in Washington, D. C., in the event that we should succeed in this election campaign.

I also wish to pay my respects to what this organization has done in a field in which I have had considerable experience. As you know, in my early days in the Congress from 1947 until I went to the Senate in 1950 I had the responsibility for investigating the attempts of the Communists to infiltrate various American organizations. Those attempts went on then, they are continuing today. One area where the Communists had a failure of massive proportions was in their attempt to infiltrate the labor movement. They particularly failed in those particular union organizations which are represented by this group today, in the building trades, and I think it is only accurate to point out that one of the first unions to adopt a rule making it absolutely illegal and impossible for Communists either to belong to the union or to hold office in it were the Carpenters, who long before other institutions in this country and other leaders saw the insidious danger of Communism and saw that their goals were not the goals of free trade unions, that the Carpenters Union in 1928 took their stand and for that you are commended, for the leadership that you gave not only to the union movement but that you gave to America as well.

May I say also that you deserve a tribute which I in my capacity as Vice-President of the United States and as a candidate for the Presidency wish to pay for maintaining the high standards for skills, for crafts in the United States. You know, we often talk about the things that are wrong about this country and we must never forget that in pointing out those things that are wrong, what we should do in order to correct them, but America has an awful lot of things that are right about it, and in that connection I remember my meeting with Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow when we were standing in that model kitchen.

Some way or other the conversation got around to construction, housing and apartments and the like, and I pointed out to Mr. Khrushchev the difference in construction in our country and in his, as I saw it, and the advantages that we had. He was proceeding to point out what he considered his advantages. He made a very

interesting statement at that point. He said, "But, Mr. Nixon," he said, "your construction in the United States is a very poor quality." He said, "Well, you build your houses with sawdust."

I couldn't understand what he meant and then I learned later that he had seen some motion picture in which there had been a demonstration of how building went on in the United States and what he referred to, of course, as sawdust was insulation. Now, insulation of course is something that was unheard of in the Soviet Union and here it showed his ignorance of the tremendous development in the United States in the field of building and in all other building trades, and actually it indicates how far we are ahead in the area of construction and housing, so when we think of the things that we are behind in let us remember that here is a case doing great part to the skills of this organization and organizations like it, doing great part to these skills that you have contributed that the United States is first in the world. We are first in the world in construction, in quality of housing and construction, and Americans and all free peoples can be proud of that.

In determining what subjects you would be primarily interested in I, of course, as will my opponent, Mr. Kennedy, have a wide variety to choose from. First I could talk about those technical aspects of the law, of the various laws which affect the Building Trades. I could have, for example, referred to the fact that as far as the common situs picketing is concerned I happen to be not a Johnny-come-lately. If you will check the records you will find that in 1949 when I was a member of the House I joined with Senator Taft and others—he was then a member of the Senate—in attempting to introduce legislation which would have corrected the inequities which arose out of the Denver Building Trades case. It is unfortunate that we have been unable to get such legislation passed in the intervening years. I could point out other areas where I think my views have been certainly similar to and have represented the views of this organization in the technical aspects of labor legislation.

On the other hand, it is only accurate to say that in some respects my views have not coincided with the views of this organization or others for that matter in the labor union field as far as technical labor legislation is concerned. I point this out because I think it is only fair that when a candidate for the Presidency comes before any group he lays it on the line as to what he believes, that he make clear those areas where he agrees, and he make clear also those areas where he does not agree.

What I want to say is this: As far as the goals which Mr. Hutcheson described in his speech this morning —I had a report of it—are concerned, certainly I believe in those goals of better housing, better health, better jobs. These are goals that all of us seek as Americans.

If I could talk to that point for a moment, let me make one particular issue absolutely clear. I think sometimes when we talk about how we are going to achieve a better life for Americans we tend to confuse the goals which we seek with the means that we should use to seek them. As far as the goals are concerned, all Americans, Democrats, Republicans, independents want a better life for the people of this country. All Americans certainly want progress for the people of this country. This is true of my opponent. He wants it. I know he is sincere in believing that the means he would use to reach those

goals are the best means. I think you have to realize, and I think you do realize, as Mr. Hutcheson pointed out, that I, too, believe that the means I would use to achieve these goals that all Americans seek, that I believe that they are the best ways, the best ways to get these goals. The question, in other words, and I think we should have this clear throughout our campaign, is not on whether the two candidates for the Presidency disagree on their desire to have a better life, more progress for the American people, the question is which has the kind of a program, which of the candidates can furnish the leadership which will produce that progress.

Now, on that score you have to look at our records first. And in looking at the records, I should point out, and I think it is only fair to point out, that while the charge has been made that under our Administration, of which I am proud to be a part, that America has been standing still, that we have not been moving forward, that our Administration has worked in the interest of the rich and not in the interests of the poor, that we have been for the employers and against the employee, that we are for management and against the wage-earner, that in view of these charges, some of which I realize were made in the heat of a political campaign, that when you look at the record the record knocks down every one of them. I want to talk about that record for just a moment.

Let's put it in terms of your members. Let's put it in terms of the Carpenters 900,000 strong, around America. What do they want and how is this Administration effective in meeting those wants? Well, first of all, they want jobs with good wages. What do we find as far as the record is concerned? First as far as the whole economy is involved, when we check the progress in this Administration, we find that real wages—I am speaking of wages after you take inflation out—went up only 2 per cent in the seven and a half years of the Administration that preceded this one. Real wages, on the other hand, went up 15 per cent during the Eisenhower Administration, seven and one-half years. So you see you have here a comparison which I think is certainly very fair. You have fifteen years to divide. Half the time we had one Administration and one party in power; the other half we had another Administration, the Republican Party in power. When we look at the record, not at what people say they are going to do, but what they do do, I say that this Administration has been good to the wage-earners and good for the Carpenters of America individually, and better for them than was the previous Administration.

Let me put it in terms of the Carpenters themselves. You can go back and check these figures because they come right from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We find as far as the increase in your real wages are concerned, hourly wages increase, after you take inflation out, that they increased 70 per cent more in the seven years of the Eisenhower Administration than they did in the seven years of the Truman Administration. And so I say to all of the Carpenters of America, I say to the 67,000,000 job holders of America, we have done a better job. Wages have gone up, and we have held the line on prices so that those wages have meant a real increase in the take-home pay, a real increase in the ability of the average family to meet the federal budget. This is the first point I would make.

Now, another point I think should be made is this: We find that our wage-earners in this country, and certainly all of the members of your or-

ganization would certainly say this, they not only want high wages and good jobs, but they also want other things which mean a good life for their children and for their family. You want better schools, you want better housing, and you, of course, make a tremendous contribution in producing it. You want better highways. You want better health, better security in your old age. Let's check the two Administrations on this particular point, and what do you find? Schools? In the case of schools, not only were more schools built in the Eisenhower seven years than in the Truman seven years, more were built in the Eisenhower seven years than in the 20 years preceding it. So on that score I say we have a good record to present. Hospitals, we have built more hospitals in this seven years than in the preceding seven years. Health, we find generally that the standards of health care have been improved more in the seven years than in the preceding seven years. Highways, you know the record there. I say that in any index that you take, in these areas that I have mentioned, that when you look at the record, that this Administration has produced, we have produced from the promises that we have made. Our record has been better than theirs.

Now, of course, that is the view of one who is prejudiced. I am part of this Administration. I want you to know that. I want you to listen to my opponent and consider what he says. But I ask you, after you have heard our promises, after you have heard what we both say, that we are for the great goals that you want for your families and for your members, then I say you don't have to rely on what we say. Look at what we have done. And when you look at what we have done, I say we have a good record. It is one that has meant not only good times for the people of this country, generally, it has meant good times, good wages, good jobs for the members of this great organization. And that is what you pay off on. You pay off on the performance, not simply on the promises.

But this is the past. And so everybody here certainly raises the question, what about the future? Are we going to stand still? My answer is two-fold: One, America has not stood still in those last seven and one-half years. We have seen the greatest progress in those seven and one-half years that we have ever had in the history of this country. But, we cannot stop here. We must continue to expand our economy, to expand our growth, to deal with our problems, and we must move into those areas in which there are weaknesses in the economy and move in effectively.

Now, the question is who can do the better job? Can our opponent or can we?

Again I say I believe that the programs that we offer for housing, the programs that we offer for schools, for hospitals, for jobs, for real income for Americans, will produce more effectively than theirs. I am saying in effect that if you want progress for America, if you want America to move forward, then we believe that we know the way. We believe the way they would have America go would not produce progress, it would in the end take us back to the time when we had very little progress, and I am speaking of the Administration which preceded this one.

Let me give you an example of this. Am I suggesting here that I am coming before this group and saying that this program is going to be created by what the federal government does? Am I telling you that we are going to produce more progress for America

in all these areas because the federal government is going to spend more than our opponents would have us spend? And my answer is no. So I am sure many people will say, "Just a minute, Mr. Nixon. Don't you really have a weak case here? Your opponent can come in here and he is going to advocate more spending by the federal government for schools, for housing, for medical care, for progress generally than you will. How then can you stand before any American audience and say that your way is going to produce more progress than his when the federal government is going to spend more under his program?"

Now, put yourself in my position for a moment. Obviously I want to be elected. My opponent wants to be elected. If that was all I was interested in, I could just come in here and say I will raise him. If he is going to spend two billion dollars on schools, I will spend four. If he is going to spend a billion dollars on health, I will spend three. That would be very simple to do. I will tell you why I do not do that. I do not do that, one, because if I made such a promise I could not keep it. Two, I do not do it because if I made such a promise I should not keep it because progress is not measured solely in terms of how much the federal government spends.

May I put it another way? It isn't a question of how much the federal government spends, it is a question of whether it spends its money for the right things. And in that respect, may I suggest this: If you carry the argument to its logical extreme, and you were to say the more the federal government spends the better, we might as well go whole hog and have the federal government do everything, and that is the worst kind of government that we want. So here we must take each one of these fields, whether it is education or housing or health, or any of the others that I have mentioned, and we must have the Federal Government do the right things. Not simply judge them in terms, judge our promises in terms of who is spending the most money. Let me put it another way.

In speaking of the right things, I am simply trying to say that the great source of progress, the motive power for progress in this country is not what government does, Federal, State and local, but what private enterprise, individual enterprise, as represented by this organization does.

Let me put it another way. Our gross national product is approximately $500 billion today. Of that GNP, approximately $100 billion is spent by government. The other $400 billion, where does that come from? Well, it comes from what individual enterprise, non-government enterprise, does. Now, if we want progress, more jobs for carpenters, for example, at higher wages, more building, more construction, where are you going to get it?

Yes, we can expand this $100 billion that government, Federal, State and local, does, we can expand that, but the way to get more progress is to stimulate and inspire the expansion of the $400 billion sector because that is where the jobs are, that is where the most progress is. And so I say to you today I do not tell you that the Federal Government is the answer to all of our problems. I do not tell you that I will raise my opponent's offers in these fields. But I do tell you this. The programs that we would adopt, programs for progress in health, in education, in welfare, in housing, in all of these areas, are programs that are right. They are programs that have the Federal Government do those things it ought to do, but they

are programs that would have the Federal Government primarily recognize that the way to great progress in this country is not through expanding the functions and size of the Federal Government, but it is through expanding creative opportunities for 180 million free Americans.

Now, if I could touch one other point, the question may well be raised, but, sir, when you talk about this business about what the Federal Government does, are you not putting a dollar sign on dealing with the problems of human misery? Are you not putting a dollar sign on, for example, what we are going to do in the field of depressed areas, or in the field of housing, the others that I have mentioned? And my answer is, we can never put a dollar sign on what Americans will do for other Americans.

But, my answer also is this: That when you have a President, or an administration who does not adopt policies that recognize that when the Government spends more than it needs to, or adopts policies that has the Government spend more than it takes in, that he, when he does that, is creating human misery by that very action. Because what do we find? When the Government spends more than it needs to, it means the people have to pay the bill. These promises that candidates make, they are not paying it with their own money. They are going to make these promises with your money. And I say that it is the responsibility of the President of the United States to see that every dollar of the people's money is spent that needs to be spent, for defense or any other area, but not one dollar spent that does not need to be spent. Why? Because when we spend less in Washington, it means that people have more to spend for themselves. Why do I say that I cannot go along with the program that would inflate our currency? Not because I am concerned about bankers and their interest rates and the like. From a political standpoint, there are very few bankers and an awful lot of wage earners. The reason I say that, the people who are hurt the worst by policies such as were adopted in the Truman Administration, when we found the value of the dollar going down 36 per cent, the people that are hurt the worst are not the bankers. They are smart enough and they have money enough to hedge against it. People who are not beggars may be smart enough to hedge against it, but they do not have the money to do it. What do we find? We find the retired workers, we find the wage earners trying to make their wages, as high as they may be, trying to meet the budget at the end of the month. We find all these people are the ones that are affected. They are the ones in which inflation takes its cruelest toll. What I am really trying to say to this group today is this. Do not judge a presidential candidate on the basis of what he promises. Remember, the promises he makes you pay for. Do not judge a presidential candidate on the basis of what he says the Federal Government is going to do. Remember, the question is not whether the Federal Government does the most things for people. The question is whether it does the right things.

When you hear a presidential candidate, remember that the strength of America is not in putting all of our problems over to Washington. The strength of America is increasing the responsibilities and encouraging the creative activities of free American citizens. These things I believe. And I can only say in that connection, and adding one other point, we need all these things, jobs, good housing, better schools, but above all we need

to be around to enjoy it. And the great issue, the greatest test you must put both of us to, is which of the candidates can provide the leadership that will keep peace for America without surrender, and that will extend freedom throughout the world.

I do not need before this group to indicate my views in detail on this issue. They will be discussed many times in the course of this campaign. I will only give you my credentials. I know the Communists, I think. I know Mr. Khrushchev. I know how tough they are. I know how determined they are, how fanatical they are to rule the world. I know if America is to lead the free world, as she must, to peace and freedom, that we must always be stronger than they are militarily, and I will insist that whatever funds are necessary to maintain absolute superiority in military strength must be expended.

I know too, though, we are in an economic race with Mr. Khrushchev. I remember when I was in Moscow, he said, "Mr. Nixon, we are behind you now. We are moving faster than you are. We are going to catch up with you. When we go by, we are going to wave, say come on and do as we do or you are going to fall behind."

He said he was going to catch us in seven years. He is not going to catch us in seven years. He is not going to catch us in 70 years because his system is wrong. It has fatal flaws in it that will show up. It is not enough for me to say that. America must produce to the full, and we must adopt programs that will get the most out of this great economy of ours so that we can stay ahead in this race in which we are already well ahead producing over twice as much as does the Soviet Union.

I know too that as far as this world struggle is concerned that we must recognize that in dealing with Mr. Khrushchev and his colleagues, they do not react like the leaders of the free world, like Mr. MacMillan, Mr. DeGaulle, Mr. Adenauer. These men respect power, they respect firmness, they despise weakness, whether it is military or economic or diplomatic. I believe that it is essential that we be firm in dealing with them, that we never make a concession without getting a concession in return, that we never reduce our armaments without getting absolute assurance that they are doing likewise, and that we do all these things without at the same time being belligerent, keeping cool, keeping dignified, as President Eisenhower did in Paris, and as he did again in his magnificent speech at the United Nations when he spoke before the whole world two days ago.

I have told you today that I am for the things that I believe you believe in. And that all Americans believe in. We are for peace without surrender. We are for a better life for our citizens. We are for progress into the future. You have to judge as to whether our programs are best for you, best for America.

My last plea is simply this: In making that judgment, make it on the basis of the programs, make it on the basis of our records, make it on the basis of what you know about the men. And in that connection, I can only repeat as I have before, I know what the problems of our people are. I believe that as far as this country is concerned we today are the most fortunate people in the world to live in it. I believe with all the weaknesses that have been pointed out, and there are some, that America's strengths are the wonder of the world, and we can continue to make her stronger. But so

far as the decision is concerned, I ask you to make it in this light, not in terms of whether you are simply voting the party label, but in terms of what we stand for and what our backgrounds are. Because, remember, when we elect a President, we do not think in terms of party alone. We think in terms of America. And I say to this great convention here today, only if you believe that what I stand for, what I believe in, will be best for America, best for your children as well as for yourselves, do I ask for your support. If you believe that, I do ask for your support. If you do not believe it, I respect you for your opposition. Thank you very much.

COST OF LIVING MERRY-GO-ROUND SLOWS DOWN

For the first time in seven months, the cost of living did not rise, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last month. Its consumer price index in August remained at its July peak of 126.6 per cent of the 1947-49 average.

Price reductions occurred from July to August for food—amounting to four-tenths of one per cent—and decreases in the cost of house furnishings and new cars, but those drops were counter-balanced by increases for most other commodities and services.

The most significant price increases in August were for rents, clothing, gasoline, home repairs and home ownership.

Meanwhile, BLS also reported that the spendable earnings (after Federal income taxes and Social Security deductions) dropped by about 80 cents in August to $72.88 a week, for an average factory worker with three dependents.

The Bureau said the drop reflected reduced overtime pay in some industries and fewer workers employed in high-wage industries.

Whatever the reason, the cut in spendable earnings meant a one per cent drop in purchasing power for workers between mid-July and mid-August and a three-quarters of one per cent decrease since August, 1959.

LABOR BOOSTS PAY FOR 2 MILLION IN 1960

Major collective bargaining settlements concluded during the first half of 1960 brought either immediate wage increases or increases within 12 months of the contract date for about 2 million workers.

New or liberalized supplementary benefits were negotiated in settlements affecting about 1.7 million workers, or approximately 80 per cent of the 2.1 million workers covered by major contracts concluded during the 6 months, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

First-year increases averaging 9 but under 10 cents an hour accounted for about 3 out of 10 workers affected by all major collective bargaining settlements reached in January-June of this year. Most of these workers are in the basic steel and related industries.

About 14 per cent of the workers were covered by increases averaging 10 but less than 11 cents an hour. A majority of these workers were in non-manufacturing industries, including most members of the railroad operating brotherhoods. Another 13 per cent received raises of 8 but less than 9 cents.

All the workers who did not get first-year pay increases under the settlements were employed where improvements in supplementary benefits were agreed to. Health and welfare provisions were liberalized more often than any other benefit, with pension liberalization being next most common. Workers covered by major agreements during the 6 months, in addition to basic steel and railroad operating employees, included men's clothing and glass container industries, aircraft, communications, East Coast shipbuilding, West Coast longshoring and paper, and northern textile industries.

The Democratic Position

The address of United States Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY to the Special Convention.

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OFFICERS of the Carpenters Union, ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate your generous invitation to come here today.

I have served on the labor committees of the House and Senate for over 14 years. I am now chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate and I hope in that time I have come to have some idea of the problems that you face, the opportunities that are yours and the responsibilities that are common to you, the citizens of this country.

There has been billed tonight this so-called great debate. But in a sense the Carpenters Union today have heard one phase of this great debate. This morning you heard from the Vice President of the United States who spoke on behalf of his party's and his views and I speak today as the standard bearer for the Democratic Party. The fact of the matter is that although we may debate tonight and although we may discuss the issues which may face the United States in the domestic sphere, we will be debating in a real sense these issues for all the twentieth century.



U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, during a pause in his address to the assembly attending the Brotherhood convention.

I think since the beginning of Woodrow Wilson's Administration the two parties have taken different positions on the domestic problems that face the United States. I think the Democratic Party has said "Yes" to the future. I think the Democratic Party has recognized that there are obligations it has to fulfill in serving the people, that the function of the Government is to serve the public interest and I think it is for that reason that the Democratic Party nominated Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and I think the Republicans have had a different conception of their public responsibility. I think it is because of that reason that they nominated McKinley and Taft and Harding and Coolidge and Landon and Dewey and now we have today.

The Vice President stated the issue is a simple one. He said the question is whether those of us who come with promises of the future would be taking money out of the pocket of the

people we help. I do not see it that way at all. I do not think there would be many carpenters working in the United States and I do not think there would be many homes built in the United States if there were not Federal guarantees for the building of those. Do you think that many GI's would have come back at the end of World War II and bought new homes which your people helped to build without Federal guarantees of credit?

ed. It provides great prosperity and great freedom but there is also a responsibility for the people working as a whole if they are going to develop the resources of our country, if they are going to provide employment for our people, if they are going to provide homes for our people and Federal policy affects that program as sharply as any other factor.

Do you think that your people work as much when interest rates are



Shown at the rostrum during Senator Kennedy's speech are, from left to right: Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier; Ted Kenney, president, Chicago D. C.; First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson.

Do you think that there would be enough homes built in the next 15 years, and we are going to have to build more homes every year for the next 25 or 30 years than we have ever built in the past. Do you think that could possibly be done without Federal credit and home loan guarantees? I do not think it could be at all. I think there is a great place and a major place for private responsibility and for individual enterprise. It is the system upon which our country is found-

going the highest they have been in 20 years? Frank Church said at the Democratic Convention that Rip Van Winkle could go to sleep and he could wake up and tell whether the Republicans or Democrats were in control of the government by asking how high interest rates were.

Now, let's get it clear on the record because there are sharp differences between our two parties. The Democratic Congress passed a housing bill last year which I think would have

met the needs of our economy, the needs of our people, and that bill was vetoed. This year the Democratic Congress in the Senate passed another bill and it went to the Rules Committee of the House and we could not get a single Republican in the House Rules Committee to vote to send it to the floor. They joined with three Democrats who were opposed to the program and they killed the housing bill this year which our people need and which will cause your people to work, so the record is very clear.

I support affirmative policies which will move this country's economy ahead, which will build homes, which will keep our people working, and provide an unparalleled level of prosperity, and if that is the issue let us join it because I never voted against any program which I felt would serve the people, which was soundly financed, soundly based, which was within the means of our people to afford, and which would sustain our prosperity.

If the housing industry fails to move ahead we not only find our people badly housed, but we don't find our people working. The automobile industry, the steel industry and the housing industry are the three industries that must move if the economy of our country is going to move, and I don't think you can possibly feel satisfied when there are 15 million American families living in sub-standard housing, when there are five million American homes in the cities of the United States which lack plumbing of any kind, when at our present rate of constructing homes you are going to have more slums by the year 2000 than you do today, when urban renewal, which is the hope of the oldest cities of the East from where I come, are our only hope of sustaining ourselves, when urban renewal was opposed and vetoed and blocked, and when interest rates are so high that if a man buys a $20,000 house today he pays over a 30-year mortgage nearly $8,000 more than he might have paid in 1952, so I would just as soon join the issue and I would just as soon debate this matter, and I would just as soon have the American people make their decision.

I am no Johnny-come-lately to situs picketing either. I don't know what that means. I will tell you what my position is: I am in favor of amending the Denver Building Case, and so we introduced a bill, so supported it, so tried to get it out of the subcommittee, and so tried to get it out of the full committee where it was filibustered to death in the last session of Congress. So while we may not be Johnny-come-latelys I would like to know what our individual positions are on this question.

I want to make it clear what my position is. It is my understanding that when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed it was very clear by the remarks of Senator Taft that he did not envision that there would be a prohibition against Union activity at a primary site in order to protect its working standard; it would not be called when there were subcontractors involved in a secondary boycott. That is what I mean by changing the Denver Case, and I think the next Congress of the United States, and whether I sit in the office of the Presidency or whether I continue as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, in the next Congress we are going to move again on that next January, and we invite all those, early or late, to come and join us.

Finally, let me say that I know Mr. Khrushchev, too, but Mr. Khrushchev is not the enemy. Mr. Khrushchev could pass from the scene. He is 65 or 66 years of age and all men are mor-

tal, and he could pass as Stalin passed and the enemy would remain the same.

The enemy is the Communist system and the enemy of the Communist system, the chief adversary of the Communist system, is our system, and therefore the question before us is not the question of comparative growth and statistics compared to what we did ten years ago or fifteen years or twenty years ago. The question for the American people to decide in the 60's is, are we doing enough to defend ourselves, are we doing enough to sustain ourselves, are we strengthening ourselves and the cause of freedom around the world. That is the question before us.

And our arguments with Mr. Khrushchev, the system that is opposing us is strong and powerful, both because of its ideology and because of the productive power of the Soviet Union. We are strong and powerful, and I think stronger and more powerful, because we believe in freedom and because of our productive capacity in the United States, and that the people of this country have to decide by November 8th which way they want to go, whether they feel that everything that could be done is being done, whether the program offered by the Republican Party offers hope to the people, whether into 1964, at the end of the next President's Administration our power and prestige will be increasing relative to that of the Communists, or whether we will be standing still and the world will begin to move in the direction of the East rather than in the direction of the West. That is the issue, and it cannot be dismissed and it cannot be put aside by saying we need an argument in a kitchen or out of a kitchen.

What we need is strength. I don't care how skilled Mr. Khrushchev is or how skilled the next President is in debate. What counts is the power of the two systems and where they are going and what they stand for and how they associate themselves with the people of the world. I am confident we have a great system. I am confident that what we want they want, I am confident that the future can belong to us, but it can only be done so by recognizing the realities of the struggle that face us, and that can only be done by our being willing to recognize the unfinished business that faces our society, the unfinished agenda which Franklin Roosevelt set before the American people in the 30's, which the next President of the United States must set before the American people in the 60's, and when he does so, I think this country will move again. Thank you.

CRIMES SHOW SHARP RISE

During the first six months of this year, crime in the United States soared 9 per cent, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported last month. The agency's uniform crime reports show "a sharp upward trend of serious crimes" in cities of over 25,000, Hoover said.

Tabulation disclosed that robberies, up 13 per cent, registered the highest increase. Burglaries rose 12 per cent; larcenies, 8 per cent; murders, 6 per cent; forcible rape and auto theft, 5 per cent; and aggravated assaults, 4 per cent.

Cities participating in the survey reported over 462,000 offenses against property in the six-month period, an increase of 40,000 over the same period of 1959. Burglaries, robberies and thefts for the period were estimated to total at least $134 million.—**Labor**

Vote, But Vote Intelligently

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IN a democratic society every election day is an important event. But in this uncertain age, when the peace of the world is hanging in the balance and the threat of depression is disturbing the dreams of millions of people, the November 8 election assumes an importance far above the ordinary.

This election day, the American people will decide what kind of government they want. The decision they make will greatly affect the course of our history for the next four years. Plain common sense dictates that every eligible citizen must be ready and willing to vote on election day.

However, simply being registered and showing up at the polls is not enough. The critical climate of our times makes it imperative that each citizen vote intelligently.

It would be ideal if each citizen could acquaint himself thoroughly with all the foreign and domestic problems facing us. However, this is a physical impossibility for those of us who have to devote most of our waking hours to eking out a living for our families. But this does not mean that it is impossible for us to vote intelligently.

The basic choice we have to make is between the two major parties. Here are a few pointers that may help you make up your mind:

Everyone will agree that the maintenance of peace is the overriding consideration of our time. Unless peace is maintained, the other problems fade into insignificance because complete annihilation can be the only result of another war. The question before each citizen, then, is this—which party is better equipped to maintain the peace without knuckling under to the totalitarian forces that threaten us on all sides?

The Democrats say that Republican ineptness has caused us to fall far behind the Russians in the missile race, thereby weakening our power to resist Communist onslaughts. The Republicans maintain that our defense potential is at its very highest and that our ability to retaliate is sufficient to deter the Communists from making any war-like moves. Which theory is correct? That is one of the major decisions we will have to make on election day.

At home there are numerous pressing problems that need intelligent solutions promptly. The question each voter must decide, again, is which party is more likely to work out solutions that are fair and just to everybody.

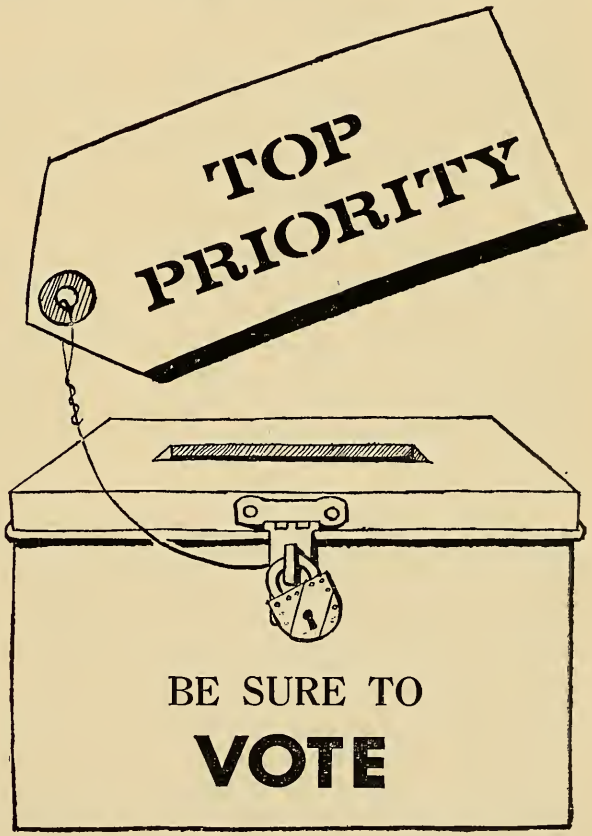
Economic growth probably is the No. 1 domestic problem. Unemployment seems to be stalled at the 5 per cent figure. A situation wherein five out of each hundred of our citizens cannot find gainful employment is not a healthy condition. Both parties recognize this. And the voter again is confronted with the decision as to which party can best step up the pace of our economic growth.

The Republican platform promises "high priority to vigorous economic growth we reject the concept of

artificial growth forced by marathon federal spending and loose money policies." The Democratic platform declares, "Our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5 per cent annually—almost twice as much as our annual rate since 1953. We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation . . . As the first step in speeding economic growth, a Democratic President will put an end to the present high interest, tight money policy . . . The Democratic Party reaffirms its support of full employment as a paramount objective of national policy." Based on these statements, which party do you feel is better equipped to get the economic gears of the nation back into high?

The problem of stimulating our economy is particularly important to people living in depressed areas. In one way or another, these areas must be bailed out with federal assistance so that they can once more become productive assets to the nation. In its platform the Democratic party promises enactment of legislation which includes low-interest loans to private enterprise to create new industry and new jobs in depressed communities, assistance in providing public facilities necessary to encourage the new industries, and re-training of workers for the new jobs. The Republican platform favors: "Constructive federal, local, action to aid areas of chronic high unemployment." The choice confronting the voter again becomes: which party's program holds the greatest promise for effective action?

Housing, health care for the aged, unemployment insurance, civil rights, tax reform, the minimum wage, social security, and aid to farmers, all are domestic problems that will have an important bearing on whether or not our country remains prosperous for everybody.



Housing has settled down to a pace that no longer meets our needs, particularly in the middle income bracket. The AFL-CIO estimates that 2.3 million dwellings a year are needed to get the job done. The Democratic platform pledges to support a housing construction goal of more than two million a year. The Republican

platform promises stepped up activity without quoting figures. The basic question again becomes: which party is more likely to step up the pace of home building to more closely meet the needs of the nation?

The last session of Congress passed a health care bill for aged members that falls far short of meeting actual needs. This is an area where a more effective program is needed. On the matter of a health program for our senior citizens, the Democratic platform pledges to provide an effective system for paid-up medical insurance on retirement, financed during working years through the Social Security mechanism. The Republican platform advocates development of a health program to include aged citizens needing it, "on a sound fiscal basis and through a contributory system." Which party do you feel is more sincere in its effort to lighten the medical burdens of our older citizens?

Unemployment insurance is badly in need of a major overhaul. The whole unemployment insurance program has grown into a hodgepodge of state plans that range from very good to very bad. Most people feel that a minimum program established by the federal government is needed to make unemployment insurance the cushion its founders envisioned. The Democratic platform pledges to establish uniform minimum standards throughout the nation. The Republican platform pledges strengthening of the unemployment insurance system and extension of its benefits. The voters will decide which party will be entrusted with the responsibility for upgrading the program.

And so it goes all the way down the line.

The Democratic platform advocates an overhaul of the tax structure to ease the burden on the general taxpayer, while at the same time increasing total revenue. The Republican platform favors "broadly based tax reform to foster job making and growth making investment for modernization and expansion, including realistic incentive, depreciation schedule."

These comparisons of the Democratic and Republican platforms on a few of the major problems should help in making a decision as to which party can get the job done fastest. But all candidates running on party tickets do not always subscribe to the policies adopted by the parties. Therefore, it becomes necessary for the intelligent voter to study the records of the particular men asking to be elected on party tickets.

This is a bit more difficult to achieve, but the voter who wants to vote intelligently and in the best interests of all the people has a responsibility to learn something about the candidates angling for his vote.

The members of our Brotherhood are as intelligent and as open-minded as any group in the nation. It is not our purpose to tell anybody for whom to vote. Rather, it is to emphasize the need for voting intelligently on November 8. Nothing you could do on that date is more important to you and to your family than voting intelligently.

The two presidential candidates appeared at our special convention in Chicago last month. This is the first time in history that two presidential candidates appeared before a labor convention on the same day—an honest tribute to the prestige of our Brotherhood. The text of the two candidates' remarks are reprinted in full in order that our members can make up their own minds. Be sure to read them, as they contain the meat of the issues Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy are debating on TV. Then vote your own convictions.

Editorial

A Proud Record

A convention is a time for laying future plans. However, before new courses can be charted it is essential to know what pathways have been traveled and how much progress has been made. A brief review of the situation prevailing at the time our Special Convention opened last month tells a mighty proud story.

As a free and independent labor organization, we have many responsibilities in addition to improving wages and bettering working conditions. However, wages rates are a matter of prime importance. They constitute the best measuring stick for gauging the progress a union is making.

Using wage scales as a measuring stick, what kind of progress has our Brotherhood made since the 28th General Convention?

The answer is to be found in statistics compiled by the Department of Labor. Each quarter the Department surveys wage rates for seven basic building trades in 100 major cities. Carpentry is one of the trades included.

When the Department concluded its 1959 survey, the figures showed that our members headed the wage parade during the all-important second quarter, when the vast bulk of building trades contracts are renewed. A release issued by the Department of Labor on August 3, 1959, summed up the situation as follows:

* * *

"Reflecting numerous spring and early summer contract reopenings, wage increases at the quarter raised the average hourly scale 9.9c. Gains for individual trades varied from 4.2c for painters to 11.9c FOR CARPENTERS. Higher wage scales were reported for two of three construction workers included in the Bureau's quarterly survey of seven major building trades in 100 major cities. Rates advanced for 79% OF THE CARPENTERS, 75% of the bricklayers, 73% of building laborers, and from 55% to 67% of the workers in each of the other trades."

* * *

The figures speak for themselves. They show that our members received the greatest average second-quarter wage increase in the building trades last year. And they also show that a larger percentage of our members got wage increases than was the case in any other group. That was in 1959.

What is the story for the second quarter of this year? Let us again quote a news release from the Department of Labor. This one is dated August 8, 1960.

* * *

"Wage negotiations in numerous spring and early summer contract reopenings advanced the hourly wage scale for all building construction workers 9.8c during the second quarter of 1960. Among the individual trades stud-

ied, the increases ranged from 6.3c for plasterers, to 10.9c FOR CARPENTERS. For bricklayers and electricians the advances were 10c.

"Pay scales were increased for two-thirds of the building trades workers surveyed. Rates advanced for 76% of THE CARPENTERS and for 56% to 66% of the workers in each of the other trades."

* * *

So in 1960, as in 1959, our organization secured the largest average wage increase in the building trades during the all-important second quarter. Similarly, a larger percentage of our members received increases than was the case in any other union.

No comment is needed because the statistics tell the whole story.

* * *

Jurisdiction is another important aspect of our operations. How well we protect our jurisdiction reflects itself in how steadily our members work. How did we do in maintaining our jurisdiction?

A breakdown of cases before the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in which we were involved last year shows that we did very well indeed.

In 1959 our Brotherhood processed some 238 cases before the Joint Board. Figures show that we were successful in gaining favorable decisions in 229 of these. In nine instances our position was not upheld.

By an odd coincidence, other trades also processed 238 cases involving us. In these, we gained favorable decisions in 67 instances. Totaling up all cases involving our organization, we gained 296 favorable decisions during the year and failed to carry our point in only 180.

These figures, too, hardly necessitate editorializing.

* * *

Another extremely important aspect of our responsibilities is organizing. In this area, too, our progress has been consistently good. Last year, a year in which the 1958 depression was still making its effects felt, figures show that we initiated 97,065 new members. Unfortunately, nearly as many members (89,874) dropped out of our organization for various reasons. The result was only a nominal membership gain, but in an era when many international unions are actually losing ground due to higher productivity per man, the record of 97,000 initiations is a very good one.

Adding it all up, our progress under a capable and dedicated set of officers has been outstanding. Under their leadership we have forged ahead in spite of an anti-labor climate and spotty economic conditions. Building on this firm foundation, we can chart bold new courses with confidence.

Victory In Defeat

In its closing hours, the bobtailed, midsummer session of Congress passed a medical aid bill for senior citizens. It may be stretching the imagination a bit to dignify this hodgepodge measure with the title, "Medical Aid Bill for Aged Citizens," because it does not even scratch the surface of the problem, but at least it is a start in the right direction.

It actually gives senior citizens nothing, because any aid they get through the measure is dependent on action by individual states. Anyone conversant

with the reluctance of states to enact good social legislation knows that only a handful of truly progressive states can be counted on to do anything about implementing the medical aid bill.

Despite this fact, however, passage of the bill was a tremendous victory. Weak as it is, the medical aid bill is the first really new piece of social legislation passed since New Deal days. Nearly every recent session of Congress has enacted some social legislation, but until last month it was always an expansion or liberalization of a bill born during the FDR era.

What makes the medical aid bill important is the fact that it puts the Federal government on record as recognizing an obligation toward helping older citizens solve their medical problems. Once a social reform is entered on the statute books it usually is there to stay. Subsequent sessions of Congress usually improve it from time to time so that eventually it does the kind of a job that needs doing.

Getting medical aid for senior citizens recognized as a legitimate responsibility of the Federal government constituted a real achievement.

The ideal bill is one which integrates medical aid into the existing Social Security system. This important end was not achieved this time. But it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later it will be, because that is where medical aid belongs.

It is already time to start working toward this end. It may take several sessions of Congress to get the job done, but Rome was not built in a day. The more pressure that is exerted on Congress, the sooner will a real medical aid bill be enacted.

Therefore, this is no time for relaxing our efforts or resting on our oars. We made the big breakthrough when we got Congress to assume a responsibility in the area of medical aid. Now our job is to exploit the breakthrough and push on to complete victory. The same kind of campaign of letter writing, of buttonholing Congressmen at every opportunity, of passing resolutions urging enactment of Forand-type medical aid is needed to get the job done. And the only way to get a job done is to have at it.

What Happened To The Spirit Of Nathan Hale?

Last month the bones of Nathan Hale must have turned over in their grave. Every school boy knows the story of Nathan Hale, who, when captured and convicted of spying by the British during the struggle for independence, told his captors, "I am sorry I have but one life to give for my country."

By way of contrast—and a very sorry contrast it is, indeed—Francis Powers, the U-2 pilot who found himself in similar straits before a Russian court a few weeks ago, bartered his birthright for a light sentence.

In effect, he said: "Look, I am just a poor country boy doing what I was told to do. The fault lies with my country. What I did was wrong, but the guys who sent me are to blame. If anybody is to be condemned, condemn them, not me."

Between the attitude of Nathan Hale and that of Francis Powers a hundred and eighty years of history stretch. In the time of Nathan Hale the United

States did not even exist. But at the time of Francis Powers, 180 million people were trying to keep the torch of liberty aflame in a world shot through with totalitarianism in divers forms.

The United States is not perfect. But it comes closer to perfection than any other form of government ever conceived by the mind of man. There is poverty in America—and we have spoken out against it many, many times. But it is not hopeless, grinding poverty with roots deeply imbedded in caste, class, or birthright. It is poverty based on happenstance rather than circumstance. It is poverty that can be cured and for that matter is being cured by leaps and bounds.

There is discrimination in America. But the people who are discriminated against feel no compunction to flee to climates that lure them with rosy promises. In fact, the blacks, browns and reds who berate us most loudly for discrimination cast longing eyes toward our shores. But for the immigration restrictions that exist, millions of them would gladly migrate to our small portion of the world. We need no laws to keep our citizens from emigrating, but we do need rigid immigration laws to keep ourselves from being swamped by floods of newcomers of every race, creed, and color. Surely this indicates that what discrimination still exists is neither as evil nor as hopeless as our enemies picture it. And discrimination, too, is being eliminated by slow degrees.

There is materialism in America, materialism that dilutes the spiritual values of life and obscures the things of lasting consequence. But the rest of the world is desperately endeavoring to achieve a meager approximation of our living standards, and we are spending billions annually endeavoring to help them achieve this end.

Never before in human history has one nation been so generous and open-handed with friend and foe alike. It is difficult to establish a firm figure, but common sense indicates that the average American family must have contributed several thousand dollars in taxes to keep the foreign-aid programs in effect since the end of World War II. If that is materialism, it is the kind the world needs more of everywhere.

In the final analysis, it is clear that the United States and Canada have achieved the kind of glory Nathan Hale visualized as worth dying for. The question is, have enough of the spirit and dedication of Nathan Hale survived through the centuries to keep the dream alive in an age when totalitarianism batters at our gates on all sides?

This is a question each of us must answer for himself. Few of us will ever find ourselves facing foreign courts as Frances Powers did, but we all are required to answer the question in countless little ways every day. The question confronts us on election day, because registering and voting are vital parts of true citizenship. It plagues us when we drive a car, fill out an income tax blank, or hear disrespectful words spoken of our President, Congressmen or courts. It is there when the Khrushchevs and Castros (either the home-grown variety or the real thing) attack us and berate us with weasel words.

On too many sides we see people giving Francis Powers' answer rather than Nathan Hale's. In this direction lies little hope for the future.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

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3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

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Sixth District, J. O. MACK
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Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
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Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

While old style Due Book is in use, clearance cards contained therein **must be used.**

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1960, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ARTHUR, O. A., L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
BACHER, C., L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
BAILEY, VIRGIL, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
BALFOORT, DAVID, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
BATES, DEAN E., L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
BEENE, LUTHER G., L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
BENNETT, TIM, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
BJURLING, KARL A., L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
BLANTON, REX, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
BON, C. DAL, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
BOUILLION, EMILE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BROOKS, WILLIAM A., L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
CALVIN, WALTER, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
CAMPBELL, JAMES, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
CHAPMAN, T. J., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CHESSER, CLAUDIUS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
CHRISTENSON, JOHN M., L. U. 2519, Seattle, Wash.
CLARK, ALLAN H., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
CLEARY, LEO, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
CLOUD, W. K., L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.
COMBS, L. S., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CRAVEN, R. C., L. U. 1243, Corpus Christi, Texas
CROW, GUY H., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
DAVIS, LOYD L., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
DYE, HERBERT A., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
ERICKSON, GEORGE, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
FALCONER, EUGENE G., L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
FAULKNER, GENE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
FAUST, ARTHUR, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
FENNELL, AUSTIN D., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
FERS, JOSEPH N., L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
FLOYD, DEXTER M., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
FRAY, JAMES M. Sr., L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
FREEMAN, E. L., L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
GORJER, RUFUS, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
GRANT, JOHN F., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
GRIGGS, WALLACE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
HENDERSON, MITCHEL, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
HONEYCUTT, JAMES, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HOUSLEY, KENNETH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HUGHES, PATRICK J., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
JACKSON, JOHN H., L. U. 3262, Martins Ferry, Ohio
JONES, WILLIAM E., L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
JONES, WILLIAM H., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
KENNEDY, JOHN H., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
KENT, CHARLES, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
KISSELBURG, V. L., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
KRAMER, JOSEPH Sr., L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAJEUNESSE, ADRIEN, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
LAMBERSON, D. G., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
LARSON, CARL E., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
LARSON, SWAN M., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
LASSILA, ANTON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
MacPHEE, JOSEPH, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
MALLENIUS, TORIO, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
MANGE, ANTON, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
MARSH, E. F., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
MARSHALL, A. F., L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
MAUGER, PAUL, L. U. 1162, Flushing, N. Y.
MELENG, JOHN, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
MILLER, GUY H., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
MILLER, JOSEPH, L. U. 2155, New York, N. Y.
MORRISON, JOHN D., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MOUIER, ALPHONSE Sr., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
MULHOLLAND, FRANK, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O'CLAIR, OSCAR, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
OSBORNE, J. P., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
OWENS, WALLACE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
PATTERSON, A. R., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PEDERSON, NORMAN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PEDIGO, EVERITT, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
PELL, S. E., L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
PENDER, JOSEPH, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
PERRY, JAMES H., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PROPST, EDWIN V., L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
QUINN, THOMAS S., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
RAMSAY, GEORGE, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
REAUME, ERNEST, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
REED, EARL, L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
RINEHART, HOWARD, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
ROCCO, QUINTINO, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
ROJAS, BONOCIO, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
SALMON, HORACE ERIC, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
SEPENTHAL, MARTIN, L. U. 1006, Milltown, N. J.
SILVER, JOSEPH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SMITH, HOWARD, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.

Local 854 Provides Two Navy Ensigns

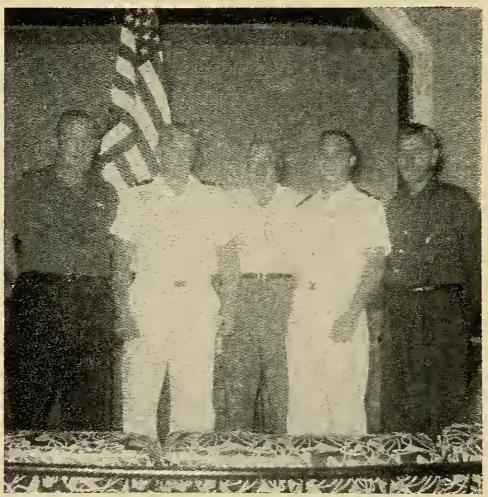
★ ★

WHEN the 1960 graduating class of the United States Naval Academy concluded its graduating exercises in the Fieldhouse on June 8, the occasion was of particular significance to the officers and members of Local Union 854, Cincinnati.

Two of the future admirals in the 1960 class were sons of members of Local 854. Probably this is the first time in history that a local union of our Brotherhood has provided two graduates to a class of a service academy.

David P. Gauthier, the son of Henry Gauthier, Jr., Financial Secretary of Local 854, was one of the graduating midshipmen. Dennis Moore, the son of Karl F. Moore, was the other.

Midshipman Gauthier was the recipient of the Mack Short Aviation award. This award is given annually to the midshipman who displays the most interest and aptitude for a career as a naval aviator. His name was inscribed on the plaque presented by the Mack Short Memorial Foundation.



Pictured above are some proud parents and outstanding young men. Left to right: Karl F. Moore, Ensign Dennis Moore, President Harry L. Bryant, Ensign David Gauthier, Henry Gauthier Jr., Financial Secretary.

Admission to the service academies is by Congressional appointment, plus a very stiff examination. Each candidate is recommended for appointment by a member of Congress, after which he undergoes the stiffest kind of competitive examination. The successful candidates enter the academy for which they apply. Four years of rigorous training are involved. Since the academies get the cream of the crop of high school graduates, the men who complete their courses are among the keenest and best trained in the nation.

Justifiably proud of the fine record achieved by the two candidates of the Naval Academy, Local Union 854 on the night of July 13 paid special tribute to the boys and to their fathers. The two future admirals were given a great round of applause.

By way of contrast, the event was also used as an occasion for honoring one of the great old timers of the union. President Harry L. Bryant presented a 50-year lapel pin to Brother James Scarborough, whose membership dates back to the turn of the century.

Although 88 years of age, Brother Scarborough is quite active and still maintains a keen interest in the affairs

of his union. Cataracts slowed him down for awhile, but an operation to remove them proved successful and he sees and gets around very well once more.

So the night of July 13 saw one generation honored for 50 years of service and a new generation embarked on a very promising career.

Our sincerest congratulations to Ensigns Gauthier and Moore. Their fine achievements serve to remind us once again that today, more than ever before in our country's history, higher education is a necessary foundation for deriving satisfaction from a well chosen career in later years. The two future admirals undoubtedly will contribute a great deal to the maintenance of national security in the years ahead. However, the very fact that carpenters' sons can aspire to the most coveted posts in the land is the real strength of America, and its greatest hope for survival. Outside of the United States and Canada, there are few places in the world where ability rather than birth, class, caste or clique determines who goes where and how far.



Brother James Scarborough receiving his 50-year pin. Left to right: Russell White, business agent; James Scarborough, and Harry L. Bryant, president.

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS 10% ABOVE 1959

Though heavy construction contracts were edging seasonally lower, awards as of September 22nd were topping $17 billion and continuing to hold at 10% above a year ago in the 50 states for the first 38 weeks, according to the **Engineering News-Record** and the **Construction Daily**, the industry's most up-to-date news sources.

At $368.4 million, the awards of the week of September 22nd compare with $423.3 million of the preceding week and $300.8 million a year ago. Private industry let a larger volume of new construction than last year. Awards of $194.7 million compare with $173.8 million in the same week of 1959. Contractors posted $9.2 billion in new construction business from private sources —an 1[illegible]% gain over a year ago.

In contrast, construction awards from public sources in the week of September 22nd dipped to $173.7 million against $245.1 million of the preceding week. But this topped last year's $127 million in the 50 states. The 2% gain for the year still held as awards hit $7.9 billion.

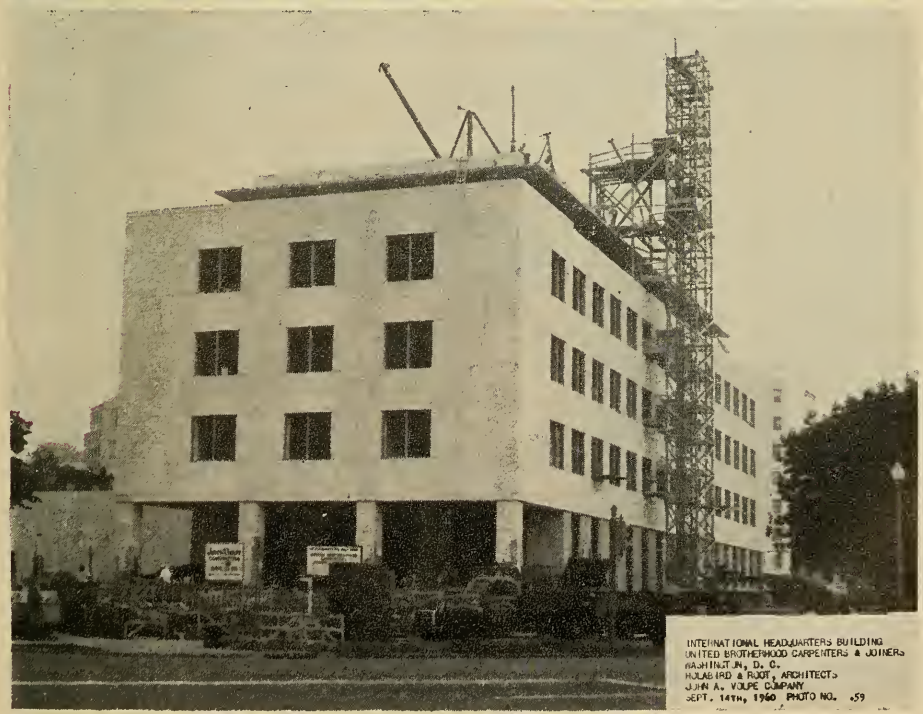
Private mass housing chalked up over $100 million for the third week in a row without benefit of any unusually large project. For the year up to September 22nd, mass housing continued to post a 32% gain on last year as awards inched up to $4.6 billion. Only 1955 betters this volume.



Progress Report

These are the latest photos of our new headquarters building under construction in Washington, D. C. Note that the sash is in. These pictures were taken on September 14.





Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHRIS LEHMANN HONORED AT DINNER

"There is only one honored guest here tonight—our friend, Chris Lehmann," declared Carpenters District Council Secretary William Sidell as he introduced the retiring Carpenters Union general representative and organizer to an assembled throng of more than 400 at the Rodger Young Auditorium in Los Angeles, June 30.

On hand at the testimonial dinner sponsored by the District Council were friends and acquaintances of C. T. (Chris) Lehmann from organized labor, from management, and from government.

Lehmann, on the staff of the United Brotherhood since 1947, retired June 25, after serving organized labor more than 48 years.



The camera captures a very small portion of the crowd attending the Chris Lehmann testimonial dinner.

At the dinner, speaker after speaker paid tribute to the pioneer organizing work he did for the union and for organized labor, and presented many gifts to him for use in his golden years of retirement.

John Henning, director of the state Department of Industrial Relations, and former research director for the State Federation of Labor, stressed that Lehmann was a "great figure in labor history in Southern California."

J. J. Christian, secretary of the Building Trades Council in Los Angeles, pointed out that the local council was one of the "largest and finest in the United States" because of the "efforts of guys like Chris Lehmann."

Other speakers honoring Lehmann and outlining his many years of union activity included George Roberts, president of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor; Secretary Thomas L. Pitts and President Al Gruhn, California Labor Federation; C. R. Bartalini, president of the State Council, and J. F. Cambiano, Eighth District Executive Board member.

Gifts presented to Lehmann included a portable bar, from the Executive Council of the State Labor Federation; a check, from the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor; and, on behalf of all those assembled at the dinner, a glass fishing rod, spinning reel and fully equipped tackle box.

Brother Sidell also presented Lehmann with an RCA transistor radio; a pickaxe and shovel for his "rock hunting" hobby; and several incidental items like a keyhole saw, special fishing gaff, and a deck of giant-size playing cards.

Final gift presented by Secretary Sidell was a plaque honoring Lehmann for his work and noting the appreciation of the dinner guests.

The plaque noted:

Presented to C. T. "Chris" Lehmann

In grateful recognition and sincere appreciation for his many varied contributions as an outstanding and inspiring leader during his many years of distinguished service, for his untiring efforts as a pioneer in advancing the interests of the Building and Construction Trades in Southern California, and for his loyalty, dedication and devotion to the principles of organized labor.

As a token of esteem and affection from his many friends.

Los Angeles, California June 30, 1960

Among the hundreds of noted guests at the dinner, Sidell introduced officials from organized labor, government and industry.

Included were Lehmann's brother, Martin, and his daughter, Sally.

Head table guests included: Tom Pitts, Al Gruhn, George Roberts; Carpenters District Council President and Mrs. Gordon McCulloch, Mrs. Sidell, and J. F. Cambiano, Executive Board member.

Also at the table were Undersheriff Hal Marlowe and Sheriff's Lt. Don Jordan; President C. R. Bartalini, Secretary Harkleroad, and many others.

Other guests included many members of the California Labor Federation staff and executive board, and several vice presidents of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

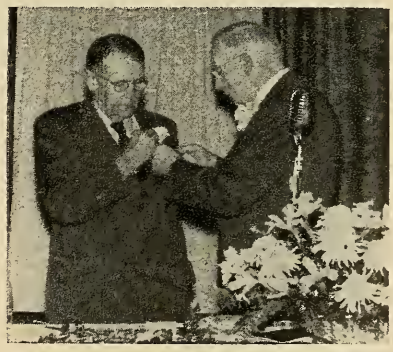
LOCAL UNION 1441 IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

Back in the year 1910, a group of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania carpenters who were working nine hours a day, six days a week, for $15 in pay, became fed up with their plight. So they applied for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Recently, Canonsburg Local 1441 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with a banquet at the George Washington Hotel, Washington, Pa.

Between the two events, half a century apart, Local Union No. 1441 has faced many obstacles and overcome many challenges. There have been good years and bad years. There have been times when progress was fast and other times when it was slow. But the union kept plugging away, year in and year out, upholding union principles and constantly seeking a fairer shake for its members.

A highlight of the celebration was the presentation of a 50-year pin to Brother Archie Cowan, only remaining active charter member of the union. The presentation was made by Matt Dardis, president of the Pittsburgh District Council.



Shown is Archie Cowan, receiving his 50-year pin for membership in Local Union 1441, from Matt Dardis, president of the Pittsburgh District Council.

A fine banquet featuring broiled steaks began the evening. The invocation was delivered by Reverend Douglas Brackenridge, Pastor of the Crossroads Presbyterian Church. Vice President Louis Polaski introduced the union president, Stewart Christner, who in turn introduced all the other union officers. Treasurer Warren Manning introduced all of

the veteran members of the union who were in attendance. Carl T. Westland, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburgh District Council, introduced council members and business agents.

Representative Clayton Shaw delivered the principal address of the evening.

The Jessop Aires Barbershop Male Quartet provided entertainment throughout the evening.

All who attended were unanimous in voicing the opinion that the fiftieth anniversary celebration was the best ever sponsored by the union. And the officers and members alike are looking forward to another half-century of progressive unionism for Local 1441.

GATLINBURG APPRENTICE PROGRAM NOW UNDER WAY

Last February, thirteen young men of the Gatlinburg area of Tennessee embarked on their apprenticeship training courses as the apprenticeship program that is jointly sponsored by Local Union No. 3257 and the General Contractors of the area, meeting officially, got under way with the presentation of the Certificate of Registration to members of the joint committee by the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

The thirteen apprentices will receive 8000 hours of practical, on-the-job instruction from skilled journeymen while supplementing this training with instruction in blueprint reading, math, etc. in related instruction classes.



This group of apprentices, government representatives and teachers got together at Gatlinburg, Tenn. to get the apprenticeship program under way.

In front row, left to right, appear: Thomas I. McCarter, president, Local Union 3257; Buford Compton, member Joint Apprenticeship Committee; John Major Carr, business agent of the local; B. Earl Lingar, field representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor; Frank Van Eynde of Knoxville, district supervisor of the State Department of Vocational Education.

Back row, left to right: Apprentices James Wolfe, Billy Huskey, Wayne Ogle, and Lonnie Ogle.

Local Union 3257 was the first union of any kind organized in Sevier County. In the relatively short time it has been in existence it has done a fine job of cleaning up sore spots that existed before its birth. With the inauguration of a recognized apprenticeship program, it is fulfilling a responsibility to the entire construction industry of its area.

Congratulations are in order for all who have played any part in bringing the union forward so successfully.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED IN MEMORY OF SPUD TAYLOR

By a happy circumstance, the son of a Brotherhood member has been awarded a scholarship given in the memory of another great Brotherhood member.

Thomas H. Clutinger of Chula Vista, California, son of Thomas L. Clutinger of Local Union 1296, was awarded the first scholarship given by the San Diego County Labor Council in memory of Charles O. ("Spud") Taylor, former president.

The name of Spud Taylor would long be revered in California labor circles with or without a scholarship bearing his name, because his contributions date back over many years. In addition to serving as president of the County Labor Council, he served as president of the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. His activities and interests encompassed the whole labor movement of California.

Young Tom Clutinger, winner of the Taylor scholarship, is the kind of man Spud Taylor admired most. Although only 20, Tom is married and was an expectant father at the time of receiving the scholarship. Although carrying a full load of 15 units and doing 9 hours weekly of laboratory research, he still puts in 4 hours a day at the college cafeteria to help make ends meet. In spite of this load that would swamp most college students, he maintains a straight "A" record at San Diego State College where he is a sophomore.

Dr. Frederick L. Ryan, head of the college's Department of Labor Economics, recently said of young Clutinger:

"He is a superior student in every respect. He is capable of going on into graduate work. He will be a credit to the college and a real asset to the County Labor Council."

As the first winner of the Spud Taylor scholarship, young Clutinger should be inspired to do even better because he is following in the footsteps of a conscientious and dedicated unionist.

LOCAL 24 OLD TIMERS RE-LIVE "GREAT OLD DAYS"

Gentner's Restaurant was no place for a young man on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 22nd, because the place was taken over by a grand bunch of old timers.

The occasion was a special party sponsored by Local Union No. 24, Batavia, New York, to pay tribute to a group of its old timers whose membership records go back more than half a century.

Ten old timers were awarded 50-year pins.



Howard F. Thomas, president of Local Union No. 24, pins 50-year jeweled pin on lapel of Frank C. Fromm in rear row during ceremonies when eight members received honors. Brother Fromm received honor almost exactly 59 years after joining the union on June 20, 1901.

Seated in front, from left to right, are: John Wiedrich, Fred Gear, Harry G. Pratt and Rudolph F. Trautenburg.

Standing, from left to right, appear: Glenn W. Warboys, Brother Fromm, Brother Thomas, Albert E. Radder and Frank Temple.

All in all, it was a fitting celebration to honor a grand bunch of old timers who belonged to the United Brotherhood even before Batavia became a city. Their contributions helped to build not only the union but the city as well. And the entire organization wishes them many years of good health and contentment.

Recipients of the pins from Howard F. Thomas, president of Local 24, were:

Frank C. Fromm, 59 years; Fred Gear of Buffalo, and Harry G. Pratt, 58 years each; Rudolph F. Trautenburg, 55 years; John Wiedrich of Le Roy, 54 years; Glenn W. Warboys, 53 years; Albert C. Radder and Frank Temple, 51 years each.

Unable to attend were Claude Nicholson, formerly of Stafford, now hospitalized in Rochester, 55 years; and LaVerne Bentley, formerly of Batavia, now living in Arbor, a member for 54 years.

Oddly, the group did not include the oldest in age, John J. Hubbard, who is 87. He hasn't reached the half-century mark in membership. Brother Pratt is second oldest. He will be 83 in December.

All are retired, although Brother Trautenburg continues to do cabinet work in his home. Brother Radder was the last to retire, having quit last year.

County Judge Philip J. Weiss was the speaker. He selected the year 1915 when Batavia became a city, to recall many happenings of the time. A celebration at midnight on New Year's drew from 2,000 to 5,000 at the Court House park to celebrate the minute when Batavia became a city. An entirely new administration took over and the new Common Council held its first meeting at 12:35 a.m.

Judge Weiss recalled many of the firms then in business, the prices and the atmosphere of the day.

"They were all individual merchants with private, personal relations with their customers, quite in contrast to the chain store relations of today," Judge Weiss said.

The speaker praised the organization of the union at an early day to serve its members through unselfish conduct over the years. He lauded the carpenters for growing old gracefully, without regrets and with a willingness to "take whatever the good Lord may direct."

ORANGE, TEXAS, LOCALS DONATE SERVICES

When Carpenters Local Union No. 2007 of Orange, Texas, recently teamed up with Painters Local No. 328 to finish a game room in the local Y. M. C. A., they had nothing in mind other than doing a good turn for the community. However, it turned out that they got some very favorable publicity in the process.



One of the leading furniture dealers in Orange decided that the contributions of the Carpenters and Painters should not go unnoticed. He had a large sign painted for the side of his truck expressing the thanks of the Y. M. C. A. for the time and services donated. For a week or more, the truck exhibited the sign throughout the entire community as it made its rounds.

Everybody apparently benefitted. The Y. M. C. A. acquired a fine, new game room; the Carpenters and Painters enhanced their standing in the community.

LOCAL UNION 70 AWARDS ANOTHER OLD TIMER

As readers of this section of THE CARPENTER know, the list of old timers with 50 or more years of honorable membership to their credit keeps growing constantly.

Local Union 70, of Chicago, recently added the name of one of its members to this select group. Brother James Shallo was awarded his 50-year gold button at a recent meeting.

As a real pioneer member of the union who has seen the union encounter good times and bad, smooth sailing and rough going, and through it all maintaining his faith and confidence in the organization, the 50-year pin is a small but important token of appreciation for such loyalty and devotion.

Local Union 2203, Anaheim, California, is proud of having received the following letter:

Local 2203
608 W. Vermont
Anaheim, Calif.

Dear Sirs and Brother Union Members:

The Officers and Members of Anaheim Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary wish to express our thanks for the help and many courtesies extended us by our sponsoring union during the past year.

We are especially grateful for your generous contribution of one hundred ($100.00) dollars given to our delegates, to assist them with expenses at the last convention in Sacramento. It would have been difficult for them to manage on what the Auxiliary was able to allot them.

It is our hope for the coming year that Local 2203 and Auxiliary No. 759 will grow in unity and tolerance as well as numbers.

We, the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, interested in the well-being of organized labor, earnestly petition you, be an active union member!

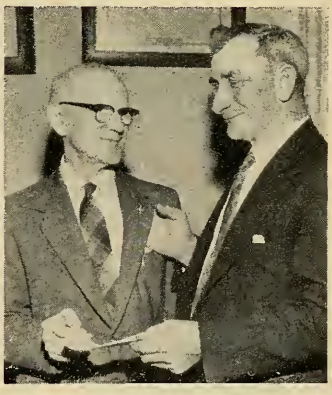
If the lady in your home is not an auxiliary member, urge her to join, and take her rightful place in fostering our Union strength and unity, and our efforts for Community service.

Every pair of hands and every earnest heart is urgently needed during this most critical time for organized labor!

Please call upon us whenever we may assist or serve you in any way. Again, our thanks.

Fraternally,
Violet E. Plews, Secretary
Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary No. 759
608 West Vermont Street
Anaheim, California

WINDSOR LOCAL AWARDS FIRST 50-YEAR PIN



Recently, Local Union 494, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, awarded its first 50-year membership pin to one of its old timers. The man so honored was Brother William Duncan.

Brother Duncan learned his trade in Dundee, Scotland. Except for four years overseas in World War I, he has never been away from the trade. His father and brother were also 50-year men. He joined the union in 1910 and retired in 1955 from active work in the trade as a construction superintendent.

In the accompanying picture President John R. Begbie of Local 494 is presenting the honorary lapel pin to Brother Duncan.

It goes without saying that the officers and members of Local Union 494 are extremely proud of the outstanding service freely given by Brother Duncan over the years. Presentation of the 50-year pin indicates to all concerned with the event the successful passing of a significant milestone in the history of the union.

CHICAGO LOCAL ADDS 10 MORE NAMES TO SENIOR LIST

On Tuesday, July 5th, Local Union No. 62 of Chicago added ten more names to its long list of members with 50 years or more of service in the Brotherhood.

On hand to receive their 50-year pins at the presentation ceremonies were: Brothers Lee Van Scoyic, William McMillian, Ed Kirchner, Charles Johnson and Mathew Geerdes.

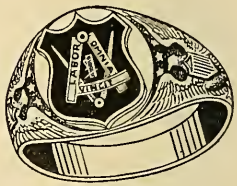
Eligible members who were unable to attend were: Brothers J. Ellis Anderson, Frank Artner, Anton De Graff, Joel Norman and Carl Rockberg.

★ Christmas Suggestions ★

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The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union. All prices include Federal Excise Tax.

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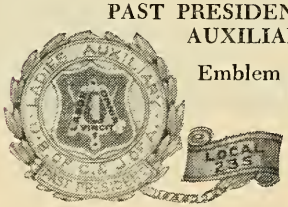
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Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 383

By H. H. Siegele

Apartments.—In this era of industry, when whole families leave the farm and go to live in urban areas, apartments are much in demand. This applies to apartments ranging from family size down to apartments accommodating only one person. The trend

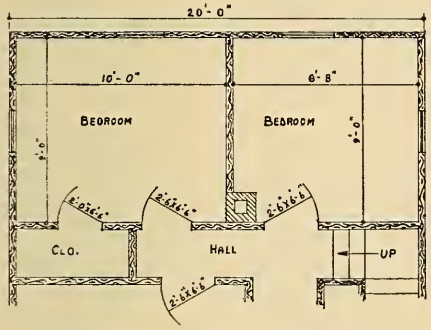


Fig. 1

from rural areas to urban areas is opening up a field of remodeling for carpenters. Old and out-of-date houses are remodeled so as to accommodate two, three, or even more tenants. Consequently opportunities for carpenters, who have the imagination, ability, and stamina, will be met on every hand.

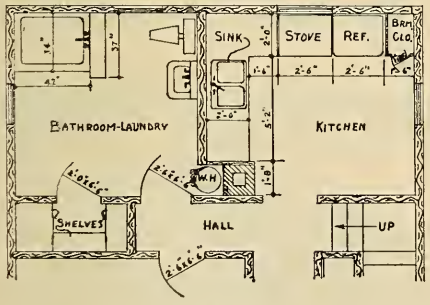


Fig. 2

Here is a field for the men who can qualify to establish themselves in a profitable business in their own right.

Old Layout.—**Fig. 1** gives a drawing of two bedrooms, closet, hall, and a stairway in part. This area of the second floor of an old house was changed into a bathroom-laundry, and kitchen for the second-floor apartment, as we will show in the next section.

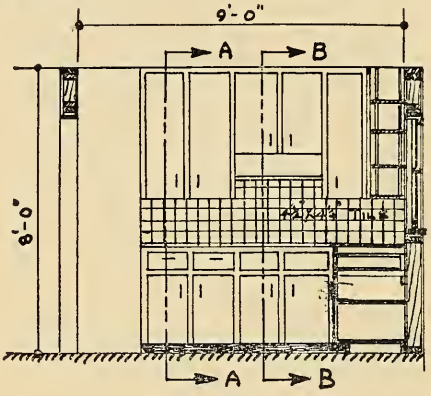


Fig. 3

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

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New Layout.—Fig. 2 gives the plan after the remodeling. The purpose here is not to show an ideal plan for a bathroom, laundry, linen closet, and kitchen; but it is to

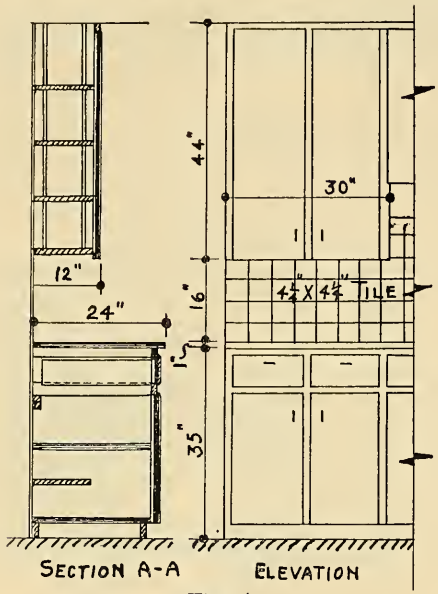


Fig. 4

suggest how, with but little changing, a very satisfactory arrangement can be obtained, which could be called ideal under the existing circumstances.

Kitchen.—The kitchen is shown to the upper right in Fig. 2. Here we have the sink, the stove, the refrigerator, and the broom closet. An elevation of the left wall of the kitchen is shown by Fig. 3. Fig. 4, to the left, shows a cross section of the cabinets, section A-A. To the right we have the elevation of this part of the cabinets. Section B-B is shown to the left of Fig. 5, while the elevation is shown to the right. The wall space between the counter and the upper

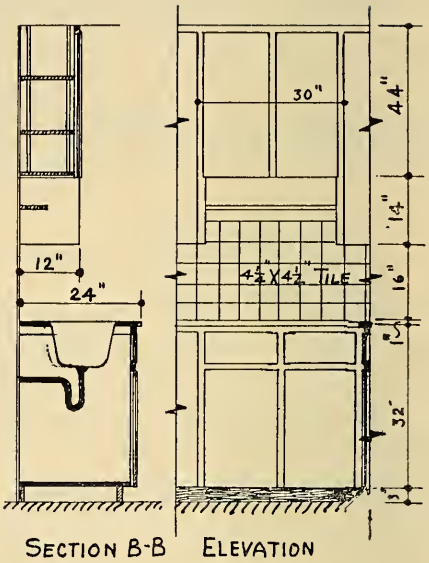


Fig. 5

cabinet is covered with 4¼-inch by 4¼-inch tile. The counter on both sides of the sink should be covered with a suitable counter topping. This material should be selected by the owner, after he has ex-

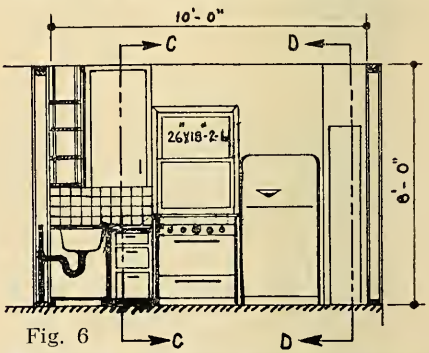
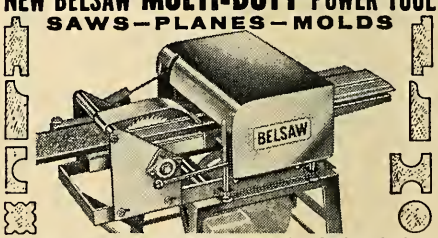


Fig. 6

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amined the different kinds of counter toppings on the market.

Fig. 6 shows an elevation of the part shown at the top in Fig. 2, representing the kitchen. Here we have a cross section of the cabinets, face views of the drawers, stove, refrigerator, and broom closet. Section C-C

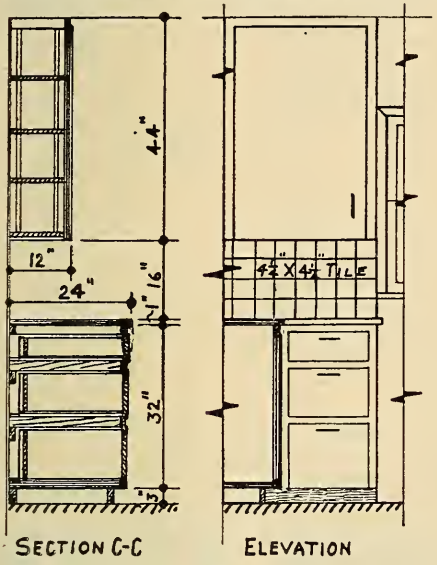


Fig. 7

is shown to the left on Fig. 7, and the elevation of this part is shown to the right. Fig. 8 shows section D-D to the right, and a face view of it to the left.

Cross Sections.—Cross sections in a larger scale, of the top and bottom cabinets shown by section C-C, Fig. 7, are shown by Figs. 9 and 10. Here are given figures and other information that is necessary for constructing the cabinets. On Fig. 9 are pointed out from top to bottom the tile between the top and bottom cabinets, the counter top, and the center guides. The drawers are shown shaded, details of which will be given in next month's lesson. To the left, Fig. 10, is shown the upper cabinet. Pointed out are the metal standards and shelves. To the right is a detail showing how the lipped doors contact the casings of the cabinet.

Material.—For the upper cabinet use 1-inch by 12-inch material, both for the sides and for the shelves. Use ¾-inch plywood for the doors. For the bottom cabinet use 4¼-inch plywood for the counter and the wide shelves. Use ⅞-inch material for the drawers and the other parts of the cabinet.

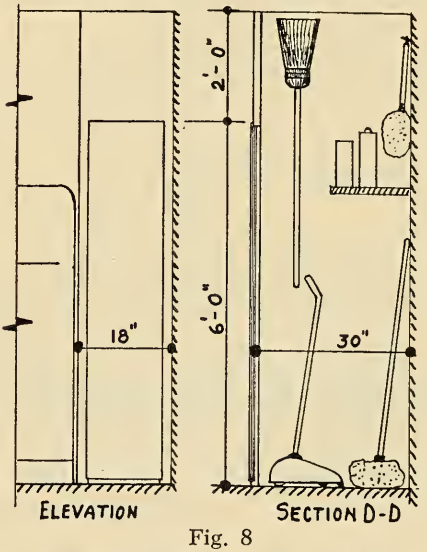
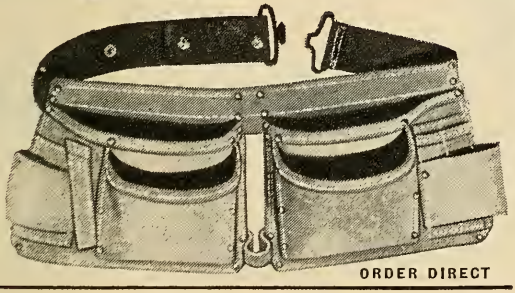


Fig. 8

Hardware.—There are different kinds of hinges for lipped cabinet doors on the market. Some of them are almost concealed, while others are fastened to the face of the door. The exposed parts of these hinges are of an ornamental design, which adds much to the appearance of the cabinet doors.

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There are also a number of different kinds of cabinet door catches on the market. For

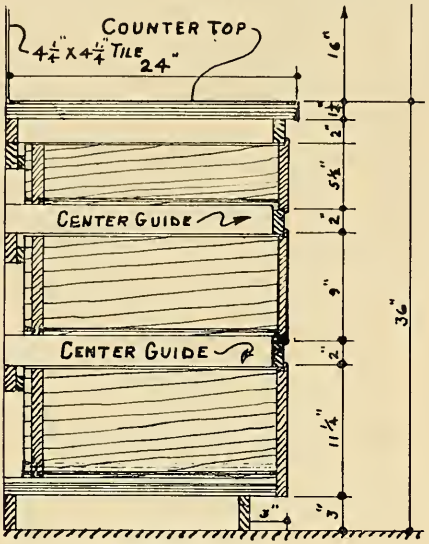


Fig. 9 BOTTOM CASE

pulls, either knobs or handles can be used. This applies both to the doors and the drawers. There is a big variety of cabinet door pulls and handles on the market, that should

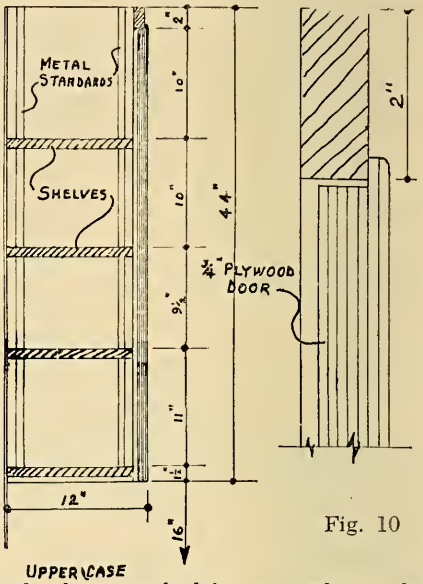


Fig. 10

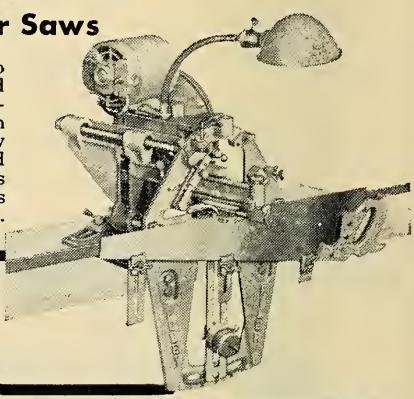
satisfy almost anybody's tastes. This is also true of catches.

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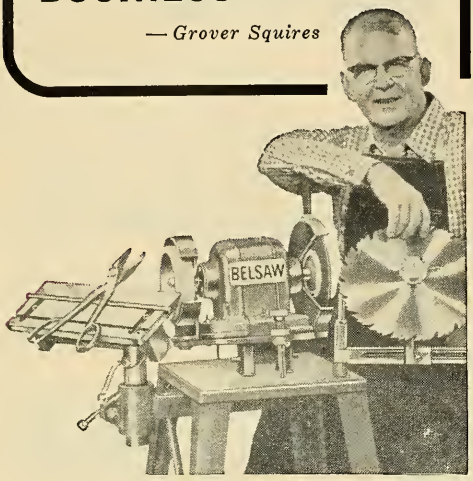
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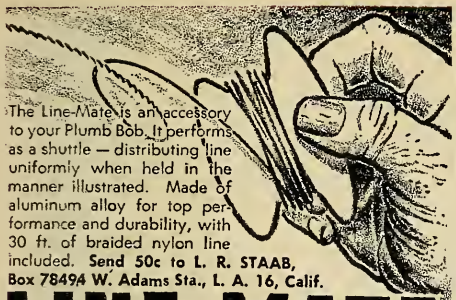
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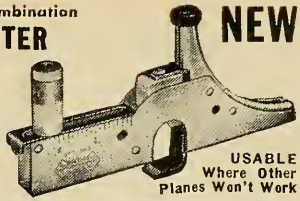
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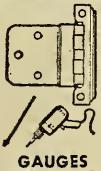
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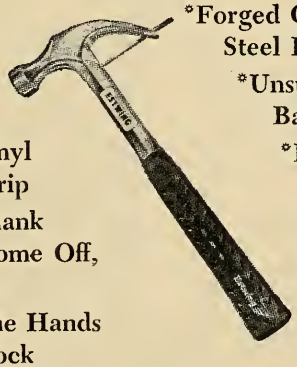
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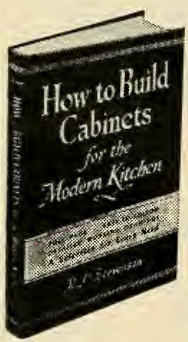
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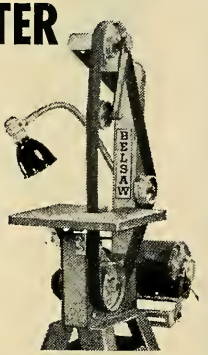
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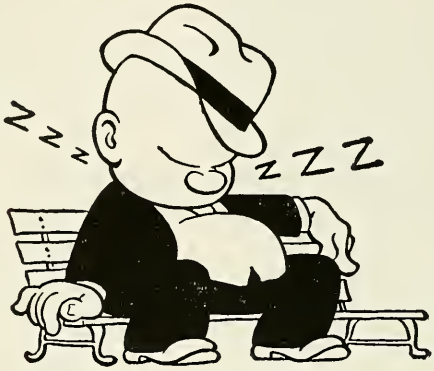
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You vote in every election. If you go to the polls, you can vote for the candidates you favor. If you stay home, you cast a default vote for your enemies by making it one vote easier for them to get elected. So whether you stay home or go to the polls, you vote every election day.

This year, make sure you cast your ballot for candidates interested in your welfare rather than in the welfare of a privileged few. The first step is to get registered and qualified to vote. The next step is to go to the polls on election day and vote for the men you know are interested in the well-being of all the people. Remember, if you don't, you really will be casting a ballot for your enemies.

REGISTER and VOTE

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

NOVEMBER, 1960



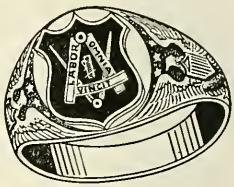
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Proposed Chicago apartment project of the Building Service Employes Union

★ Christmas Suggestions ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union. All prices include Federal Excise Tax.

EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. Two Qualities: **10-K Gold, $25.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

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OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back
Attractive small size
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APPRENTICE COMPLETION LAPEL EMBLEM

Sterling Silver $1.50



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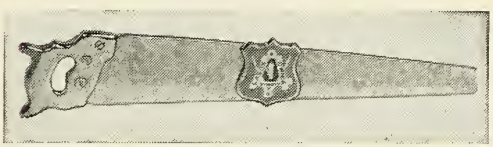


Present them to members of 25 and 50 years' standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$3.00** each for Sterlling Silver; **$6.50** each for 10-K Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.



TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



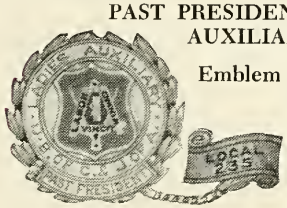
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— *Contents* —

A Convention To Remember - - - - 5

In four and a half days of sessions, the 1960 Special Convention heard the two presidential candidates, revamped the entire Constitution, acted on 155 major resolutions, and streamlined and strengthened our Brotherhood all the way along the line. It truly was a convention to remember.

What The Speakers Said - - - - - 13

A great many outstanding speakers addressed the Special Convention. Here are a few pertinent excerpts.

Maintenance—A Fertile Job Source - - - 20

In his report to the Special Convention, Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier outlines the job opportunities that exist in the maintenance field around the growing number of missile bases. As a representative on the Missile Committee, Brother Blaier is in a position to know whereof he speaks, and his report contains much food for thought.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

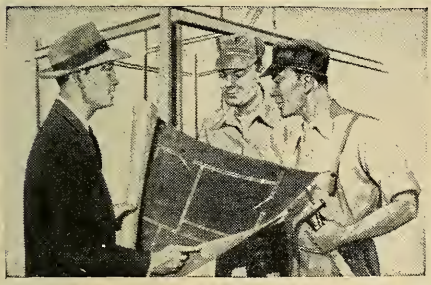
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Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

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Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

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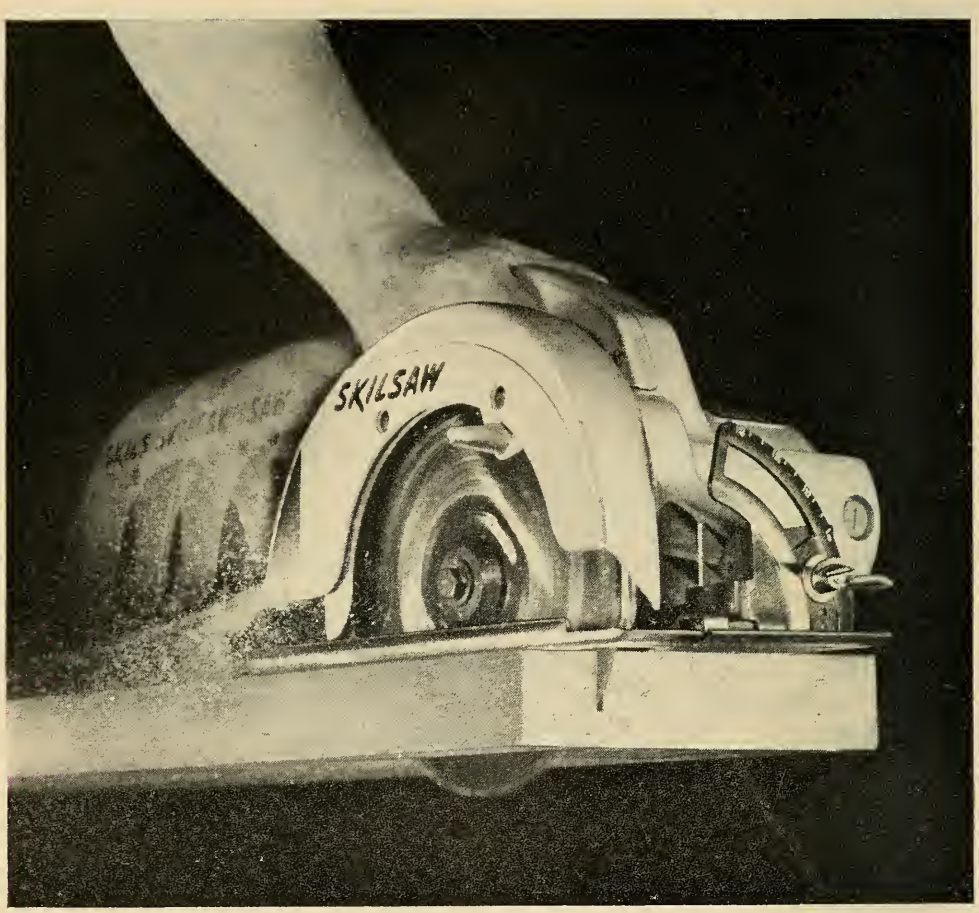
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New Skilsaw 7¼" Saw...Only $59.95!

Powerful Motor (over 1½ hp!) for heavy duty jobs, toughest ripcuts

Full 7¼" blade cuts 2" lumber at 45°—even after repeated blade sharpenings.

And it has famous Skil quality throughout to handle toughest cutting jobs. • Heavy-duty quadrant and ribbed shoe for extra rigidity and accuracy at any cutting angle or depth. • Ball and anti-friction bearings throughout. • Sawdust ejector system directs away from operator • Heavy-duty 1⅝" safety clamp blade washer. • Vari-Torque safety clutch disengages blade if it binds in cut. • Bind-free lower blade guard can't jam even on compound miter cuts.

See the new Skilsaw 7¼" Model 537 today! Or for full information write Skil Corporation, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois. Dept. 152 K.

Prices slightly higher in Canada.



Skilsaw 6½" Model 536 $49.95. World's largest selling saw! Over 1 hp motor, cuts 2" lumber at 45° bevel.

SKIL ...and SKILSAW POWER TOOLS

A Convention To Remember



There have been larger conventions than the Special General Convention held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, September 26 through September 30. There have been longer conventions and more elaborate conventions. But in all our long history there has never been a harder working or more productive one.

In four and a half days of sessions our entire Constitution was overhauled and streamlined to meet the challenges of our times. Some 155 resolutions of great importance were acted upon. For the first time in American political history two candidates for the U. S. Presidency addressed a labor convention on the same day. Yet for all the tremendous amount of ground covered, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson truthfully was able to say in his closing remarks:

"In every way, shape, and manner it was a completely free, open and democratic Convention. Every delegate was given full opportunity to have his say. No one can ever challenge the fact that this Convention has been a model of democracy in action."

And when the debating, resolving and committee reporting were over, our Brotherhood emerged a stronger, more closely knit organization, geared to operate effectively in the critical climate of our era.

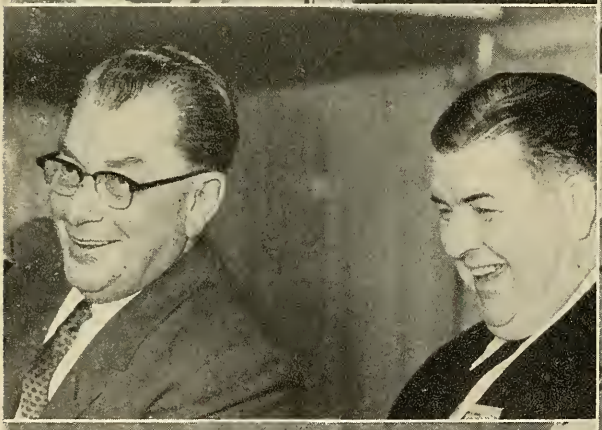
The constitutional changes adopted all aimed at one thing—helping our organization conduct its business in a faster and more efficient manner. Our streamlined constitution will make it easier to organize new members and maintain the members we already have. It will tighten up the lines of communication between subordinate bodies and the General Office, and between the Local Unions and Councils themselves. It will spell out in greater detail the privileges and responsibilities of Brotherhood bodies all along the line.

Some 1,428 delegates, representing 726 Local Unions in 45 states, seven provinces, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia participated in the work of the convention. Of the total, 1,401 were regular delegates and 27 were fraternal delegates.

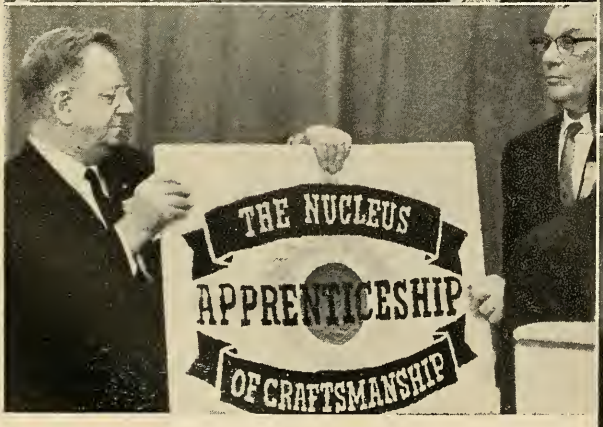
Caught By The Candid Camera













Top left: We hope Khrushchev sees this. Top right: something tickles 2nd G. V. P. Blaier. Center left: General President Hutcheson and General Secretary Livingston laugh at a quip. Center right: Board member Chandler ponders a question. Bottom left: Pocatello Auxiliary presents another example of needlepoint dedicated to good trade unionism. Lower right: Board member Rajoppi gets a chuckle out of something.

Caught By The Candid Camera





Upper: The camerman catches Finlay Allan (third from right) talking over matters with (from left to right) Board members George Bengough, Joe Cambiano (back to camera) Andy Cooper, J. O. Mack, and Leon Greene during a lull.

Center: Board members Schwarzer, Hiller and Johnson discuss a point.

Lower: The ladies are on hand to hear the candidates. Left to right, Mrs. Blaier, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hutcheson, and Mrs. Stevenson.



A highlight of the convention was the appearance of both the Democratic and Republican nominees for President. The fact that they took time out from the extremely difficult campaign schedules they laid out long beforehand to appear in person before our convention is a tribute to the national standing of our Brotherhood. Furthermore, their appearance to explain first-hand the positions of their two parties on the critical issues of the day constitutes political education at its highest. The convention delegates met them face to face to hear them say in great detail the things they touched on only briefly in their subsequent TV debates.





Both presidential candidates received fraternal delegates's badges. Left: General President Hutcheson pins a fraternal badge on Mr. Nixon as Secretary of Labor Mitchell looks on. Right; Mr. Kennedy is accorded the same treatment. Board member Mack is in the background.

First General Vice President John R. Stevenson presented a detailed report to the delegates on the work of the building committee which bears the responsibility for planning and overseeing the erection of our new headquarters building in Washington. He gave a very graphic description of construction details and the fine progress being made in erection.

Second General Vice President Blaier reported in great detail on the job possibilities existing in maintenance work around the many missile bases being erected throughout the nation. Having served on the Missile Committee for a long time, his report, reprinted in considerable detail elsewhere in this issue, contained a great deal of food for thought.

General Secretary Livingston reported on the new accounting system inaugurated by the General Office to modernize record keeping procedures. The change-over is now in progress and despite the enormity of the job involved, the work is moving ahead satisfactorily.

A great deal of the credit for the success of the convention must go to capable and dedicated men who served on the various committees. They worked far into the night time after time to get their assignments in proper shape for intelligent presentation to the convention.

Because of the complexity of the task, three constitutional committees

were set up, each charged with the responsibility for studying a third of the constitution in line with changes proposed by various subordinate bodies. To make the work of the committees easier and the task of explaining proposed changes clearly to the convention, the General Office prepared brochures where the old wording of every paragraph of every section was printed alongside of any proposed new wording. Each delegate was given a brochure. Thus, as the committee reported on proposed changes, delegates were able to compare the old language in the constitution with the proposed new. Through this technique, the three constitutional committees completed their reports in short order while at the same time every delegate was able to see and understand exactly what each proposed change in the constitution involved.

But for all the revisions in the constitution and resolutions promoting the welfare of organized labor in general and Brotherhood members in particular, one of the greatest benefits accruing from the convention is a new spirit of unity and cohesion. We are a stronger and tighter organization because of the convention, and this spirit of renewed militancy and dedication will make its effects felt for years to come.



First General Vice President Stevenson tells Convention of progress being made on new headquarters building.

'WRECK' LAW NOT HELPFUL TO INDIANA

Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law has had virtually no effect in attracting new industries and new jobs to that state, according to a detailed survey by a prominent management research organization.

Forbes Marketing Research, Inc., reported that only 60 of the 10,503 jobs created by industries which moved into Indiana since enactment of the "work" law in 1957 can be credited to the ban on the union shop.

The survey, made at the request of the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace, demolishes the principal argument of "right-to-work" supporters—that the compulsory open shop boosts the state's economy by attracting new industries.

The total number of new jobs brought in by firms which even mentioned the "work" law as a factor amounted to only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the jobs surveyed. "We conclude," the Forbes organization stated, "that the 'right-to-work' law has had negligible effect on the attraction of plant location or expansion in Indiana."

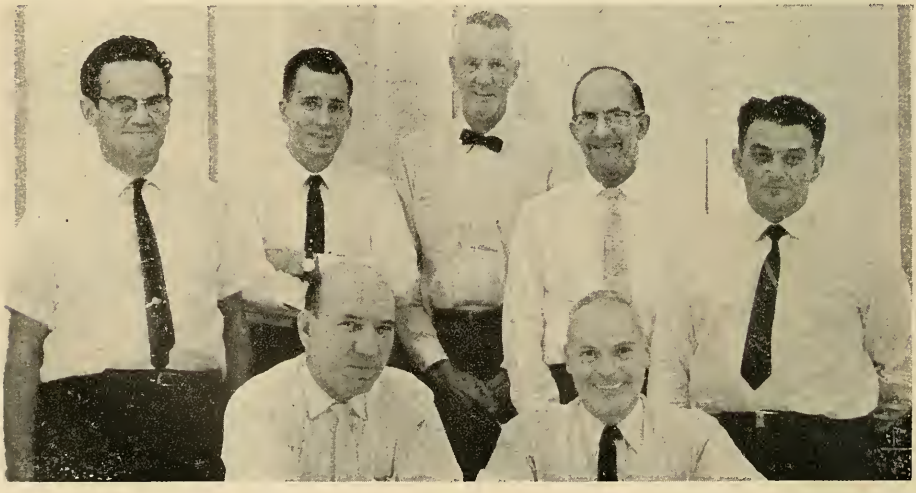
While the survey did not delve into the number of plants that have left Indiana since the "work" law was passed, the exodus has been considerable—including the Atkins Saw Company, an Indiana firm for over 100 years.

The Committees Worked



Constitution Committee No. 1

Seated, left to right, are: E. C. Meinert, Missouri, and Paul Rudd of Washington. Standing, from left to right: Armon L. Henderson, California; George Burger, Michigan; William H. Terrian, Connecticut; John W. Hill, Illinois; and H. E. Morris, Florida.



Constitution Committee No. 2

Seated, left to right, appear: Herbert Skinner, Georgia; Stanley Johnson, Illinois. Those standing are, from left to right: Charles Bishop of Ohio; B. L. Powell, Alaska; Fred Rhodes, Arizona; Milton Frey, New York; and Steve Brodack of Ontario.

Far Into The Night



Constitution Committee No. 3

Seated, from left to right: Oscar Pratt, Massachusetts; and C. R. Bartalini of California. Standing, from left to right: Ralph Bowes of Wisconsin; Robert Gray, Pennsylvania; John Bakken, Minnesota; Henry Brown, Missouri; and George Osterkamp of Ohio.



Appeals Committee

From left to right, seated are: Howard Welch of Tennessee; William O. Hays, Illinois. Standing: Robert Weller of Montana; T. A. Pitts, Kentucky; D. W. Chadwell, Nebraska; Mason Cave, California; and Carl T. Westlund of Pennsylvania.



Resolutions Committee

From left to right, seated, are: James Beveridge of New York, and James Sexton of Illinois. Those standing: Russell Thompson of Indiana; Earl Hartley, Washington; John L. Seabright, Virginia; Clement Clansey, California; and James A. Gillen of Oklahoma.



By-Laws Committee

Seated, from left to right: William Sidell of California; Arlington Brown, Ontario; Ed Bjork, New York; L. M. Weir, Michigan; and Curtis C. Luttrell of Louisiana. Standing, from left to right, are: Charles Henderson, Texas; Harlan H. Brown, Washington; E. T. Staley, British Columbia; Stanley Bergman, Colorado; and Henry Spotholz of New Jersey.

What The Speakers Said

MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY
City of Chicago



As Mayor and on behalf of the people of Chicago I welcome you to our city. We are happy you have come to hold your great convention in Chicago because we remember back some 79 years ago that this great International organization was founded in the City of Chicago, and we realize the great contribution that has been made, not only to our city but to the entire country in the march of progress in the great courageous vision of the International Officers and their fine membership, the vision that they have had in this great movement of a free society of free men and free women.

And we recognize, also, that you and the members of your great organization have marched hand in hand with the expansion, with the building and with other programs that have made Chicago from 1881 to now one of the great international cities of the world, and we recognize, also, it has been the sweat and toil, it has been the determination and vision of the Carpenters Union that has built our great skyscrapers, have also built our tunnels and have done all the work in construction which our city is happy to boast about today....

And let me say in way of gratitude and appreciation to the labor movement, and particularly to Ted Kenney and the officers and members of Chicago, at no time in the five years that I have been Mayor that I have called upon Ted Kenney and his fine organization that they haven't responded 100 per cent in every movement and in every program for the benefit of Chicago....

EARL McMAHON, President
Building Trades Council, Chicago



I am sure that your participation in the problems of the day will cause our enemies to recognize that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is one of the most outstanding organizations in our labor movement.

As delegates representing this great brotherhood, you are aware of your responsibility to your local unions and its membership, and will take action here that will reflect the seriousness of our mission as labor representatives, and adopt a program that will serve as a guide to the generations that are to follow.

We in the labor movement here in Chicago are aware of the mark left by the Carpenters in our glorious past.

It was in November of 1890, that our first recorded Building Trades Council of Chicago was organized. The then United Carpenters Council of

Chicago had already been established three years, with a membership of fifty-five hundred workers, and this quarterly working card for the third quarter of the year 1893, that I hold in my hand, will bear out the fact that the Carpenter was a leader then, as he is now. . . .

WILLIAM LEE, President
Chicago Federation of Labor



. . . Chicago is hospitable to Unions because labor has always been active in the handling of problems which confront our city. You will recall that it was here in Chicago that the Carpenters started the 8-hour a day movement about 75 years ago. Some of the most colorful spokesmen for working people were very much alive here. They defeated the worst enemies of the trade-union movement among employers, Communists and other subversives. They fought without much help from government agencies. Long before Congressmen Landrum and Griffin heard of the trade-union movement, courageous men and women put their lives on the line for it. They did not wait for laws or political movements. No one fought harder than the pioneers of the Carpenters Union here in Chicago. . . .

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY, President
National Association of Letter Carriers



. . . Certainly we have before us the problem of broadening our base of public relations and projecting the labor union image more forcibly and more effectively on the public consciousness.

I shall give you one important instance—the continuing and very effective war against Communism and all other types of totalitarianism which organized labor has been waging over the years, both on a national and international level.

You of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America know exactly what I am talking about because you have been constantly and courageously in the forefront of that battle.

In fact, you have the distinction of having a strong and unequivocal anti-Communist provision in your constitution. . . . We know how the labor movement needs and demands the pure oxygen of freedom to survive and prosper. We know the dismal, tragic, brutal record of what happened to organized labor under the Fascists and under the Communists—and we of organized labor have had the solid American guts to bring our message of freedom to every corner of this troubled world.

Our efforts have received the grateful and enthusiastic support of labor, of the public and the press in every country in the free world—except in the United States of America.

Who—outside of the labor movement itself knows of what we have done and what we are doing to defeat and destroy world Communism?

Far too few.

. . . And so I say to you, Brothers, and to all organized labor:

Lift up your eyes. . . .

STANLEY JOHNSON, Executive Vice-President
State Federation, AFL-CIO



. . . The achievement you might get in an economic way comes as the result of your collective bargaining, what you are able to achieve through your negotiations mutually with your contractors. It is true that the atmosphere of that negotiation is affected by legislation both national and state, but primarily we want that atmosphere protected because we have to get things for ourselves in this field, and I for one want neither a city, nor a state, or nation to tell us what wages or hours or conditions that we are going to work under. . . . Even if we go down to defeat on a supported candidate we haven't lost because the successor respects us. It is when we deviate, as I said at one point, where we forget the record and become partisan party adherents, then even the successful candidate will have a doubt in his mind: "Is this group a fair weather friend?" And if he should be successful and be saved by the record he will still respect us because he will want our support next time. . . .

JAMES MITCHELL
Secretary of Labor



. . . I would think, and I told this to the Bricklayers in Los Angeles a week ago, that I believe that one of the priority programs of the Building Construction Trades ought to be the organization of the unorganized. I would like to see you get at that.

. . . As you know, there are some 19 states that now have right-to-work laws. You may not know that 12 of them had right-to-work laws prior to Taft-Hartley. I think that, one, we have to prevent the number, the increase in the number of right-to-work laws in these states, and, two, you have to go to work at the state level to get something done about it. I have been around this town of Washington long enough, and so have some of your officials, to know that regardless of whether you have a Democratic Congress or a Republican Congress or a Democratic Administration or a Republican Administration, it is completely unrealistic to think you are ever going to get 14-B repealed. You might as well make up your mind that you are not. So the problem is how do you prevent the growth of right-to-work laws. I think you should do it state by state. And how do you get rid of

those that you have got? I think that much has been done. I modestly think that I have done a lot in making clear the phoniness of this issue, because it is a phony issue....

NEIL HAGGERTY, President
Building and Construction Trades Department



...I think we have gone by the stage where we can afford the luxury of indulging in personalities, because we don't like Tom, Dick or Harry. The threat is too great. The organizations who are fighting us, who are now organized to weaken us because of the fact that we are moving ahead with good wage scales, good conditions, good fringe benefits, are attacking all those things, and if we split in one area, the one breaks off and becomes two. The first thing you know is you have got a disorganized and an impotent organization.

So I would suggest and would urge the delegates of this convention when you return to your homes to give some time and attention to your Building Trades Council. Certainly you may be strong as a Local Union, but you won't stay strong too long if the other unions in the area become weaker. That has been history, it has been proven beyond any shadow of doubt, and there is no question about the fact that in unity we can work together and have strength, but disorganized and breaking off piece by piece is not good....

REUBEN G. SODERSTROM, President
Illinois State Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations



...A working man today who does not belong to the union would be about as helpless as a new-born baby in a cage of wildcats were it not for the men around him who do belong to the union. A non-union man is a sort of grafter upon the trade union movement because he derives benefit where he does not render an equivalent, and in many cases he is not much better than a scab.

There are many reasons why men do not join the union, but the most prominent in my opinion is his dependence upon the boss in the hope of securing a partnership or perhaps a superintendency so that he can get a large salary proportionate to his ability in lowering the wages of those who work under him.

A man who joins the union does so for a noble purpose. The longer he is in the organization the more he sees its benefits. He does not look for favoritism nor privileges over his fellow workers. All he asks for is a square deal and an occasional raise in salary proportionate to the raise in price of the necessities of life.

He is invariably proud of his calling, feels that every penny he gets is honestly earned, and in many cases more than earned, but I do not think the worker ought to be satisfied until that day arrives when he shall receive all that he is entitled to from management. Certainly he should not be satisfied until that day arrives when he shall receive all that he is entitled to from the lawmakers of this State and the lawmakers of this Nation. . . .

P. L. SIEMILLER, General Vice President
International Association of Machinists



. . . I believe that my report to you on labor's activities in safety indicates that labor is really waking up to its responsibilities. As a matter of fact, our interest in safety is wide-ranging, which is as it should be. We feel that in teaching safety and promoting it, we can't stop at the building site or the factory gate . . . we can't go just part way.

We've got to promote it everywhere. Labor is concerned with this because our members are everywhere. That's the reason why the labor safety program of the National Safety Council, for example, includes activities not only in the job and on-the-job safety but also traffic and other major areas of accident prevention. Why shouldn't we be interested in traffic safety when it is estimated that half of the nation's traffic deaths are those of workers? Safety is indivisible. Safety is mutual and interdependent. It is everybody's business and requires everybody's cooperation. It is a social and community matter. In trying to educate the individual worker to become interested in his own safety, we are concerned about the safety of all workers. . . .

BEWARE OF "BOOBY TRAP" TOYS

Don't give your child a boobytrap this Christmas!"

That's the advice of the National Safety Council, a non-governmental agency organized in 1913 to prevent all kinds of accidents—including those involving children's "harmless" toys.

"Some of the toys given youngsters as Christmas gifts," said Phil Dykstra, the Council's director of home safety, "can be lethal weapons.

"Not all the blame for toys that become hazardous to children after a few hours' use should go to the manufacturers," he said.

"Parents have as much—if not more— responsibility for toy safety as the manufacturers."

While Dykstra said he believes toy makers should keep safety foremost in mind—"And most reputable toy manufacturers do"— he recommends the following for parents:

1. Buy toys that do not have small removable parts or such unsafe parts as eye-threatening pieces of metal.

2. Buy toys suited for the child at his particular age. "A chemistry set in the hands of a 5-year-old might be a deadly weapon."

3. Supervise use of toys your children get for Christmas.

PLANE GOSSIP

YOU MEAN "FOR REAL"?

Variety reports that a dramatic group at the Massachusetts State Prison ordered three prison uniforms from the Brooks Costume Company in New York for a play they were producing. An accompanying note explained, "Ours are not authentic enough."

★ ★ ★

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

Les Finnegan, PAI columnist, gathers labor oddities from all parts of the world. Here are a few he gleaned from his latest perusal of labor publications:

* * *

In Washington, D. C., Civil Service Commissioner Barbara Gunderson set out to revise the Government's job application form and revealed this story about former Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson. One day while he was head of General Motors, Wilson, out of curiosity, took the GM employment test and discovered that he was the sort of person General Motors definitely would not hire.

* * *

In St. Louis, the residents of Hell, Mich., who have been begging and pleading for a postoffice of their own, received unexpected support from the national convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. Declared the Union in formal resolution, "When established, we sincerely hope that the clerks in Hell will be 100% unionized." Backing the little town's demand for a postoffice, the Convention asserted, "It is unfair for tourists to go to Hell and back without being able to mail even a postcard."

* * *

In Los Angeles, Cal., union officials were completely fascinated by their discovery that only one political party in the United States today flatly demands outright repeal of both the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Law.

The Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America held their national political convention in Los Angeles, nominated Gabriel Green as their candidate for U. S. President, and adopted a comprehensive "Space Age Platform."

The Flying Saucermen's platform is blunt and uncompromising on labor, declaring: "We favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Law because we believe they were designed solely to cripple the labor unions. Under the system advocated by our organization, there would be no need for labor and management to oppose each other, which is only due to the inadequacy of the present economic system. We favor the continuance of strong labor organizations in order that the workers might have direct representation of their interests."

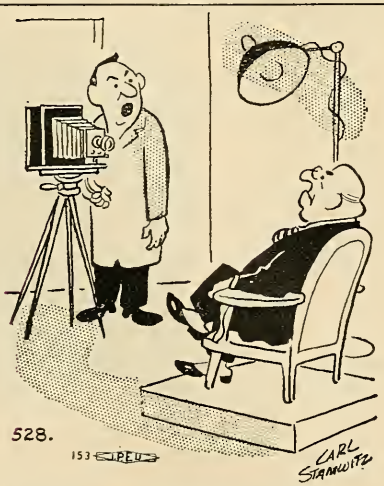
* * *

In Oslo, Norway, the Norwegian Federation of Labor had obviously heard stories about what has happened in recent years to union meetings in the U. S. and England. As a result the Federation has asked the government to arrange that when regular television broadcasting starts this fall, one day a week will be set aside without any TV broadcasts whatever—in order to avoid interference with union meetings.

★ ★ ★

DID YOU VOTE?

As usual, millions of citizens did not go to the polls on November 8. Most of them probably said: "What difference will one



"Smile, Mr. Morbucks!...Think of your profits this year—your tax loopholes—anti-union legislation—"

vote make?" If you were one of these, consider the following:

Two neighbors in Providence, R. I., were good friends. One, reports John F. Parker in **If Elected, I Promise** (Doubleday), spent hours in his fine garden. His next-door neighbor, however, owned a pig, which repeatedly wandered into the garden and fed contentedly on fine flowers and vegetables. One morning, after repeated warnings, the gardener again saw the pig placidly consuming a fine bed of tulips. Angered beyond endurance, he seized a pitchfork and plunged it into the hapless pig. Then he carried the carcass over to his neighbor's sty.

Now these two erstwhile friends were members of the Federalist party, which opposed every proposal for war with Britain. The Democratic party, on the other hand, called for armed intervention against British seizure of American sailors.

In 1811 the owner of the garden ran on the Federalist ticket for the state legislature. His neighbor, still angry over the killing of his pig, cast his vote for a Democrat —who won the election by **one vote.**

The new legislator's first duty was to help elect a United States Senator. He cast his vote for a Democrat, who also came to office by a **single vote.**

On the crucial issue of war with Britain, the Democrats voted aye, the Federalists nay. War was declared—again by a margin of **one vote.**

In today's baker's dozen of crucial decisions, will your **one vote** be on the record?

★ ★ ★

HORRIBLE EXAMPLE

A ragged panhandler accosted a well-dressed sportsman and asked for a handout. The sportsman said, "I'll do better than that. I'll get you a drink."

"No thanks," answered the bum, "I never drink."

"Hmm," said the sport, "I understand. Here, have a good cigar then."

"No, thanks, I don't smoke either," replied the beggar.

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said the sport, "I've got a tip on a horse that will not only bring you in some money, it might give you enough to buy a suit."

"I couldn't do that!" cried the panhandler. "I never gamble. All I want is some food."

"You'll have it!" vowed the sport, "and it will be right at home with me. I want my wife to see what happens to a guy who doesn't drink, smoke or gamble."

DON'T USE BIG WORDS!

Don't use big words... "In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical, or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversations and communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibleness, coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement, and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, setaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and grandiloquent vapidity. Shun double entendres, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent.

"In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Don't use slang; don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say, and avoid big words."—**Anonymous.**



"Binks, your suggestion saves us 5000 man-hours a year! It even eliminates your job, too....Sorry to see you go!"

Maintenance—A Fertile Job Source

By SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT O. WM. BLAIER

★ ★ ★



. . . The contract system is faced with serious threats from two separate sources. The first is a disquieting tendency of the manufacturers to invade the construction industry, particularly where the mechanical specialty operations are involved, such as millwrighting, piping and electrical systems.

The second is a move toward the performance of in-plant construction work by the manufacturer's employees as a substitute for contracting out.

. . . In 1960 and future years it is apparent that the defense program and preparedness program will not afford the large volume of man hours of employment for those in the construction industry and especially those performing carpentry, all because large cantonments, shipyards, ammunition plants and manpower in the armed forces are not necessary, brought about by the fact that we are in the Space Age and for defense we are dependent upon missiles of all types.

Through various channels of information prior to the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955 and even since that time, evidence and warnings were produced that it was the objective of many industrial unions, both in the AFL and the CIO, to eliminate the construction workers from performing modification, repair, and maintenance, and even new construction work unless it was to augment the skilled classifications affected in the plant during the regular work week and overtime days.

It has always been the practice in many areas for members of the United Brotherhood and those in affiliated building and construction Internationals to perform the modification, repair, maintenance and new construction, but there were also many localities where buildings were constructed and left by our people without having considered the maintenance thereof. As a result many employment hours were lost to members of the building and construction crafts.

In 1955 a meeting was held between General Presidents and an International Agreement for continuity of maintenance work was signed by 13 International Union Presidents and the Catalytic Construction Company to perform maintenance work at the Tidewater Oil plant, Delaware City, Delaware. This project is pointed to at this time because it was the first International Agreement signed for continuity of maintenance work.

A committee representing the Building Trades Unions was formed to meet monthly to negotiate and administer a standard form of agreement which was developed to meet the

needs and special problems of modernization and continuing maintenance.

Cognizant of the vast loss of work opportunity in the field previously mentioned, the building trades unions have agreed that they would sign a contract and furnish workmen to any contractor who could secure from an owner a contract under which maintenance work would be performed by the various building trades unions. Such a contract is presently available to a contractor whether he be a general contractor, a mechanical contractor, a specialty contractor or any combination of the same in a joint venture if the contract with the owner or awarding authority covers continuity of maintenance work. The various trade unions signatory to the agreement are prepared to furnish workmen to any contractor or group thereof who secures a maintenance contract from an owner or awarding authority.

The procurement of a contract maintenance agreement, however, is by no means an automatic affair. The Presidents' Committee on Contract Maintenance meets with contractors interested in such agreements to discuss same and assure themselves that maintenance work is covered.

Due to the particular nature of the work covered by contract maintenance agreements, provisions are established for the payment of building construction wage rates, plus various fringe benefits. Necessary modifications apply for the most part to time and one-half for overtime work instead of double time excepting Sundays and holidays; no lockout or strike provisions are made; nonpayment of subsistence, travel allowance, mileage or travel time, and provisions for establishment of multiple shifts.

At present there are some thirty contract maintenance agreements either in effect at present or awaiting completion of the plants. . . .

The construction industry, as you well know, is rapidly advancing, and we are in favor of this march in progress, but you must also be reminded of the fact that innovations made in building materials are cutting down the actual time of construction of buildings, factories, bridges and highways.

Contract maintenance, therefore, will and can afford you an avenue to once again return to the construction site, maintain what you built and receive many more hours of employment.

There is an estimated volume of approximately seventeen billion dollars spent in maintenance work each year throughout the country. In oil refineries and chemical plants there are few production workers required but an abundance of maintenance workers. For example, Dow Chemical Company has plants at Ludington, Midland and Bay City, Michigan. At the Midland plant there are approximately 1200 maintenance workers with District 50 having bargaining. At Ludington, approximately 300 and at Bay City, after same was built, the Austin Company was awarded a contract for continuity of maintenance work where there are approximately 200 employed of various craftsmen, amongst which we have a ratio of carpenters and millwrights. . . .

If and when a contractor in relationship with the various building trades unions in a stated area is successful in being awarded a contract or intent of contract for continuity of maintenance work, to obtain the International Agreement it is required by policy adopted by the President's

Committee on Contract Maintenance to contact by telephone or communication Chairman John McCartin, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 1, D. C., who in turn will advise those concerned of the proper procedure to be followed.

The time has come to spell out in detail the threat being made by the manufacturers who are attempting to operate missile base construction on a do-it-yourself basis. This threat pertains not alone to your rightful avenue of employment, but could and does go deeper into the national security of our country.

What has brought this about is easily understood. The aircraft and airframe industry has always been strictly a manufacturing operation. One of the biggest customers of the aircraft industry has been the United States Air Force. And one of the most important activities of the Air Force is contractor, for their real property inventory is valued around eleven billion dollars. Millions of dollars a year are spent on Air Force construction.

During World War II and for several ensuing years, the main business of the aircraft industry was supplying winged aircraft. But now a revolutionary change has taken place—the age of the guided and ballistic missiles. As these have become operational, the Air Force has cut back on aircraft production. Faced with a serious backlog of orders for aircraft no longer needed, the industry turned to making missiles from nose cone to launching pad.

Convair, Boeing, Martin, Douglas, North American, Lockheed, Emerson Electric, Philco Electric and many, many others are now in the missile business. Every one of these companies is now a prime contractor charged with the duty of delivering the missile and the missile site, both ready for action. Here lies the big difference between missiles and winged aircraft. Air bases were contracted separately by the Corps of Engineers to contractors in the construction industry, but missile bases are now being contracted to the aircraft industry, and the missile manufacturer is attempting to do more and more work with his production forces, "Technicians," who are partially trained in certain limited skills.

Construction contractors are now given the role of subcontractors to the missile manufacturers. They are assigned no over-all responsibility for performing the work. Material procurement, coordinating the job, and other aspects of contractor responsibility for which the construction industry is uniquely qualified are withheld.

As a result, construction of some missile sites are months behind schedule, and this poses a serious threat to our national security.

We are losing out—plant technicians on the job site are performing the work of skilled building trades mechanics. The Davis-Bacon provisions were not being paid on some of the construction tasks. The Labor Department issued orders to pay Davis-Bacon rates and the aircraft companies are challenging this, too. They are trying to avoid application of the law by making it possible to break down multi-million dollar contracts into jobs of less than $2,000 which is the floor of contracts covered by the Davis-Bacon Act.

This threat to our system of construction must be met by constant, continuous and positive action. We have to show the United States Government that one of the greatest assets—the trained construction organizations—are used to do construction work on the nation's missile

base sites, to help carry out the cold war missile program in the same way that was employed in the nation's hot war.

The construction industry maintained a distinguished record in building complicated and complex defense facilities during World War II and the Korean War. These facilities, including atomic energy plants for example, were new, secret and involved great technological advances. The fact that atomic energy and chemical plants had to be built from scratch presented no unusual challenge to the construction industry where a unique, first-of-its-kind type of structure is routine work. Many of the facilities were in isolated areas, another obstacle which we have learned how to handle with a minimum of difficulty.

During World War II there was complete cooperation between the construction industry and the government through agreements to prevent work stoppages at crucial times.

With the current work stoppages by the manufacturing unions as a background, we can hope that the Air Force will see the wisdom of adopting the long-established government practice of placing construction work in the hands of the responsible construction industry.

Military men, as much if not more than others, should see the dangers of ignoring accepted, recognized and eminently successful methods, in favor of experimentation with new, untried and unorthodox methods, at a time when missile bases are needed promptly for our nation's security. This must be done....

ILO FINDS U. S., CANADA HAVE 'UNDULY HIGH' JOBLESS ROLLS

A study of world economic conditions by the International Labor Organization shows that while most industrialized countries had low unemployment rates, joblessness in both Canada and the United States during June was "unduly high."

The statistics gathered by the ILO showed the unemployment rate in Canada at 5 per cent of the civilian labor force and in the United States at 6.1 per cent.

Less than 2 per cent were out of work in France, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, although even this low rate was above the 1957 level.

The ILO report said that the employment level was "buoyant"—even at record levels—in most countries. Only Belgium and the Argentine have fewer persons employed today than in 1957 which was a boom year.

Consumer prices have generally increased but at a "modest" rate during the past year, representing an important factor leading "to further gains in workers' real earnings, as hourly cash earnings generally increased over the period."

Workers' income was further enhanced, the report said, by increases in average hours worked per week in most of the reporting countries.



Editorial

An Open Letter To The New President

Dear Mr. President:

Since this is being written several weeks in advance of election day, it is impossible for us to know whether your name is Kennedy or Nixon. But whatever your name happens to be, we want to assure you that you can count on our loyalty and support.

Some bitter charges were made by and against you during the campaign. But now that the American people have spoken, we are once more a united nation. The task before us is a tremendous one. And nothing but complete loyalty and dedication on the part of all citizens can enable you to meet the challenges facing us all.

In a recent speech General Medaris, who guided the destinies of the Air Force until his retirement, made the statement that the United States now possesses a total destructive power equivalent to 10,000 tons of TNT for every man, woman and child in the world (we repeat, the whole world—not just the United States). Presumably, the Russian potential lies somewhere in this neighborhood, too. I hope you will keep this frightening fact before you in all that you say and do during your term of office.

In the light of this awesome destructive capability, the over-riding consideration of our time is peace. If peace is not achieved and maintained all other issues become academic because there will be no one around to worry about them.

Whether your name is Nixon or Kennedy, the nation can be sure that your determination to stop the worldwide encroachment of Communism is wholehearted and sincere. It is no exaggeration to say that the fate of all mankind is riding on your judgment. You have indicated that your chief aim is to match and, if possible, overtake the military potential of Red Russia. With this we agree completely. Our strength must be maintained at the highest possible point in order that potential aggressors will be discouraged from attempting to attack us, knowing full well retaliation will be swift and sure.

However, Mr. President, I think we need to look beyond this concept of defense, vital as it is. For the time being, a striking force equal to, or superior to, anything the Russians can muster is our best hope for discouraging attack. But over the long haul, it embodies little promise for permanent peace. There is too great a danger that a miscalculation, a flash of anger, a temporarily snapped mind, can pull the wrong trigger at the wrong time, precipitating World War III.

All over the world there are missile bases commanded by mortal men. A mistake or a false move by one of them can set in motion events that make World War III inevitable.

What we buy with our strong military component is time. If we use that time wisely and constructively we can build moral and ideological defenses against Communism that will overwhelm the monstrosity without a blow being struck.

We can do this by improving the lot of our people and thereby setting a pattern for the rest of the world. One-third of the world is uncommitted at the present time. One-third has already been gobbled up by the Communist conspiracy. The other third is dedicated to the ways of freedom. It is no exaggeration to say that whichever side attracts the uncommitted third of the world will eventually emerge triumphant.

If this is true, then every pocket of unemployment existing in our country, every old person unable to afford decent medical care, every youngster cheated out of an opportunity to develop his educational possibilities to the highest level weakens our greatest defenses against Communism.

I sincerely hope you will keep this in mind throughout the years you are in office.

We need bigger and better missiles and atomic submarines, but we also need full employment, better housing, and decent medical care for all.

The people of India, the Congo and the Near East may be interested in whether we or the Russians have more atomic bombs. But probably they are far more interested in how the average citizen fares in our country and in Russia. The future of these newly-awakened peoples lies ahead of them, and they are weighing and evaluating the pathway they should adopt to forge the kind of a future that will achieve the greatest progress.

In this regard we are far ahead of the Russians. Even the lowest of our citizens enjoys a standard of living that most Russians envy. But we can and must do more. Every citizen out of a job through no fault of his own, every older person suffering for want of adequate medical care, every ill-housed family, every person of a minority group discriminated against, weakens our position and undermines our long-range defenses against the spread of Communism.

And let us point out, Mr. President, that the greatest force in the nation for overcoming these deficiencies that still plague us is a militant and independent labor movement.

In fact, we believe that if you will take a long, hard look at the world, you will find that the free enterprise system works the most effectively in those nations where the labor movement is the most unfettered.

The thing that sometimes makes our free enterprise system so hard to sell abroad is that it moves ahead very slowly in those parts of the world that do not have strong and free unions carrying the ball.

Throughout much of South America free enterprise of a sort prevails. Citizens are free to develop resources on their own. The Government does not dominate all economic life. But these countries make very little progress simply because all the political and economic forces are dominated by a handful of families. There are no strong labor movements to stand up and challenge the iron rule of the aristocracy which has called all the shots from time immemorial. In these situations very little progress will be made until such

time as the ordinary workers are able to articulate their hopes and their dreams through militant and independent labor unions.

We sincerely believe that a great deal of the industrial progress made in the United States and Canada stems from the fact that strong labor unions have been able to win for the workers a fair share of the goods they produce.

We will go on growing only so long as more and more of our people are placed in a better position to buy the output of mine, mill, and factory.

So we sincerely hope that you will keep this fundamental fact in your mind while you are in office.

What we are trying to say is this: it is absolutely essential that we keep our military strength at a point high enough to discourage any aggression. But while we are doing this, we must look farther into the future, understanding that every step we take toward eliminating ignorance, poverty, discrimination, and the other weaknesses that still plague us, really strengthens our hand against Communism more effectively than any new missiles. And we hope you understand and appreciate the role that organized labor plays in eliminating these soft spots in our industrial society.

We believe it is the inherent nature of man to want to be free, to want to have a real voice in the shaping of his destiny. This is the great source of our strength and the element in our society that will eventually wreck the Communist apparatus.

Everything we do that demonstrates to the world that we, as a free people, can build an ever-better life for all our citizens strikes a harder blow at Communism than any new weapon.

The millions who still have not committed themselves to either Communism or free enterprise, plus the millions who have had the Communist yoke forced on them by military power, yearn for a life in which every man is free to unite with other men of similar persuasion to eliminate an injustice or redress a wrong. Our task is to prove that we can have both freedom and a growing degree of economic well-being at the same time.

What we need is to wage peace with the same zeal, enthusiasm and dedication that we always muster in waging war. During World War II, no physically able man was too old to hold down a job. The personnel departments of our great corporations had one simple rule: Can you do the job? Those who proved their competence went to work because we had to make an all-out effort to survive.

If we can make that kind of an all-out effort to win a war, why cannot we make an equally total effort to win the peace? Certainly there is no lack of needs in the nation. Better housing, better schools, better highways, better airports, better hospitals are needed in communities throughout the land. We are chipping away at the needs, but our progress is slow. At the same time some five million Americans are existing on unemployment insurance or local doles while their productive skills remain unused.

During the campaign you and your opponent differed sharply as to whether we are ahead or behind Russia in the missile race. Whose analysis is right we are frank to admit we do not know. But we do know that five or six per cent

of our work force unemployed is a serious handicap we spot the Communists right off the bat. It is like having one hand tied behind our backs. The missile count is important, but the unemployment count is a vital one too.

If all of us appreciate that survival, over the long haul, depends as much on total mobilization for peace as surely as it does for war, we can insure our survival without the letting of blood on a wholesale scale.

These, Mr. President, are only a few thoughts regarding the perilous situations facing us. The decisions you make in meeting them will determine to a large degree whether we continue growing and pushing back the horizons of man's dream for security, independence, and freedom, or whether we, too, fall victim to the totalitarian yoke.

Fate has cast many men in roles of tremendous influence on the future of civilization. To you, however, has fallen the mightiest responsibility of all time. For the first time in history man has the capacity to destroy himself and the world. The decisions you make will determine whether we—or for that matter all mankind—survive or disappear in a mushroom cloud.

The Lord be with you in the trying years ahead. Plan wisely, act boldly, and, above all, never lose faith in the American people. Give them the facts and they will follow you uncomplainingly wherever the pathways of the future may lead.

Sincerely yours,
THE CARPENTER

What's Your Guess?

This journal frequently has pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin Act goes a long way toward establishing virtual governmental dictatorship over organized labor. Certainly the first report of the Commissioner of Labor-Management Reports, Mr. John L. Holcombe, does nothing to dispel this notion.

In his report on the first year of operation of his department, Mr. Holcombe has this to say:

> **"To what extent should the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports set standards for unions? This major question has arisen in many forms. Should it draft a model constitution and bylaws for all local unions? Should it formulate a standard set of treasurer's books? Should a step-by-step prescription for holding union elections be adopted? A few organizations have asked for such guides, but the Bureau thus far has not prepared them."**

This year's report asks the questions. Will next year's provide the answers —by-laws written by the government, treasurer's books drawn up by the government, elections conducted by the government?

What's your guess?

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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Sixth District, J. O. MACK
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Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America spell out in detail the responsibilities of the Member, the Financial Secretary, and the General Secretary regarding a member's dues. Every member should understand these provisions thoroughly, since it is his membership, his rights to benefits, and his union record that are at stake when dues are not kept paid in accordance with the Constitutional terms laid down by successive conventions.

Dues are a prime obligation of union membership. The ultimate responsibility for keeping dues properly paid—and thereby remaining in benefit standing—rests with the individual member. The initiative must come from him. Let us keep our dues paid up properly and thereby avoid misunderstandings and the risk of arrearage and suspension.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AAGERSEN, ROBERT L., L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
AARO, ARNO, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
ANDREASSEN, EMIL, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AUSTIN, L. W., L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
BACK, ERNEST, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
BADDELEY, PHILIP, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
BALTZELL, LLOYD E., L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill.
BASKOFF, ABRAHAM, L. U. 2155, New York, N. Y.
BENZENBERG, RUDOLPH, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BERES, LOUIS S., L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
BIRON, ANTONIO, L. U. 538, Concord, N. H.
BLANCHARD, HUBERT L., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BLOOM, J. E., L. U. 2300, Castlegar, B. C., Can.
BLOSE, HENRY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
BOOKS, PAUL, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
BROWN, FRED, L. U. 2100, Amityville, N. Y.
BROWN, M. M., L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
CARLSON, HERBERT O., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
CARLSON, IVER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CIZAK, FRANK, L. U. 2155, New York, N. Y.
COLLAR, JOHN L., L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
CONATSER, B. E., L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
DARNELL, JAMES A., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
DEAN, JAMES E., L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
DUBE, MICHAEL J., L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass.
DUTWEILER, JOHN, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
FABBRO, JOHN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
FALCON, ADAM, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
FORCE, CHARLES O., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
FREEMAN, JAMES T., L. U. 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
FREESE, GEORGE, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
GALVIN, PATRICK, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GARRISH, R. B., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
GOOCH, P. I., L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
GOODBREAD, ROBERT, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
GOODMAN, GUS, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
GORHAM, HENRY C., L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
GREEN, FRANK, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
GUSTAFSON, J. "Mel," L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
GUTTLER, FRANCIS, L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
HALBIG, A. R., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
HEFFERMAN, TIMOTHY F., L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
HOFFMAN, WENZEL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
HOOKS, J. H., L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
HOWARD, CHARLES P., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HOYT, J. M., L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
HUNT, WILLIAM H., L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
IRVIN, CLARK, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
KARNS, HARRY D., L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
KNUDSEN, OLE, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
KOZYRA, ADAM, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
KRAFT, FRED C., L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
KURDERSKI, BENJAMIN, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
LABORDE, L. T., L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
LAWRIE, THOMAS, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
LEE, BOYD C., L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
LUBY, J. J., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MacKENZIE, ROBERT, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
MacLEOD, JAMES, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
MAIS, LUBENS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
MANGANARO, FRANK, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
MATHISON, LAURITS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
McCULLOUCH, S. B., L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
McDANIEL, A. R., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
McDONALD, WALTER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
McGEARY, DEWEY, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
MENZEL, WILLIAM C., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MILLION, JAMES T., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
MILLS, HARRY H., L. U. 239, Easton, Pa.
MINER, C. F., L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
MITTMAN, WILLIAM, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
MOELLER, WILLIAM, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
MORGAN, H. A., L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
NORD, CARL A., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
NORDLUND, STEVE, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
NOWAK, W., L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
OLDS, W. E., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
OLSON, ALFRED, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
OST, JOHN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OSWALD, GUY W., L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
PATTERSON, DUNCAN C. Sr., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
PERRY, S. S., L. U. 2340, Bradenton, Fla.
PETERSEN, VIGGO, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
PONOW, FRED, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
RICARD, PIERRE, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
RICHARDSON, THOMAS H., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
ROOSA, ALLAN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
RUBY, A. G., L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
SALMI, PAUL JOHN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
SANGERHAUSEN, G. C., L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas
SANTELMO, VINCENT, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
SCHULZ, PAUL F., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
SCOCA, VINCENT J., L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.

In Memoriam

SCOTT, HARRY E., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
SEALS, BENJAMIN S., L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
SEMENTINO, FRANK, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
SERRITELLA, WILLIAM V., L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
SHUMAN, FRANK, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
SIEMSEN, RAY, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
SIPILA, ALBERT A., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
SKJELSTAD, ALFRED, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
SMITH, RAYMOND A., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SMITH, WALTER, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa.
SOILAND, IVEN, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
SORENSON, ANFIN C., L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
SPEARS, DORSET B., L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
SPECHT, SAMUEL K., L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
STAVINOGA, PETER, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, W. D., L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
STILLWAGON, CHESTER, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
STOCKSTILL, HOLLIS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
STONEBURNER, HUGH S., L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
STREZENELCKY, JOSEPH, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
STRICKLAND, J. W., L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
STROMMEN, LOUIE, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
STUMBO, LLOYD M., L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
SWENSON, CONAN C., L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.
SWINDLE, ROBERT, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
SWULIUS, LEONARD M., L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
THOMAS, J. H., L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas
THOMPSON, DARVIN LEE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
TILLET, A. F., L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
TOUPS, JOSEPH D., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
TRAVERSY, HENRY, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
VanSICKLE, WENDELL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
VICKERS, WILLIAM T. Jr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WALLER, B. E., L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
WALZ, EUGENE, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
WARD, J. C., L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
WEIDEL, RAYMOND E., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WEILAND, AUGUST, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WIKMAN, HUGO, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H., L. U. 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
WILLIAMSON, GEORGE H., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
WILSON, J. S., L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
WILSON, PAUL, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
WIRTH, CARL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WOJTON, LAWRENCE, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
WOLFE, BARR W., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
YOUNG, WILLIAM G., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.

LOW WAGES LEAD TO HIGH LABOR COSTS

Increased wages can help cut labor costs, Professor George Odiorne of The University of Michigan told a hospital financial management workshop last month.

Director of the U-M Bureau of Industrial Relations, Odiorne warned that hospitals with low wage scales "will not get slightly worse employees than other firms . . . they will get the dregs of the labor market.

"The difference between getting the worst employee and the best is a matter of 15 per cent in actual pay. Yet the difference is that the best employee will produce twice as much (or cost half as much) as the worst.

"By paying 30 to 40 per cent below the market you buy ironclad insurance of obtaining the worst available workers."

Citing secretaries as an example, Odiorne said, "My research shows that if you hire a secretary between $55 and $60 a week, she'll average 45 words per minute. If you pay between $67 and $72 a week, she'll be a 75 w.p.m. typist and be a lot more useful in other ways. If you pay $40 a week, you should be thankful if she's even seen a typewriter.

"Pay policy, whether in hospitals or elsewhere, indicates that it's foolish to pay the worst rates in town. It costs more.

"It's old stuff to hard-headed businessmen that you can cut labor costs by raising wages and then demanding excellent performance. As Henry Ford put it, 'There's no such thing as an earned wage that's too high.'"

Outdoor Meanderings

By Fred Goetz

Around these far-flung acres, those that follow the "lore of the hunting rifle" are either sighting-in, stalking around or perhaps just sulking around, waiting for the opening of the current deer season. To this segment of the outdoor fraternity we offer the following illustrations and accompanying information on "How To Dress A Deer." Hope you get a chance to be "out there" and that this information will be of some value to you:

Deer meat is choice fare if it is properly taken care of. Strong flavor results from careless handling of the carcass after the kill.

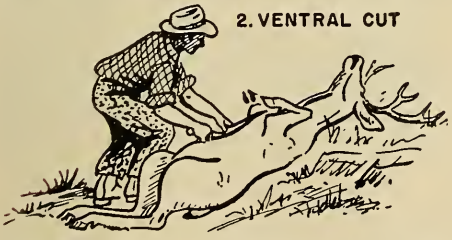
Dressing should be started soon after the kill—immediately if possible.



1. STICKING

Bleeding may be unnecessary in some cases, since internal hemorrhage will automatically drain the circulatory system. However, the hunter may wish to bleed a head or spine shot.

Sticking (see illustration #1) rather than cutting the throate is recommended if you're going to bleed the carcass. With the animal's head downhill, insert the knife at the point



2. VENTRAL CUT

of the brisket and cut toward the backbone, severing those large blood vessels leading from the heart. (See illustration #2.)

Remove the entrails without delay. (See illustration #3.) Proceed, wedging the carcass on its back away from blood and other debris. To protect against secretions on the hands, remove both musk glands from each hind leg. Be certain to wash or wipe the knife and hands immediately after this operation.

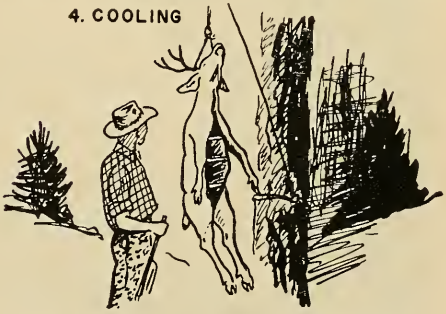
Skin the genital organs of the buck away from contact with the meat to prevent contamination in case the bladder is pressed



3. REMOVING ENTRAILS

during dressing. Open the skin from the jaw to the vent, cutting from the underside rather than downward through the hair. Use the fingertips to press the intestines away from the knife point as the abdominal lining is cut.

Lay the rib cage open by cutting to one side of the center line.



4. COOLING

Free the pelvic organs by circling the vent, careful not to puncture the bladder.

Roll the deer on its side, with opening you have made facing downhill.

Cut the windpipe and gullet below the chin; grasp the ends with one hand, and pull. As the organs are removed, cut the diaphragm, and other attachments along

the backbone. If encircled properly, the bladder, lower bowel, and genital organs can be pulled into the body cavity and removed intact with the remainder of the intestines.

Rapid cooling to remove body heat is necessary. (See illustration #4.) Skinning will speed the cooling process and is recommended when possible. Hang the carcass in the shade and prop apart with sticks. (See illustration #5.)



Deer may be preserved in camp for several days despite the temperature. Nights are generally cool during the hunting season. Hang the meat at night to cool and glaze. Position the meat to a shady spot during the day and cover it further with sleeping bags and blankets. Such care will take the place of cold storage.

An early-morning start on the homebound trip will find the meat cool and in the best condition to travel. Do not display the animal on the hood of the car. Pack in a cool, protected spot if possible, and again insulate it with sleeping bags and blankets.

Good luck to ya'.

* * *

Eric Gudat of Box 12, Washingtonville, Ohio, a member of Local 171, offers the following tip for those of you who may have a little trouble getting the "twist" out of your spinning line:

"I strip most of my line (at least all of it that has the twist in it) on the ground. With my reel rigged on my rod, I hold a small rag between my thumb and index finger and let the line slide through as I reel in. I exercise a slight pressure on the line with my fingers. I have found this a sure-fire remedy for twisted spin lines."

* * *

Didja' hear about the rabbit hunter who claims his state's brand of bunnies are the fastest ever?

"Why they are faster than a rifle bullet," he avows. "Only way we can hit them is to let out a blast on a whistle. The curious rabbit stops, listens and looks around, and the bullet catches up with him and knocks 'em dead."

This rabbit tale hasn't a grain of truth in it, we admit. Matter of fact, the guy who told the whopper won the title as "World's Champion Liar" for the year.

* * *

Shades of the forthcoming ice-fishing season, here's a photo of Carpenter A. W. Howe, a member of Local 1614, Flin Flon, Manitoba, Canada.



Brother Howe eased this 24½-pound northern pike from a hole on frozen Big Island lake, six miles out of Flin Flon.

He used a Gibb's Stewart lure.

* * *

Pennsylvania has made outstanding strides in restoration over the past years of its deer population. It is a great hunting state.

One Brother Carpenter who will attest to this is Elton Runyan, 726 Central Street, Plainfield, New Jersey, a member of Local 155, and he sends in the following photo as "proof of the puddin'."



Pic shows Elton and his son with two Pennsylvania bucks they accounted for. Elton and his son set aside seven days of their vacation time for the hunt but took these babies on the morning of the first day out —before 10:00 A.M.

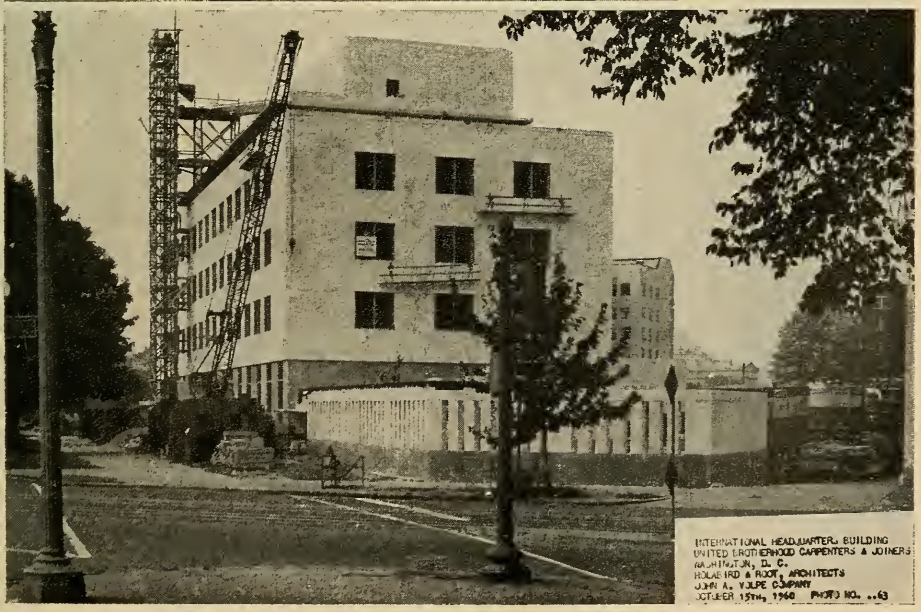
Great hunting fans, Elton and his sons: Bob and Bud.

Progress Report

This is the way our new headquarters building appeared on October 15th. Continued good weather has enabled the contractor to keep work right on schedule.



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INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS & JOINERS
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Correspondence

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PASADENA CARPENTERS HONOR 50-YEAR BROTHERS

On Saturday night, May 28th, Pasadena Carpenters Local 769 held a banquet for 50-year members. Guests of honor were: Aubrey Clarke, George Fairley, Nels Erickson, Arley Hanes, Alex McIlwraith, Jim Pearson, Joel Pierson, Garry Van de Wettering, and their wives and guests. Leonard Erickson, another honoree, could not be present.

Speakers were Harry J. Harkleroad, executive officer of the State Council of Carpenters, and William Sidell, secretary, Los Angeles District Council. Brother Sidell presented each senior member with a pin signifying 50 years or more in the Brotherhood.



Shown at Pasadena Local 769's recent banquet for 50-year members are, from left to right: H. J. Harkleroad, executive officer of the State Council; Arley Hanes, 50 years; Nels Erickson, 51; Garry Van de Wettering, 50; Jim Pearson, 67; Alex McIlwraith, 53; Joel Pierson, 52; Aubrey Clarke, 50; George Fairley, 50; William Sidell, secretary, Los Angeles County District Council.

This affair was held at Rancho Hillcrest in Pasadena. The Executive Board of Local 769 acted as host representing the local union.

When the local's financial secretary, Peter Keller, discovered during a search of records in connection with the new Carpenters Pension Plan that there was such a large group of members with over 50 years of membership, the banquet was arranged to pay tribute to those who contributed so much to Local 769.

President F. S. Alvord, in introducing the invited speakers, spoke briefly and gratefully of the accomplishments of the organization in the social and economic field and attributed these accomplishments to the "stick-to-it-iveness" and farsightedness of the senior members.

Brother William Sidell, who was referred to as "the Secretary with a heart and a will to still further improve our lot as carpenters," pointed out that members cannot rest on their laurels. "The viciousness with which labor is being attacked only means that we must take the offensive to preserve what we have and to create a political climate in which we can move forward."

He added, "We must bend every effort to replace the 'phonies' in Congress and in the State Legislature who are trying to destroy us by restrictive legislation. This," he said, "we are trying to do through our newspaper, **The Carpenter.**"

Brother Sidell introduced Secretary Harry Harkleroad of the State Council, who took time from his busy schedule to pay tribute to Pasadena's senior Carpenters. He spoke of

streamlining the State Council for more positive action, both politically and economically. He congratulated the Pasadena Carpenters for their contribution in helping to make the last State Council of Carpenters convention one of the most fruitful sessions it ever held.

OLD TIMERS PARTY HELD BY LOCAL 1644, MINNEAPOLIS

The members of Carpenters and Floorlayers Local No. 1644 of Minneapolis recently paid special tribute to their senior members at an Old Timers party, where members with 25 years or more of service and their wives were the honored guests.



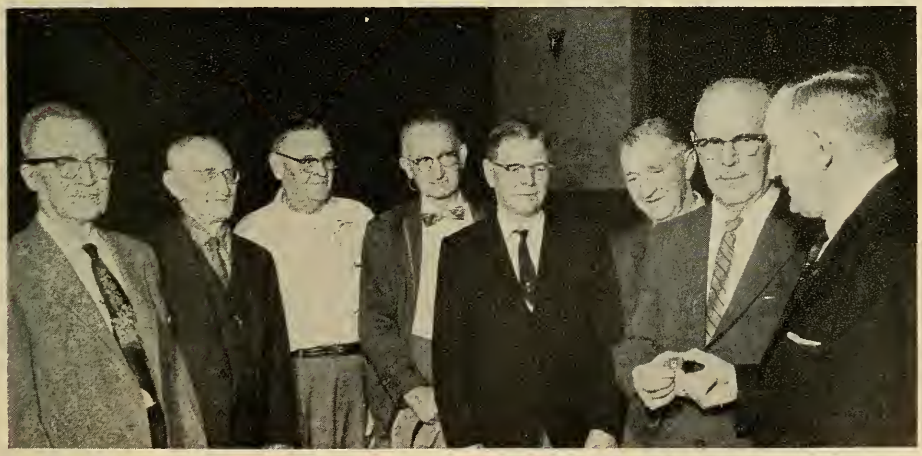
During the evening of entertainment, the wives of the honored guests were given the honor of attaching the service pins to their husbands' lapels. Honorees are shown in the accompanying picture.

From the left to right, seated: Frank Plonty, member of 41 years; Dan Desmond, trustee, 59 years membership, and Henry Courtney, trustee, 26 years.

Standing, left to right: Paul Jorgenson, Ernest Johnson, Gust Holm, Charles Kilgren, Peter Brenny, and Art Peterson, all with 25 years of service.

GREEN BAY HONORS ITS OLD TIMERS

Monday, May 2nd, was Old Timers Night at the Green Bay, Wisconsin Labor Temple as Local Union No. 1146 honored twenty-nine veteran members. The men so honored were:



Ervin Shultz, right, Neenah, first vice president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, presents service pin to old timer Emil Waldow, 41-year member in the local. Other award recipients are, from left to right: Jules Becque, 52 years; Frank Servotte, 43 years; Walter Seefeldt and Henry DuBois, 35 years each; John Loritz, 37 years; William Molitor, 36 years.

William Adriansen, Harry Boerschinger, William Bublitz, Wilbert Commings, Frank De Bauche, all 26-year members; Ted Denissen, 25; Henry Du Bois, 35; Joe Fend, 25; Harold Ferguson, 26; Hans C. Hansen, 25; Clarence Hayes, 25; Edward Heyrman, 26; Alfred Huebscher, 26, and Rollin Jacques, 25.

Also Horace Jahnke, 25; Edward Karmann, 25; Joe Kassner, 25; Richard Lambrecht, 81; John Loritz, 37; William Molitor, 36; Leo Oie, 26; John Pavlowich, 26; Eugene Pratsch, 34; Walter Seefeldt, 35; Robert Senger, 25; Frank Servotte, 43; Hilary Van Beek, 26; Emil Waldow, 41, and John Winkler, 25.

Two members of the union, Jules Becque and Henry Carpiaux, hold 52 years' memberships and both were awarded 50-year pins.

Local Union No. 1146 was chartered May 26, 1902. Through the years it has played an important part in the growth of the city and surrounding territory. During the Depression in the early Thirties the union dropped to some eighteen members, but since then it has showed a steady and gratifying growth. At the present time it has a membership of approximately 300. Seven of its members are on the Brotherhood's pension rolls.

Through the ups and downs of the union the members honored with service pins steadfastly stuck by their union and contributed to its progress, and the union is appreciative of the efforts they put forth.

KANSAS LOCAL CELEBRATES ITS 60th ANNIVERSARY

In the year 1900, Pittsburg, Kansas was a new and growing city. But the wages and working conditions of the carpenters left a great deal to be desired. So a small group of



Caught by the camera at the 60th anniversary celebration of Local No. 561 are, from left to right:

Seated—Robert D. Murphy, vice president; John K. Arabia, president, and Mike Merciez, recording secretary of the local.

First row, standing—Charles L. VanZant, trustee; D. E. Laycox, warden; Tillman Scifers, treasurer; Charles M. Miller, State Council secretary; Andrew E. Johnson, trustee; Leslie L. Hall, financial secretary.

Back row—J. O. Mack, Sixth District Board member, and Louis Shriver, trustee.

men got together to apply for a charter in the United Brotherhood. That charter was installed on April 27 of that year.

Sixty years later, the installation of the charter of Local Union No. 561 was celebrated with a dinner and special program. A large turn-out of members, families, and

special guests was on hand to help the union appropriately mark its very important milestone.

In the past sixty years the union has weathered many economic and political storms. It has lived through good times and bad, and constantly worked to make the lot of the construction worker a better one. The charter hanging on the wall is old and faded, but the zeal of the union is as fresh and as militant as it was the day the charter was inked.

Special guests at the affair included Board Member J. O. Mack and Charles M. Miller, State Council secretary. Their presence helped to inaugurate a second 60-year era which all hope will lead to even greater progress.

LOCAL 357 HONORS OLD TIMERS AT ANNIVERSARY AFFAIR

Carpenters are a hardy lot in general. But in the vicinity of Islip, Long Island, New York, they seem to be especially rugged.

Recently, Local Union No. 357 of Islip used the occasion of its sixtieth anniversary to sponsor a dinner-dance at the New York State Armory in Bay Shore in honor of a grand bunch of old timers.

Some 275 members, friends and guests were present to pay tribute to the old timers, who helped carry the union through many perilous periods in its long career.

Of the members honored, two have 60 years of membership; two, almost 50 years; two, over 45 years; six, over 35 years; three, over 30 years, and one, over 25 years.



Pictured above are some of the guests attending the dinner-dance sponsored by Local Union No. 357. From left to right, they are:

Mrs. John Rogers; John Rogers of the East Coast organizing office of the United Brotherhood; Thomas Verbeke, son-in-law of John Wills; Mrs. Thomas Verbeke; John Wills, charter member of the local; George Hinist, president of the local; Jacob Petty, charter member; Sam Sutherland of the General Office, and Mrs. Sam Sutherland.

The bouquets in the foreground, arranged with 60 silver dollars hanging from each, were presented to the two charter members.

The dinner-dance was preceded by a cocktail hour, and the following, fine dinner dance was enjoyed until a late hour.

A special feature of the evening was the presentation of bouquets of flowers to the two charter members. What made the bouquets outstanding was the fact that each had a bag of sixty silver dollars attached to it.

Many special guests were present to add the best wishes of the General Office, the State Council of Carpenters, the District Council, and a number of local unions in the area.

A most enjoyable time was had by all who attended, and the remarks overheard as the affair broke up were unanimous in the opinion that this was one of the finest affairs ever sponsored by the union.

POTTSVILLE LOCAL FETES 5 OLD TIMERS

Recently, Local No. 228 of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, sponsored a banquet at the VFW Hall to honor five of its veteran members who had played an active role in the life of the union since shortly after the turn of the century.

The members so honored were George Houser, Al Vogt, Gustav Dietrich, Howard Brinich, and Walter Brower.

Speaker of the evening was Theodore O'Keefe representing the General Office. He highlighted some of the interesting events in the long and honorable history of Local Union 228 and assisted in the awarding of the 50 year membership pins.



In the picture are shown, in front from left to right:

William Lindemuth, trustee; Al Vogt, Theodore O'Keefe; George Houser, treasurer; Gustav Dietrich, and Richard Laubenstine, vice president of Local Union No. 228.

Standing in rear are: John Forbes, president; Herwood Hobbs, toastmaster; Fredrick Falls, financial secretary; and Francis Burns.

Those who were not present due to illness were Howard Brinich and Walter Brower.

It was an interesting and memorable evening for the honored old timers, but also for the younger members who will draw inspiration and fortitude from the fine records of Local 228's roster of old timers.

LOCAL UNION No. 1224 HONORS OLD TIMERS

A get-together banquet was given by Local Union No. 1224, Emporia, Kansas, May 18, in honor of eight of its old timers. Shown in the picture, below, are seven of the honorees. Unable to attend was Albert Tyler, a 36-year member.



Seated, from left to right, are Henry Kempker, 52 years; H. H. Siegele, 54 years, and Morris Cramer, 43 years.

Those standing, from left to right, are: L. A. Donald, 40 years; Albert Grosz, 42 years; M. E. Holder, 37 years; Henry Arndt, 37 years.

Brother H. H. Siegele, who writes the "Craft Problems" column for THE CARPENTER magazine, is a product of Local Union No. 1224. The old timers shown in the picture with Brother Siegele, and the many union carpenters he has known and worked with, he claims, have influenced or suggested many of the items that he has contributed to the magazine. He is probably the oldest regular contributor to THE CARPENTER, having contributed for 37 years.

Richmond Member's Life Tops TV

★ ★

TELEVISION fans who think Western plots are getting fantastic should consider the true life story of Brother Albert Waring, a member of Local Union No. 642, Richmond, California, who recently retired under the Northern California Carpenters Pension Program.

Albert is the youngest of 14 children. His father, William Waring, was an Army major in the service of the British Commonwealth. To name the birthplace of his brothers and sisters is to cover the world: Lucknow, India; afloat on the Ganges River; afloat on the English Channel; Portsmouth, Preston, Lincoln, Dover Castle, Lancaster Castle, and Kent, England; Dublin, Ireland; Bermuda; Gibraltar; and Alberni, British Columbia. When Albert was born, the family was hoping to settle down on their newly-acquired homestead in the then remote section of Vancouver Island known as Alberni.

The only transportation to Alberni was by way of Victoria by steamer. That first December, Albert's mother took him and his seven-year-old brother to Victoria for provisions. When the steamer "Woodside" was ready to return in March, Mrs. Waring with Albert in arms and the older brother took passage. The straits at Barkley Sound are considered among the most hazardous to navigation in the world. The undertow is terrific and the cliffs straight up. She was warned by the captain and friends of impending danger, but in the anxiety to be rejoined to her family boarded the vessel.

The "Woodside" proved unseaworthy in a storm. Mother, babe, and brother with three others were let down by lifeboat into the angry sea. The small craft capsized. Mother and brother were rescued and after a seven-day sojourn in an Indian village were returned to Victoria by canoe. Little Albert was given up for lost. When Mother Waring finally reached Alberni, it was only to learn that the senior Waring had left the day before for the hazardous, 120-mile trip overland to Victoria. He was never seen again by his family. When he reached Victoria orders were awaiting him to immediately sail for India, where he passed away.

Three months later, a rumor started that an Indian tribe to the north had a white papoose. The police were notified. The ensuing investigation bore no fruit. Suspicions were so well founded, however, that a British battleship, the "HMS Warspite", was dispatched with orders to fire on the Indian village if the child was not forthcoming. Albert was brought forth clothed in sealskins and in the best of health—the only infant in history, it is said, to have a British warship at his disposal.

Some 20 years later, while attending a banquet at Victoria, a speaker relating the hazards of early British Columbia recounted the incident of the sinking of the "Woodside" and the rescue of mother and sons. The audience was electrified when Albert Waring stood up and announced, "That lady was my mother and I am the baby."

Albert Waring, now proud father of a son and daughter of his own, is head usher of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, California, and was recently elected trustee.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 384

Plywood.—The advent of plywood and other materials that are used today in building cabinets, have made possible the modern built-in cabinets. This feature of the modern home is a very important consideration for the home builder. But for the person who wants to buy or rent a house, it is a decisive first consideration. For those families who can afford it will not be without well-planned, built-in cabinets. For this reason the built-in feature of the modern home is here to stay, and to be improved whenever and wherever it can be improved.

Drawer Lips.—**Fig. 1**, to the right, shows a part of the top drawer front, shown in Fig. 9 of the previous lesson. (Everything that will be said in this lesson, will have reference to the drawers shown in Fig. 9 of the previous lesson.) The dotted lines to the right, top and bottom of this view, indicate the offset for the lips. Section **0-0** is shown to the left, where are given various dimensions in figures. The lips of the other drawers are the same as shown here.

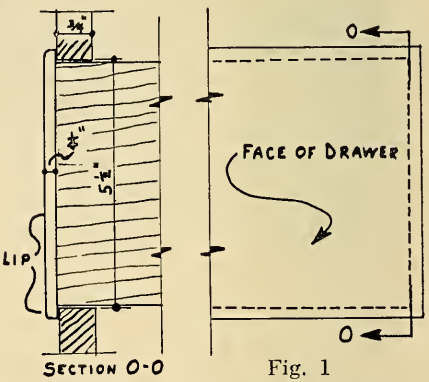


Fig. 1

Plan and Joints of Drawers.—**Fig. 2** shows a plan of the top drawer referred to above, with two partitions in it. At the upper left is a detail of the joints for the back, while to the bottom left is shown a good joint for the front. The plans of the other drawers are the same as this one, excepting the partitions.

Longway Section of Drawers.—**Fig. 3** shows a longway section of the center drawer, showing its relationship to the

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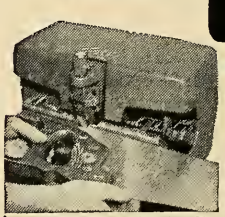
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center guides of the drawer above and the center guide on which it rests. Pointed out are the drawer bumper, center guide,

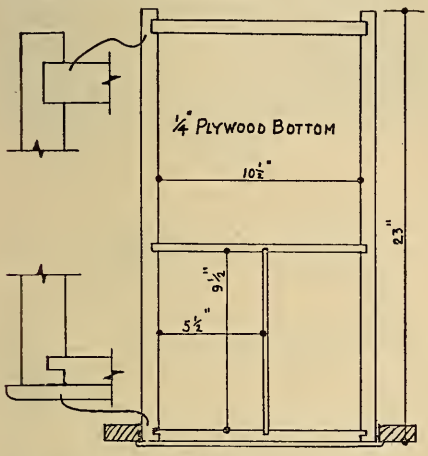
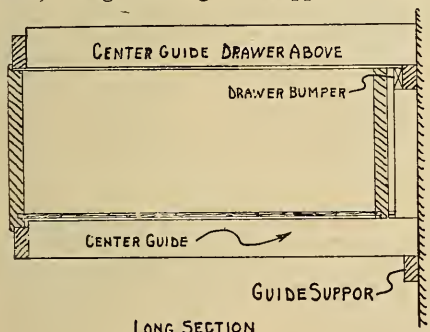


Fig. 2

and guide support. Fig. 4, to the right, shows a cross section of the drawer, center guide, and guide ledger or support. To the



LONG SECTION

Fig. 3

left is a detail of the center guide, showing its relationship to the drawer it supports. Fig. 5 shows details, in part, of the center guide, drawer above and drawer below. Pointed out are, the plywood drawer bottom, center guide, guide support, and drawer bumper. The drawer bumpers are very important, for without them the lips of the drawers would eventually crack or break off.

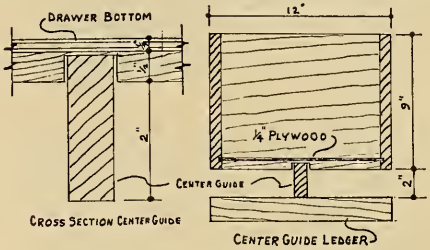


Fig. 4

Pipe Cabinet of Bath Tub.—The elevation shown by Fig. 6, shows the upper wall of the bathroom-laundry, shown in Fig. 2 of the previous lesson. In this elevation are shown the corner bath tub, pipe cabinet, window, and stool. Fig. 7, to the left, shows an end view of the pipe cabinet, and to the right is shown the front of the cabinet, with a book shelf, a shelf for sanitary supplies, and a rack for reading mat-



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ter—magazines and so forth. To the left, Fig. 8, is shown a cross section of the cabinet, while to the right we have a longway section. The pipes that lead to the

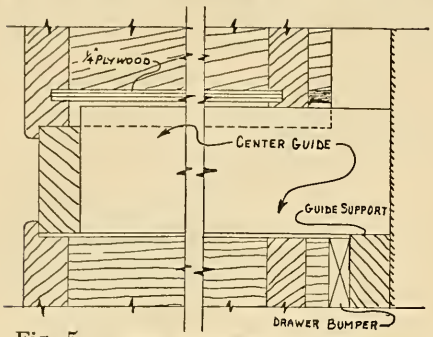


Fig. 5 DETAILS DRAWER JOINTS & CENTER GUIDE

bath tub are shown heavily shaded. The first purpose of the cabinet is to conceal the pipes, while the second purpose is the provision for sanitary supplies and reading matter.

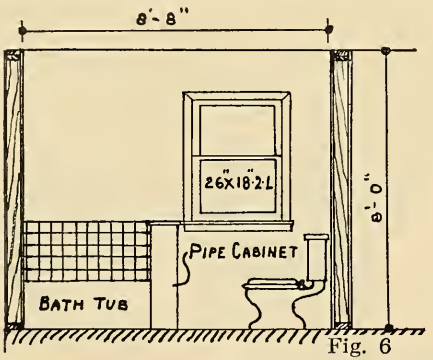


Fig. 6

Magazine Rack.—Fig. 9, to the right, shows a face view of the reading matter rack, and to the left is shown section X-X. The rods, pointed out, can either be wood or metal. This rack is fastened on with screws, so that it can be removed when something goes wrong with the pipes.

Originality.—The book case and reading matter rack was original with the owner. The carpenter was thinking of fastening a

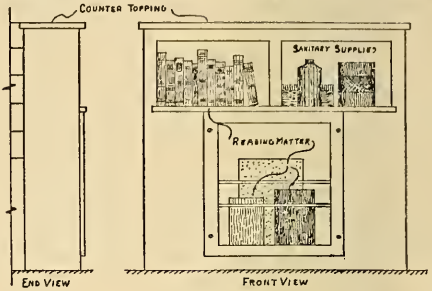


Fig. 7

piece of plywood over the opening that provided access to the pipes, when the owner, standing by, suggested making a rack for reading matter. The idea was

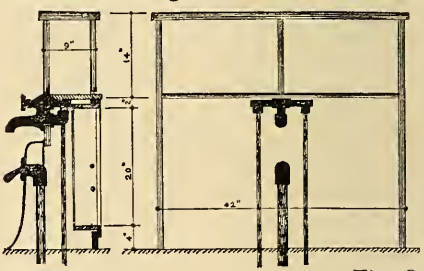


Fig. 8

original and was carried out. The rack was made and fastened to the cabinet with screws, as shown; thus, when the plumber wants to get to the pipes, he merely re-

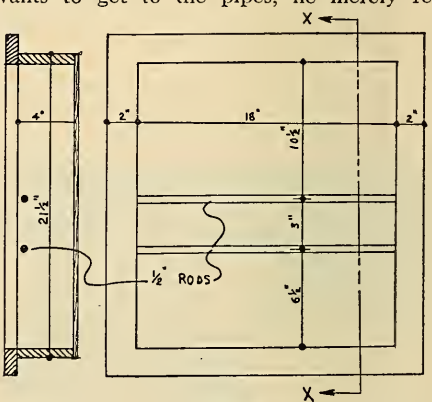


Fig. 9

moves the rack and goes to work. The idea was not new with the owner. When he was a youngster, he usually took reading matter with him to the bathroom, which at this particular moment paid off.

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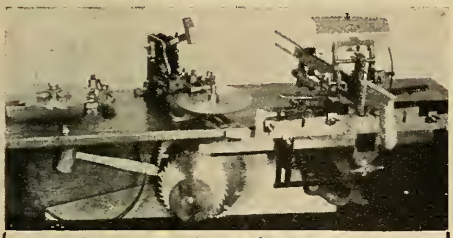
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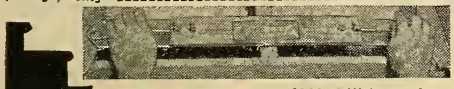
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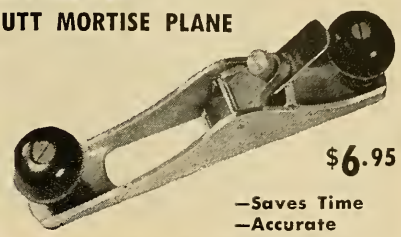
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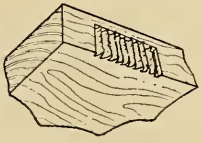
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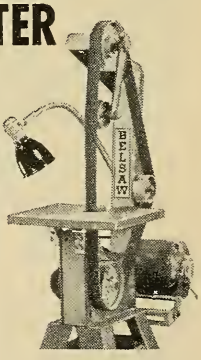
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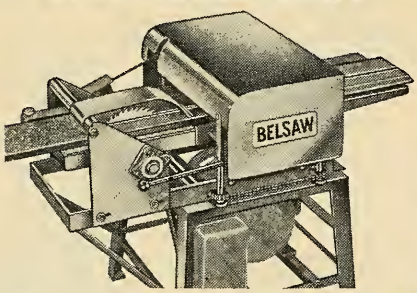
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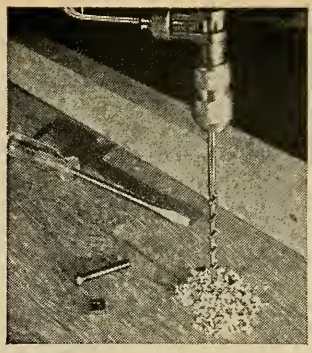
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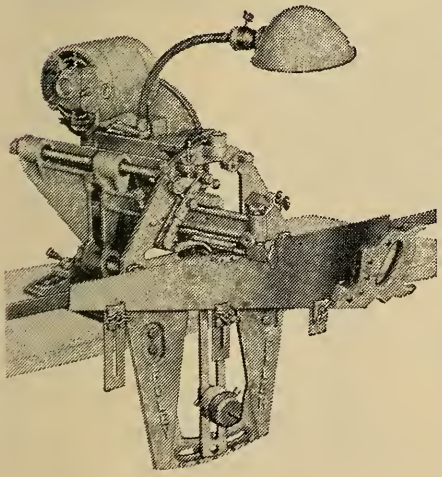
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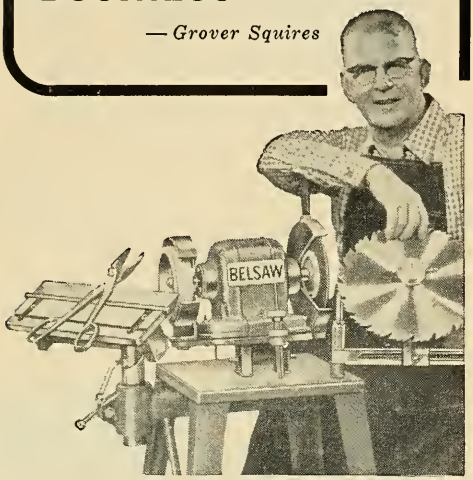
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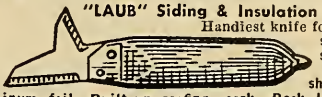
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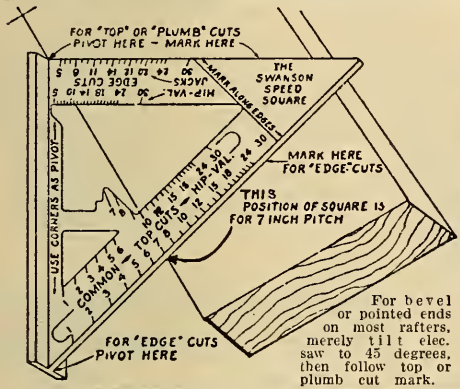
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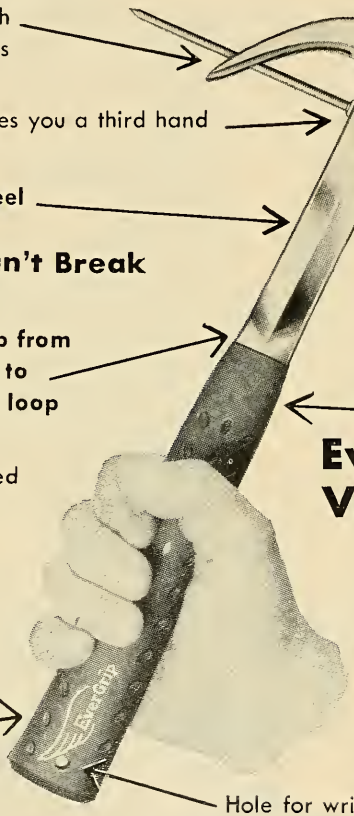
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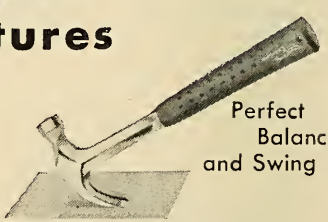
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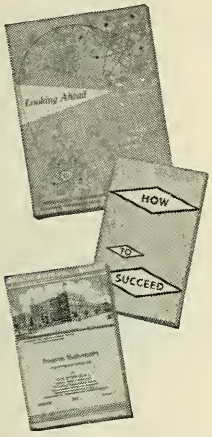
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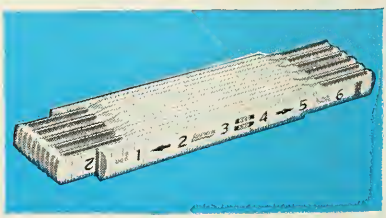
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Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

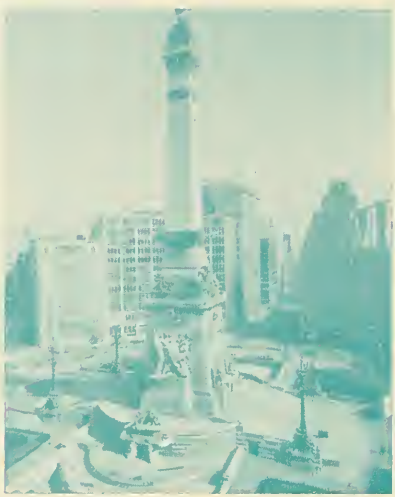
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Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DECEMBER, 1960



The Carpenter Bids Farewell To Indianapolis



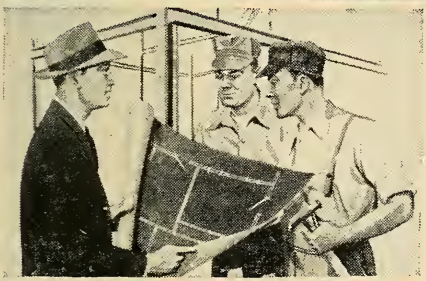
This is the last issue of THE CARPENTER to be printed in the Carpenters Printing Plant, 516 Hudson St., Indianapolis, Ind. The January issue will be produced at the plant of Merkle Press, 810 Rhode Island, N. E., Washington, D. C. However, the editorial offices of the journal will remain in Indianapolis until such time as the entire General Office moves to Washington.

With the move of THE CARPENTER to Washington an era comes to an end. For 45 years the journal has been published in our own Indianapolis plant. Through three wars, a major depression, and uncounted recessions, the journal has come out month after month chronicling the triumphs and setbacks of our Brotherhood. There have been paper shortages, breakdowns, and crises of various kinds, but the journal has lived through them all without missing a single issue.

Now a bigger and fancier publication is in the making. Changing times and technological advances made such a move inevitable. But the move cannot be made without some nostalgia and tugs at the heart strings. In prosperity and adversity the journal in its present form has fought the good fight for a brighter place in the sun for Brotherhood members. What, if anything, it lacked in slickness and modern decor it more than made up in sincerity and spirit. We fervently hope these things never change.

Now it is "farewell Indianapolis, hello Washington." But if it lives another 1,000 years a tiny bit of THE CARPENTER will always remain at 516 Hudson St., Indianapolis.

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXX—No. 12

DECEMBER, 1960

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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After a thorough investigation of all factors surrounding the indictment and conviction of three of our General Officers in the state of Indiana on land deals, the General Executive Board issues a statement based on the results of their study of this evidence, including a complete transcript of trial proceedings.

The National Safety Council And You - - 18

Of all the organizations interested in cutting down the appalling number of fatalities and crippling accidents that take an increasing toll on the job, on the highway, and in the home, the National Safety Council is the most effective and worthy of wholehearted support from working people.

General Treasurer Chapman Passes Away - 21

General Treasurer Frank Chapman passes away in Seattle at the age of 55. In his short life span he made tremendous contributions to the progress of our Brotherhood. He began his union career in Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., and as much as any other one individual he is responsible for the great strides that West Coast Lumber Workers have made under the banner of our Brotherhood.

★ ★ ★

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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We, the members of the General Executive Board, acknowledge receipt of a vast array of records pertaining to the case of State of Indiana versus three of our General Officers, including a complete transcript of all the evidence. The state accuses our officers of conspiring to bribe and bribing Harry A. Doggett, Assistant Director of the Right-of-Way of the Highway Department in connection with certain land transactions in Lake and Wayne Counties. After a trial lasting some twenty-four days, a jury returned a verdict of guilty under circumstances we find difficult to comprehend. We commend the forthrightness of General President M. A. Hutcheson, Second General Vice President O. William Blaier and General Treasurer Frank Chapman in making these records available to us. We note that they are complete with nothing left out.

On the basis of a close study of these records and particularly the evidence at the trial, consisting of more than 1300 typewritten pages we are positive that we have arrived at the only factual and unbiased judgment possible under the evidence in the whole matter. After carefully studying the voluminous records turned over to us, we have unanimously arrived at the following conclusions:

1. We find that no union funds were involved in transactions in question. The Gore Committee, the McClellan Committee, and we, the members of the General Executive Board, have combed the records thoroughly. We find no shred of evidence that anything but personal funds were used. Auditors of the McClellan Committee after months of investigation made the same finding. The transactions were personal transactions of our brothers as private citizens, and it has never even been suggested they were anything else.

2. We find that Brothers Hutcheson, Blaier, and Chapman purchased in all, eleven parcels of real estate from various individuals in the year 1956 which they subsequently sold to the State at a substantial profit. We further find that after they received their profits they generously and voluntarily decided it would be the fair thing to do to divide part of their profits with the Highway Department officials who had suggested the purchase of the tracts to them even though there was no prior promise or obligation of any kind to do so. Their position was so unquestionably clear that the trial court gave the following instruction to the jury:

> **"I instruct you that it is not a violation of any criminal law of this state for these defendants, or any of them or any citizen of this state, to directly themselves or through any officer or employee of the Highway Department of the State of Indiana to seek and obtain information as to the location of the route or site of any proposed state highway; nor would it be a violation of any criminal statute of this state if thereafter these defendants, or any of them, or any other citizen em-**

ployed realtors to locate owners of land that would be required by the state for such highway and thereafter to purchase the same at whatever price they might determine for the purpose of obtaining a higher price from the Highway Department of the State of Indiana, and regardless of the amount of profits, if any, resulting therefrom. I further instruct you that if after receiving the full purchase price of such real estate from the State of Indiana as aforesaid these defendants, or any citizens so engaged, saw fit to voluntarily pay and deliver to any person furnishing such information, whether he be an officer or employee of the Highway Department of the State of Indiana or not, any portion of their profits, and if these defendants, or any of them, or any such citizens thereafter did pay to such person a portion of their profits resulting from the transactions as aforesaid, it would not constitute a violation of any criminal statutes of the State of Indiana."

(An actual reproduction of this document appears on page 15)

The plain and explicit language of this instruction renders it impossible to understand how the jury could have returned a verdict of guilty unless they completely ignored the evidence as well as the instructions of the trial court.

The profits were deposited in the Indiana National Bank under the name of "Frank Chapman Special Account." Each and every payment was made by check on this account including the checks to the Highway Department officials and not under an assumed or fictitious name. This is certainly most convincing evidence of their honesty of purpose. Those who seek to defraud or cheat, much less violate the law, do not do business openly in their own names. It is done secretly by cash, not by checks where microfilm copies are made and preserved as permanent records by all banks. An additional, most convincing fact was that our brothers filed and paid the gross income tax on their profits with the Indiana Gross Income Tax Division therein reporting the names of every person participating in the profits. No sane individual would file such a report with a State Department if they were in any manner whatsoever attempting to defraud the state. This was also forcibly pointed out by the following instruction given by the court:

"Where a specific intent is required to make an act an offense, such as in the charge preferred against the defendants on trial, the doing of the act does not raise a presumption that it was done with that specific intent. The intent must be established from the facts and circumstances established by satisfactory evidence during the trial of the case.

"You may infer the existence or absence of such an intent from the acts and declarations of the parties. You may consider whether or not payment was made to Doggett in a manner calculated to conceal such payment or its purpose together with all other evidence bearing on intent, in determining whether or not the defendants had the specific criminal intent to commit the offenses charged in the indictment, and if you do not find the existence of such an intent beyond all reasonable doubt, it would be your duty to acquit the defendants and each of them."

(An actual reproduction of this document appears on page 16)

The record discloses that the price received by Brothers Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman was based on appraisals made by the state on a high and low

value basis. The record discloses that some 730 parcels of real estate were purchased by the state for the particular highway. We find that many of these were fronting on streets that, according to the State's own evidence, had been included as streets in the addition in the plat when recorded, but that the streets had never been laid out or built. For these lots, the state paid much more than was paid to our brothers for lots facing on Broadway and Grant Streets which the State's witnesses testified were the two principal business streets of Gary, Indiana. As a matter of fact, they received something slightly over $5,000.00 less than the total low appraisals of the parcels sold by them. How could it be possible to find our brothers or any other person guilty of defrauding the state when under the undisputed evidence they received far less than the low appraisal while hundreds of others received high appraisals?

The record also disclosed that many owners refused to accept even the high appraisals and suits by the state to condemn the properties are now pending.

We also note from the official transcript of the trial that the defense attorneys in open court charged the prosecution with attempting to enter into evidence a document as a true and exact copy of an official record but containing a paragraph nowhere shown in the official record. The following quotation taken from the trial transcript of the summation by Mr. Royse, defense counsel, clearly establishes this point:

> **"But what happened here? The Court has twice admonished the Prosecution about giving publicity articles to the papers about this case. He included the defense and it is all right with me. I don't find fault with the court if he wanted to soften the rebuke by including the defense, but you heard me when the court said that, that I stated into this record that I have never done that in my life and I never mentioned this case to any of these reporters or our evidence or anything about it. Now why is that done? That is done to keep stirred up this public resentment and public hate. Is that conducting the office the way the books and authority say that it ought to be conducted?**
>
> **"But all of these are completely over-shadowed by this matter of this evidence, these forged, altered documents. I say to you that this is lower than the gutter practice. This goes down into the filth and the scum of the sewer itself. And it is an insult to the integrity and the honesty and the honorableness of every one of you to attempt, by forged, altered documents, to have you send three men to the penitentiary. They have no right and no government in the world has the right to do that or to ask you to degrade yourselves. I am sure that it is as revolting and sickening to every one of you as it was to me and I wasn't at all surprised when I made that objection and the Court said to me, 'What?' He couldn't believe it. But that wasn't a rearrangement of words. They wrote into a paragraph that never was in the document or in the book they brought over here. Why, can the State of Indiana be so desperate that they will seek forged evidence to send three men to the penitentiary that they can't send by honest credible evidence? If they do, I think you will give them a proper answer. There is no question they did it in this case."**

In view of all of these things, it is difficult indeed to understand how a jury could find these three brothers guilty. However, those who are familiar with the climate of intense anti-unionism existing in Indiana can appreciate how difficult it is for union members, and especially union officers, to get a fair and impartial trial. One of the leading Indianapolis newspapers that first published articles relating to other irregularities in the State Highway Department has repeatedly, time and again, from the very day of the return of the indictment and throughout the trial lasting four weeks continued the harassment and publication of prejudicial statements and innuendoes against our brothers. The extent to which these attacks reached is referred to in the letter of Mr. Royse, defense counsel, which we shall later quote.

The attorneys for the defense are confident that the finding of the jury will be reversed in the appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court. We agree with their opinion in the matter based not only upon the thorough study of the evidence presented to us but also upon the facts contained in a letter sent to General President Hutcheson by defense attorney, John A. Royse. This letter is so revealing of the determination of the Prosecutor's Office to convict these brothers at all costs, whether by legal or illegal means, and it is so plain and emphatic that we feel it should be included as a part of this report. The letter, omitting the salutation, is as follows:

> "Knowing how most laymen feel on a verdict of guilty in a criminal case, I am prompted to write you for the purpose of again reaffirming my position throughout the entire matter that the State completely failed to show violation of any criminal law and to call your attention to those facts developed by the State's evidence itself that makes crystal clear that in your dealings with Harry Doggett there was not one incident to support the indictment.
>
> "There was unethical, improper and even unlawful procedure followed by the State in the trial beginning with the examination of prospective jurors during which the court on our motion was compelled to admonish the potential jurors to disregard prejudicial statements made by the deputy prosecuting attorney. Throughout the entire trial, the State systematically asked improper, incompetent questions and made improper statements, all of which are clearly shown by the record in that the court sustained approximately 149 objections made by us in addition to further admonishing the jury to disregard improper statements.
>
> "In the closing argument, counsel for the State misquoted the evidence to the jury on several occasions. On the two that we objected to they quickly withdrew their statement. The most shocking example of the desperate attempt of the State to wring a verdict from the jury at all costs was to have them declare by their verdict that your actions were unlawful in the transactions pertaining to the sales of right of way in the very face of our challenge to the State to read to the jury any law of this state that declared your dealings to be unlawful. They, of course, could not do this nor did they even attempt it.
>
> "The most glaring example of the improper conduct of the Prosecuting Attorney was the attempt to introduce into evidence as a true

and exact copy of the official records of the State Highway Department an exhibit which contained a paragraph that was not a part of the official record and nowhere appeared therein. This was clearly an attempt to insert into an exhibit offered as representing an official document a complete falsehood and reached a new low in the prosecution of a criminal case. Their clear-cut intention was conclusively demonstrated by the fact that when the court sustained our objection to the altered document they immediately produced from their trial file a correct copy of the particular record.

"Just how a jury could find you guilty of the charge of bribing Harry Doggett to approve grants of real estate owned by your group in the very face of the fact that the State's own evidence conclusively established that Harry Doggett never approved a single one of them or that he ever took any action by or through anyone else to secure their approval makes it difficult if not impossible to comprehend the basis for the verdict of guilty, particularly in view of the court's instructions to the jury that the duty rested on the State to prove each of you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and that none of you were required to offer any evidence whatever to refute the indictment. The court's further clear and definite instruction to the jury that the facts which in our opinion were clearly shown by the evidence would not constitute the violation of any criminal law of the State of Indiana by you or any other citizen would have been conclusive and required a verdict of not guilty had the jury given the instruction and the evidence any consideration whatever. I am enclosing a copy of each of these instructions for your file.

"There is one other factor that standing alone would surely have raised a serious question in the mind of any juror, particularly in view of the State's refusal even to attempt an answer, and that was our charge that it required the fourth Grand Jury before it was possible to obtain an indictment against your group. Under the undisputed evidence, the State's own witnesses proved that the matter was submitted to the Lake County Grand Jury who refused to indict. It was not denied by the State that both the January and July, 1957 Marion County Grand Juries failed to indict any of you although both of them conducted almost continuous investigations of the State Highway Department. It was not until the January, 1958 Grand Jury that the State was able to obtain an indictment. Why would it require the fourth Grand Jury before an indictment could be returned? Why would the State ignore this question in their argument to the jury in view of our demand that they explain to the jury the reason therefor? It would seem that these questions alone should have required a not guilty verdict.

"There is in my opinion but one answer. That is the brainwashing of all citizens of this county and of the State of Indiana from whom we were compelled to select the jury by the continuous, vicious statements, half-statements and innuendoes published and republished throughout the nearly three years this indictment was pending before trial; the repeated slurring reference to each of you as Labor Bosses,

etc.; the publication of selected statements from the one sided sessions of the McClellan Committee even during the trial which resulted in the court, on our motion, publicly admonishing that no advance bill of fare or evidence should be given to the press as to the future or expected evidence unless and until it had been submitted from the witness stand.

"The repetition of these articles, of course, has long since ceased to be of news value. Why then did the Prosecutor repeatedly issue statements to the press that we were stalling and using delaying tactics and then at the trial when we asserted and charged the falsity of these statements as shown by the court's record promptly admit in open court that we had not sought any delay in the case since the return of the indictment? To me such publicity can have but one purpose and that is the adoption of the theory of Hitler in Mein Kampf to the effect that if you keep repeating a lie often enough people will come to accept it as the truth.

"While I had no way of knowing in advance of trial the State would adopt the strategy and tactics they pursued, I am sure you will remember that I have repeatedly advised each of you that in my opinion it would be impossible to select a jury in Indiana who would acquit anyone, no matter who, on any charge relating to the State Highway Department. Since hearing the evidence submitted by the State, I am more emphatic than ever in my belief that your dealings did not and could not constitute the violation of any law of the State of Indiana, criminal or otherwise. This is supported by the State's refusal, even in the face of our demand in open court, to read to the jury a single law of this state declaring your actions criminal in any manner whatsoever. The only offense any of you were guilty of was that of being officers of a union that despite months of auditing and unrestricted investigation of the McClellan Committee by numerous investigators they completely and utterly failed to bring forth a single improper practice in connection with the union or the individual activities of any one of you officers.

"I, therefore, urge you not to let this verdict distress you or distract you from the confident opinion that it will all be blotted out by a reversal in the Supreme Court of Indiana."

(An actual reproduction of this letter appears on page 11)

We repeat again that it is not only difficult but impossible for us to comprehend or understand how, in view of the undisputed evidence shown by the record of this case any jury could find our brothers guilty. But a story in an Indianapolis newspaper sheds some light on the matter. In a front page article of the Indianapolis Star, Saturday, October 29, a story by Robert J. Early contained the following paragraph:

"Gardner said the three officials were convicted more on 'missing evidence' than on facts presented by the prosecution."

(A reproduction of the newspaper story appears on page 17)

Gardner was foreman of the jury.

To us the implication in this is clear. Our Brothers were convicted not because the state proved its case but rather because they are union officials

in an extremely anti-union state. But, the verdict stands until reversed by a higher court. In view of all of these facts stated above and especially in view of the fact that there was absolutely not one penny of union funds involved in the matter, we reaffirm our complete faith and confidence in Brothers Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman. They have served our organization faithfully and in an outstanding manner for many, many years. The record of the Brotherhood speaks for itself in this regard. Official government figures show that both in 1959 and 1960 our organization made the greatest wage gains of any building trades union during the second quarter of the year when most contracts are renewed. In addition to this, a larger percentage of our members received increases than was obtained for any other union in the construction field. This kind of solid and constructive program cannot be discounted nor denied. It can result from, and only from competent, strong, dedicated leadership of our general officers. In the field of organizing, our Brotherhood has been in the forefront of the labor movement during 1958 and 1959. We participated in more elections than any union except one. We won a much larger percentage of those elections than the average for all organizations.

In an era when unions are viciously attacked and maligned and many have slipped backward, we have managed not only to hold our own but also continued to maintain a slow, steady growth. In the field of jurisdiction, our Brotherhood has more than held its own under the able and experienced leadership of our general officers. The figures show we not only participated in more cases before the Joint Board, but also that we won the vast majority of them.

These are the things that are important to us as members of the Brotherhood. Organizing, wages and protection of jurisdiction are the things we live by. When we use them as a yardstick of measurement, it is clear that our general officers have achieved an enviable and outstanding record of leadership and service to our members. They have provided the drive, ability, experience and administrative capacity to achieve these goals. They have instituted and carried out policies that have made it possible for our unions and councils to advance as fast and as far as they have. No union in the nation has been investigated more thoroughly or completely than ours including our general officers and not one hint of the slightest kind or character of participation in any of the nefarious practices such as use of sweetheart agreements, under the table contract negotiations and chartering of paper locals to forestall legislative organization, etc. has been made. Therefore, we individually and collectively feel, and with considerable pride, that the integrity and leadership of all of our officers has been most conclusively established. We unquestionably share the feeling of the defense attorneys that these brothers will be completely vindicated when the record of this case is considered in the calm judicial atmosphere of the Indiana Supreme Court where the hysteria fanned and fed by anti-union papers can exert no influence. We commend Brothers Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman for facing the issues squarely and voluntarily providing us with a complete record of the entire matter from beginning to end. The inescapable conclusion of our considering all of these facts and circumstances is that these men were convicted, not on evidence to establish the State of Indiana was

defrauded, but more emphatically because they happened to be union officers.

We regret the length of this report to the membership but felt that every member was entitled to have a complete report of all of the facts developed in the trial of this action lasting four weeks.

John R. Stevenson

John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President

R. E. Livingston

R. E. Livingston, General Secretary

Charles Johnson Jr.

Charles Johnson Jr. General Executive Board First District

Raleigh Rajoppi

Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board Second District

Harry Schwarzer

Harry Schwarzer, General Executive Board Third District

Henry W. Chandler

Henry W. Chandler, General Executive Board Fourth District

Leon W. Greene

Leon W. Greene, General Executive Board Fifth District

J. O. Mack

J. O. Mack, General Executive Board Sixth District

L. J. Miller

L. J. Miller, General Executive Board Seventh District

J. F. Cambiano

J. F. Cambiano, General Executive Board Eighth District

Andrew V. Cooper

Andrew V. Cooper, General Executive Board Ninth District

Geo. R. Bengough

George Bengough, General Executive Board Tenth District

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ON THE CIRCLE
INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

JOHN A. ROYSE
HOWARD P. TRAVIS
GERARD J. O'BRIEN
THOMAS A. HENDRICKSON

PHONE MELROSE 2-4417

November 4, 1960

Mr. M A. Hutcheson
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear M A:

Knowing how most laymen feel on a verdict of guilty in a criminal case, I am prompted to write you for the purpose of again reaffirming my position throughout the entire matter that the State completely failed to show violation of any criminal law and to call your attention to those facts developed by the State's evidence itself that makes crystal clear that in your dealings with Harry Doggett there was not one incident to support the indictment.

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would the State ignore this question in their argument to the jury in view of our demand that they explain to the jury the reason therefor? It would seem that these questions alone should have required a not guilty verdict.

There is in my opinion but one answer. That is the brainwashing of all citizens of this county and of the State of Indiana from whom we were compelled to select the jury by the continuous, vicious statements, half-statements, and innuendoes published and republished throughout the nearly three years this indictment was pending before trial; the repeated slurring reference to each of you as Labor Bosses, etc.; the publication of selected statements from the one sided sessions of the McClellan Committee even during the trial which resulted in the court, on our motion, publicly admonishing that no advance bill of fare or evidence should be given to the press as to future or expected evidence unless and until it had been submitted from the witness stand.

The repetition of these articles, of course, has long since ceased to be of news value. Why then did the Prosecutor repeatedly issue statements to the press that we were stalling and using delaying tactics and then at the trial when we asserted and charged the falsity of these statements as shown by the court's record promptly admit in open court that we had not sought any delay in the case since the return of the indictment? To me such publicity can have but one purpose and that is the adoption of the theory of Hitler in Mein Kampf to the effect that if you keep repeating a lie often enough people will come to accept it as the truth.

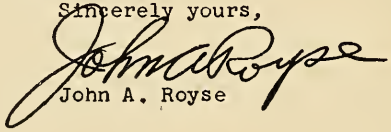
While I had no way of knowing in advance of trial the State would adopt the strategy and tactics they pursued, I am sure you will remember that I have repeatedly advised each of you that in my opinion it would be impossible to select a jury in Indiana who would acquit anyone, no matter who, on any charge relating to the State Highway Department. Since hearing the evidence submitted by the State, I am more emphatic than ever in my belief that your dealings did not and could not constitute the violation of any law of the State of Indiana, criminal or otherwise. This is supported by the State's refusal, even in the face of our demand in open court, to read to the jury a single law of this state declaring your actions criminal in any manner whatsoever. The only offense any of you were guilty of was that of being officers of a union that despite months of auditing and unrestricted investigation of the McClellan

-4-

Committee by numerous investigators they completely and utterly failed to bring forth a single improper practice in connection with the union or the individual activities of any one of you officers.

I, therefore, urge you not to let this verdict distress you or distract you from the confident opinion that it will all be blotted out by a reversal in the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Sincerely yours,



JAR:en

John A. Royse

INSTRUCTION NO. X68

I instruct you that it is not a violation of any criminal law of this state for these defendants, or any of them, or any citizen of this state, to directly themselves or through any officer or employee of the Highway Department of the State of Indiana to seek and obtain information as to the location of the route or site of any proposed state highway; nor would it be a violation of any criminal statute of this state if thereafter these defendants, or any of them, or any other citizen employed realtors to locate owners of land that would be required by the State for such highway and thereafter to purchase the same at whatever price they might determine for the purpose of obtaining a higher price from the Highway Department of the State af Indiana, and regardless of the amount of profits, if any, resulting therefrom. I further instruct you that if after receiving the full purchase price of such real estate from the State of Indiana as aforesaid these defendants, or any citizens so engaged, saw fit to voluntarily pay and deliver to any person furnishing such information, whether he be an officer or employee of the Highway Department of the State of Indiana or not, any portion of their profits, and if these defendants, or any of them, or any such citizens thereafter did pay to such person a portion of their profits resulting from the transactions as aforesaid, it would not constitute a violation of any criminal statutes of the State of Indiana.

FILED
C1 OCT 27 1960 CrJ
Edwin McClure CLERK

John H. O'Hara and
Royse, Travis, O'Brien & Hendrickson
500 Fidelity Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

By Thomas A. Hendrickson
Attorneys for defendants

McKee v. State, ____ Ind. ____, 37 N.E.2d 940, p.942
State v. Bruner, et al, 135 Ind. 419, 35 N.E. 22
State v. McKinstry, 50 Ind. 465, p. 467
Green v. State, 157 Ind. 101, 60 N.E. 941
Dameron v. State, 201 Ind. 53, 165 N.E 58
Hinshaw v. State, 188 Ind. 147, 122 N.E. 419

INSTRUCTION NO. ~~24~~ 64

Where a specific intent is required to make an act an offense, such as in the charge preferred against the defendants on trial, the doing of the act does not raise a presumption that it was done with that specific intent. The intent must be established from the facts and circumstances established by satisfactory evidence during the trial of the case.

You may infer the existence or absence of such an intent from the acts and declarations of the parties. You may consider whether or not payment was made to Doggett in a manner calculated to conceal such payment or its purpose together with all other evidence bearing on intent, in determining whether or not the defendants had the specific criminal intent to commit the offenses charged in the indictment, and if you do not find the existence of such an intent beyond all reasonable doubt, it would be your duty to acquit the defendants and each of them.

FILED
C1 OCT 27 1960 CrJ
Edwin McClure
CLERK

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Indianapolis, Indiana

John H. O'Hara
512 Indiana Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

By_____
Attorneys for Defendants

5 Reid's Branson Instructions To Juries § 3365 (1936 ed.)
Ekman v. State, 120 Fla. 24, 161 So. 716.
Ferris v. State, 156 Ind. 224 (1900)

WEATHER TODAY
Cloudy, Warmer
High, 67; Low, 42
Yesterday
High, 52; Low, 44

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

"Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty"—II Cor. 3-17

TODAY'S CHUCKLE
She's the kind of girl who doesn't care for a man's company—unless he owns it.

VOL. 58. NO. 146 ★★★★ SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1960 ME 8-2411 7 CENTS

Three Carpenters' Officials Found Guilty In Bribe Case

Gold Crisis Tied To Growing Fear Of 'Cheap Money'

By ROBERT J. EARLY

Three top officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America last night were found guilty of [illegible] state official [illegible] ...raton. They took [illegible] ...ots.

When it was discovered that the foreman, Leonard H. Gardner, 34 years old, 17 North Butler Avenue, had failed to sign the bribery verdict against Blaier, the jury was sent back to complete signing of the document.

GARDNER SAID the three officials were convicted more on "missing evidence" than on facts presented by the prosecution.

DEFEN[illegible]

The National Safety Council And You

★ ★

THIS is a piece on safety and the work the National Safety Council does to uncover and correct the causes of accidents.

Before you say: "What, more of that crud on safety? I'm sick of it," be assured we are sick of it, too. But we are far sicker of the growing army of orphaned children, broken homes, and permanently pain-wracked bodies that make up the annual accident toll.

If you were lucky enough to escape a disabling accident last year, you may be under the impression that accidents did not cost you a cent. Such is far from being the case. Accidents did cost you last year. In fact, they may have cost your family as much as $500, even though none of you got hurt.

The facts can easily be established by studying the records compiled by the National Safety Council. In 1959 nearly 14,000 men and women died in industrial accidents. Another 1,950,000 were disabled to greater or lesser degree—some permanently crippled and rendered unfit for further useful work. Another 37,000 had their lives snuffed out on streets and highways. A million and a half disabling accidents also were chalked up to traffic accidents.

In accidents around the home, another 28,000 made a one-way trip to the cemetery, while almost half a million luckier ones suffered injuries that laid them up from one day to 365.

"So what," you say, "none of this touched me. I kept my eyes open on the job. I drove carefully on the highways. I didn't get a single scratch last year."

Up to a point you may be right Accidents probably did not cost you a cent directly. But indirectly they took a heck of a lot bigger bite out of your pay check than you imagine.

Take the matter of car insurance alone. It may cost you anywhere from $75 to $200 per year. Probably 90% of the premium is represented by the cost of accidents. Basically, the premium rate charged by the insurance companies represents the total cost of accidents per year divided by the number of policy holders, plus a small percentage for overhead and profit. The greater the number of accidents, the higher the cost of insurance.

The same kind of logic holds true for industrial accidents. Every time a worker gets hurt on the job there is lost time, lost production, and often there is destroyed equipment. All this must be added into what the company must charge for its product in order to make a profit.

The National Safety Council estimates that 43 million man-days of production were lost last year by people who were hurt in industrial accidents. Another 190 million were lost by fellow workers helping an injured pal. This adds up to 233 million lost days. Figuring average earnings at $20 per day, this totals 4 billion, 600 million dollars.

Now it just happens that there are somewhere around 46 million families in the United States. This means

that industrial accidents add about $100 per year to the cost of the things the family buys.

Even the cost of your Brotherhood dues is affected by accidents. Last year our Brotherhood paid out $3,473,859.55 in death and disability donations. This represents nearly 26% of total income. A substantial percentage of the death and disability claims was the result of various kinds of accidents.

There is hardly a facet of living that is not affected financially by the cost of accidents, whether on the job, on the highway or in the home. And everybody has to pay a share of the cost.

But the real cost of accidents is the pain, suffering and misery of the injured citizens and their families. And nobody escapes this cost entirely either, because who with anything even remotely resembling a heart does not wince inwardly at the sight of withered legs, sightless eyes or twisted bodies?

Organized labor always has been conscious of the heavy toll taken by accidents. It has constantly been in the forefront of every movement to develop efficient safety standards.

One of the ways in which unions participate in the promotion of safety is through affiliation with the National Safety Council. The National Safety Council is the hub of the national safety movement. It develops statistics to pinpoint hazards and find ways of eliminating them. It is chartered by the Congress of the United States to engage in all facets of accident prevention and the study thereof. Labor makes up a very important segment of the Council.

The Council itself is divided into a number of subgroups which deal specifically with the safety problems in their primary fields. There is a farm group, a labor group, a traffic group, etc. Each group is called a "conference" and operates as an arm of the Council under its bylaws.

The Labor Conference has its own officers and committees and it develops programs of its own on behalf of industrial safety. About sixty-five representatives from various international unions in state and central bodies make up the Labor Conference.

The work of the National Council is supported by memberships. Our own Brotherhood has been a member on the international level for a number of years and, as a member, has participated in program development. The Council has a staff of some four hundred people serving the cause of safety. With labor strongly represented at all policy-making levels of the Council, it is afforded an opportunity to present its ideas for reducing industrial accidents.

In a letter to all local unions and councils, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson recently recommended that as many of them as possible give serious consideration to affiliating with the Council. The dues are approximately $45 a year. This $45 helps to maintain the Council and carry on its numerous activities on behalf of safety. As a further service to members, the Council is able to produce special information or advice on any question or problem pertaining to safety or help in industry, home, or on the streets.

Some 29 Brotherhood District and State Councils have affiliated with the National Safety Council in recent months. As members of the Council these organizations will help formulate and implement safety programs aimed at cutting down the ghastly toll of preventable accidents.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
[redacted]
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, LEON W. GREENE
18 Norbert Place, St. Paul 16, Minn.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 7, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman; R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America spell out in detail the responsibilities of the Member, the Financial Secretary, and the General Secretary regarding a member's dues. Every member should understand these provisions thoroughly, since it is his membership, his rights to benefits, and his union record that are at stake when dues are not kept paid in accordance with the Constitutional terms laid down by successive conventions.

Dues are a prime obligation of union membership. The ultimate responsibility for keeping dues properly paid—and thereby remaining in benefit standing—rests with the individual member. The initiative must come from him. Let us keep our dues paid up properly and thereby avoid misunderstandings and the risk of arrearage and suspension.

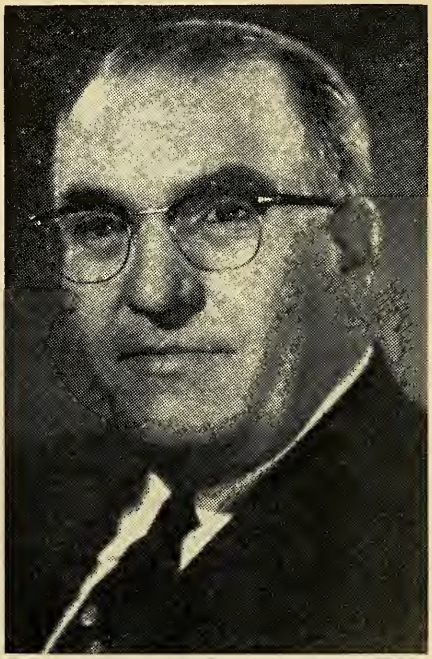
General Treasurer Chapman Passes Away

★ ★

General Treasurer Frank Chapman is dead.

He passed away in Swedish Hospital, Seattle, on November 16 following a protracted illness. In his passing the labor movement of the West Coast lost a staunch and dedicated supporter.

Although only 55 at the time of his death, Brother Chapman crammed a full lifetime of living into his relatively short years. He counted his friends by the thousands in all walks of life. Wherever he went and whatever he did, his warm personality and unfailing good humor always left behind him a large group of admirers and friends. An enthusiastic outdoorsman and conservationist, Brother Chapman was never happier than when tramping the woods or fishing a lake or stream.



Brother Chapman began his union career at Snoqualmie Falls, Washington. Although he was a skilled electrician and one of the highest paid men in the plant, his concern for the unhappy plight of his fellow workers induced him to become a union man while barely out of his teens. In the '20s he belonged to a federal labor union—the only kind of organization available to West Coast lumber workers at that time.

From the beginning, Brother Chapman took a keen interest in union affairs and worked diligently to advance the best interests of his organization. When jurisdiction over lumber workers was awarded to our Brotherhood in the early '30s, Brother Chapman was one of the first to appreciate the significance of becoming a part of a strong international union. Largely through his leadership and determination to affiliate the lumber workers with an organization capable of redressing the many existing evils, his union became one of the first to apply for a United Brotherhood charter. At a sacrifice in wages Brother Chapman became the first business agent of that local. At the time of his death he was still holding membership in Local Union No. 1845, Snoqualmie Falls, Washington.

It took a long and bitter struggle to force the employers to recognize the United Brotherhood as the legitimate representative of the West Coast lumber workers and Brother Chapman was in the very thick of that fight. Under the banner of our Brotherhood the Lumber Workers advanced from an average wage of 30c an hour to $2.50 per hour, and Brother Chapman was in the front ranks of the struggle every inch of the way. In the early '50s Brother Chap-

man was named West Coast coordinator for the Lumber locals on the West Coast. In this capacity he effectively coordinated the activities and programs of the far-flung locals and councils.

In 1954 General President Maurice A. Hutcheson brought him to the General Office as director of the Department of Organization. Later that year he was named General Treasurer upon the resignation of Brother S. P. Meadows. He was re-elected without opposition in both the 1954 and 1958 General Elections.

A considerate, dedicated individual, bitterly opposed to all forms of exploitation and economic injustice, Brother Chapman left an indelible mark in the Pacific Northwest. His passing leaves a deep void in the ranks of the West Coast labor movement.

Funeral services were held at University Unitarian Church, Seattle, at 1 p. m., Saturday, November 19.

Brother Chapman is survived by his widow, Esther; a daughter, Mrs. Don Morrow, and four grandchildren—all of Seattle.

LABOR PRESS SCORES HIGH ON BIG-ISSUE COVERAGE

In many cases the labor press is dealing "more effectively" with the great issues of the day than is the daily press. So says Professor Ben Yablonky, a professor at the University of Michigan, Department of Journalism. In addressing the convention of the International Labor Press Association in Detroit last month, Yablonky said:

"I have been greatly impressed with the professional quality of the publications. They are generally fine looking jobs, using attractive formats, well edited and well written, indicating the publications are relying more and more on professional journalists.

"The publications, too, display a sense of responsibility to the entire community in dealing with questions which go beyond the primary problems of the individual union—questions of war and peace, of unemployment and high prices, of health and old age—questions which are the concern of all Americans, not just those of union members.

"And in many cases the publications deal more effectively with such big questions than the daily newspapers which ought to do a better job considering their great advantage in money and manpower."

IS A SUPERFICIAL CONCERN FOR THE FAMILY ENOUGH?

Recently, the president of the largest non-union office equipment manufacturing company delivered a lengthy speech before the Family Service Association of America. Among other things he said:

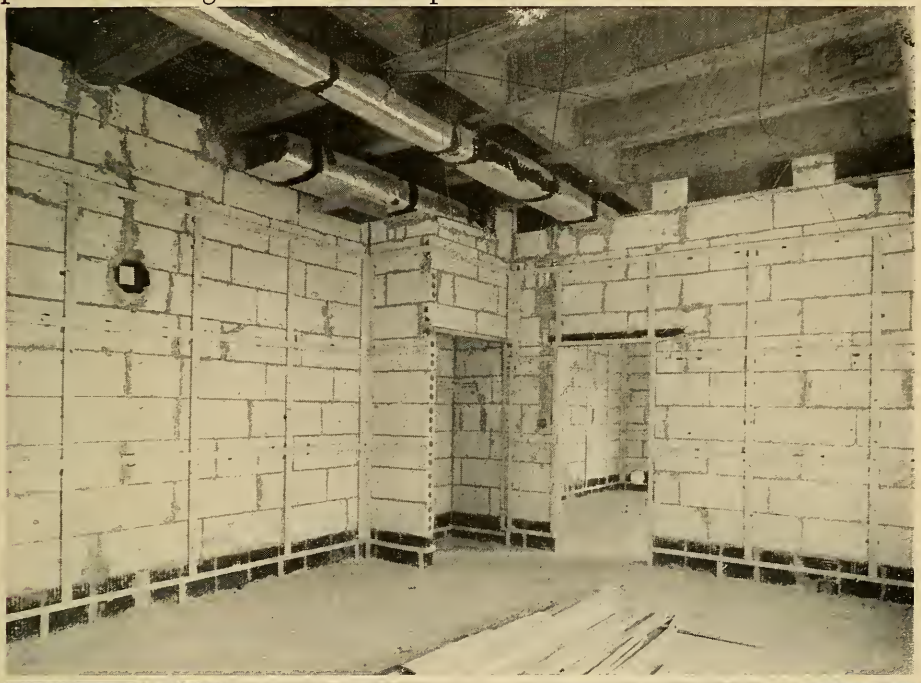
"Business and industry . . . have a big stake in the community's efforts to maintain strong families. Family counseling services, research, social planning, and the training of specialists to help prevent family breakdown deserve everyone's full support."

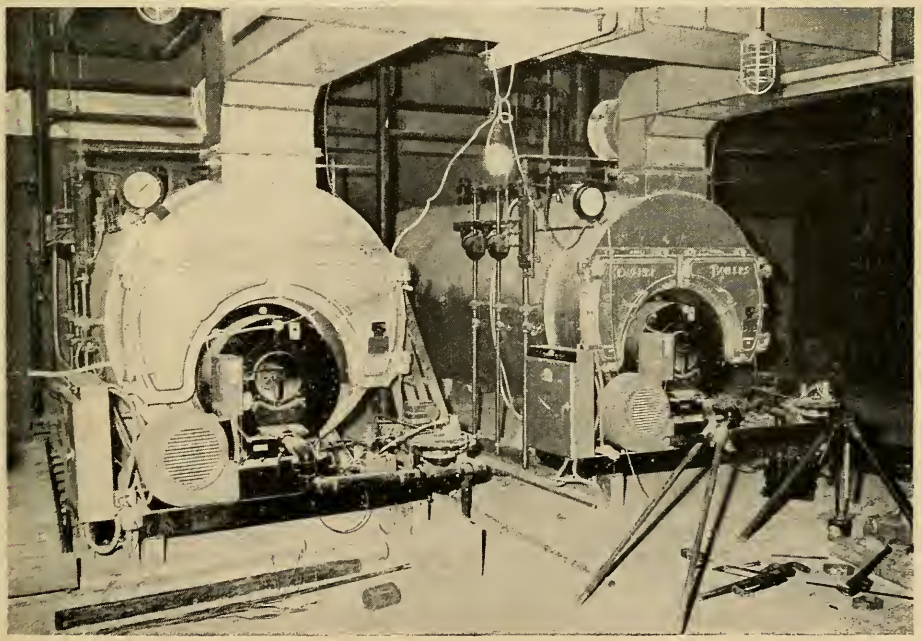
Insofar as the statement goes, it merits no particular quarrel. But what is needed more than counseling, research, social planning, and experts who read books written by other experts is job security, adequate pay, seniority and the protections that union contracts usually contain.

Debt, bad housing, and fear of lay-off have wrecked more homes than any other causes. If the office equipment tycoon is interested in saving family relationships he can contribute more by signing an agreement with his employees than he can by making pious speeches.

Progress Report

This month's progress report pictures move indoors. The upper photo shows one of the offices with the grounds in place for paneling. The lower photo shows the gas-fired boilers in place.





Editorial

Now That Gold As Well As Jobs Is Affected, Perhaps Imports Will Get Attention

Now that the election is over, the Administration finally admits that the chickens of low-wage imports have come home to roost.

This journal, together with many other forward-looking publications, has been warning for ten long years that the growing tide of foreign-made goods was posing a serious threat to the continued prosperity of the United States and Canada. All our warnings and pleadings fell on deaf ears. The free-traders and the do-gooders pooh-poohed any idea that American prosperity might be undercut by practically unlimited foreign competition. Now, when our gold reserves have been sadly depleted by the swelling tide of imports, the Administration springs into action.

While American jobs were being eliminated by low-wage foreign goods there was little concern in Washington. But now that it has started affecting our gold supplies, the Washington bigwigs are concerned.

The temptation is to point out that the gold, somehow or other, seems to engender more concern in Washington than the jobs of working people. But this temptation we will forego. The point is that the incoming Administration must recognize the seriousness of the import situation.

The other day, an Indianapolis firm laid off 120 workers in a department making television tubes. The same day these workers were given their notices, an item in a local paper announced that twenty million foreign-made tubes were being imported into the United States this year. This sort of thing has been going on in industry after industry. And the trend seems to be growing rather than diminishing.

Our own members working in the plywood plants of the West Coast are keenly aware as to what Japanese competition is costing them in the way of lost time. Every thousand feet of Japanese plywood entering the domestic market means several lost shifts for our members.

As we have pointed out many times in the past, competition from low-wage foreign goods has always been a problem. But once it was a problem that could be handled easily. In former years we had the machinery and the foreign nations had the cheap manpower. But this situation no longer exists. The foreign workers have machinery as good as ours. In fact, in many instances they have better equipment because their plants are newer.

The situation has also changed in another respect. At one time the foreign plants were owned by the citizens of the foreign countries. The imports from such plants hurt our employers as much as they hurt our workers. But this, too, has changed. American producers now own plants in foreign countries. If they do not own plants they have contracts for distributing foreign-made goods in this country. Consequently, they have little interest in changing the situation.

A company that has a bicycle factory in the United States and a factory in Italy makes a profit whether American consumers buy an Italian-made one or an American-made one. Therefore, we can expect little help from such a firm in protecting American jobs.

All this places the responsibility for stemming the tide of foreign-made goods squarely on the shoulders of organized labor.

We hope that one of the first actions of the new Administration will be to make a new appraisal of the foreign-trade situation.

To our way of thinking, there are several steps that need to be taken immediately. First, there should be an overhaul of the tariff structure to more nearly equalize the cost of foreign-made goods and American-made goods in the warehouse.

Secondly, there should be some sort of control legislation passed to prevent firms from marking their goods "American-made" when many or all the components are manufactured somewhere else. Too many American producers use this loophole. Products that are merely assembled from foreign-made goods should be designated as such so that people will not be misled.

A third long-range step should be the enactment of some sort of fair labor-standards legislation for foreign-made goods. After all, an American manufacturer who goes into the plywood business is required to meet the minimum standard law. If we can expect this of our own producers, why is it not feasible to expect something of a similar nature from foreign producers?

If the Japanese plywood producers now paying 12 or 15c an hour are told that they must pay a minimum of 20c next year and 25c the year after that before they can get reasonable tariff rates, the over-all effect will be to elevate the standards of foreign workers and cut down the tremendous differential in wages. A sliding tariff program giving greater consideration to those foreign firms raising their wages certainly could be worked out through a trial-and-error method.

In any event, in view of the fact that American corporations are expected to invest some 3 billion, 820 million dollars this coming year in new factories abroad, it is high time that the new Administration took a long, hard look at the whole import problem.

In the meantime we, the working people of the United States and Canada, have a weapon we can put into effect immediately. It is a simple and highly effective one. All we have to do is to refuse to buy foreign-made goods from low-wage countries. Because we make up a vast bulk of the buying public we can exert a pressure that can get results. "Buy American" and "Buy Canadian" may sound corny, but they represent tools we can use effectively and without asking anyone's by-your-leave.

The New President Deserves Support Of All

Losing a close election is always difficult to take. However, the losers in last month's election seem particularly unwilling to accept the verdict of the voters.

If the newspapers of the Midwest can be used as any measuring stick, some people seem determined to discredit the Kennedy Administration before it even takes over. The letters-to-the-editor columns are full of letters from

people weeping, wailing and gnashing their teeth over the election results. More often than not, these letters insist that Mr. Nixon would be more capable of standing up to the Communists than President-elect Kennedy.

This may or may not be true. But the point is that Mr. Kennedy is the choice of the American people. The surest way to invite new inroads from Communism is to maintain a divided nation. Mr. Kennedy is our President. As such, he needs and is entitled to the fullest kind of support from every citizen—Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, or what have you.

Foreign policy long has been a bi-partisan proposition anyway. Undoubtedly it will continue so under President Kennedy.

In his campaign speeches Mr. Kennedy made it very plain where he stands on the issue of Communism. The American people accepted that position and it is the obligation of all of us to back him to the hilt in his efforts to blunt the Communist thrust. Whether the line is drawn at Quemoy and Matsu or at Formosa is relatively unimportant. The important thing is that the line be drawn and adhered to by a united, dedicated people. There is no doubt but that Mr. Kennedy is determined to take a strong, affirmative stand with the Reds. His efforts will succeed only if he has all the American people behind him.

The election is over, and carping and second-guessing that always attend American political campaigns should be over, too. In this regard, Mr. Nixon himself is setting a fine example. He accepted defeat graciously and he has pledged himself to work unremittingly for a stronger and mightier America. How can an ordinary citizen do less?

Electoral College

By WILLARD SHELTON

The issue of Electoral College reform has been raised in the wake of the close race between President-elect Kennedy and Vice President Nixon. Although as in the past the discussion may get nowhere, it is a legitimate issue.

There are two basic evils in the system by which the President is chosen, actually by the electors and not by the people directly.

One is the danger of a minority President—a candidate who by a freak distribution loses a majority of the popular vote but wins enough strategically situated states to get a majority in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives, if a contest goes there. This has happened in two instances since the Civil War—in 1876-77, when Rutherford B. Hayes became President although Samuel Tilden got a popular majority, and in 1888, when Grover Cleveland had a popular majority but lost in the Electoral College to Benjamin Harrison.

The second is the constitutional independence of each elector, once chosen, to cast his vote for any person he wishes.

A Tennessee elector, chosen in 1948 on a pledge to Harry Truman, actually voted for the Dixiecrat candidate, Strom Thurmond. A Utah elector this year, chosen as pledged to Nixon, has talked about casting his vote elsewhere as a "protest" of the system.

This irresponsibility of members of the Electoral College arises from the constitutional convention of 1787, which thought that theoretically wise men

chosen from the states were better equipped than the people to select the wisest of all as President. The system was repudiated early in our history by the citizens, who demanded that electors pledge themselves in advance. But the constitutional power of the electors remains, an anachronism from the 18th century, posing a constant threat that at some time defections by electors in a close election may throw the decision into the House and produce a genuine crisis.

The trouble about Electoral College reform is that frequently the reformers propose to cure one potential inequity but not another or to add a third.

One suggestion is that in each state, the Electoral College vote be divided according to the relative popular vote instead of on a winner-take-all basis. This year, for example, Nixon would get only a small majority of Ohio's 25 electoral votes instead of all of them; Kennedy would get only a proportionate share of New York's 45 votes instead of all. As it happens, the end result, the election of Kennedy, would not be changed, but the Electoral College margin would be closer.

This would not cure the distortion that arises from assignment of Electoral College votes to the states according to the total congressional representation of each. The smallest state as well as the most populous has two senators: Nevada, Arizona, Alaska and Vermont, therefore, are over-represented in the Electoral College and New York, California and Illinois under-represented. It would still be possible for a candidate to lose the popular vote and win in the Electoral College.

A second proposal is that the electoral vote of each state be split according to congressional districts, the people of each district deciding by majority vote how their elector shall cast his ballot, with only two electors in each state—for the senators—chosen by statewide vote.

This would be vastly worse, for the congressional districts are notoriously gerrymandered to give disproportionate power in the House to rural and small-town residents and deprive urban and suburban citizens of an equal voice. It would pile a new distortion on top of existing ones.

Enter The Animal Kingdom

Since the beginning of the industrial age, non-union employers have been succeeding in making monkeys out of their workers. Last month, for a little while at least, a Texas furniture manufacturer tried to make workers out of monkeys. Three trained chimps were brought into the plant to perform simple tasks such as packing cartons.

The boss apparently liked the wages he paid the monkeys—peanuts—but seemingly the monks were too smart to like sweatshop conditions, so the experiment flopped despite the fact the trainer claimed chimps can be trained to handle simple tasks better than human beings.

The experiment with chimps in Texas must open up a whole new avenue of possibilities for sweatshop employers—boa constrictors to squeeze products, giraffes to stack goods high, penguins to work in cold places. And the non-union employers already have the experience to handle animals because they employ mostly jackasses anyway.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALFIERI, SALVATORE, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
ALFSTROM, W., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
AMYOTTE, GEORGE, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
ANDERSON, ADOLPH, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ANDERSON, J. B., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ATWATER, E. KING, L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
AUGLAND, GUS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
BAILEY, R. D., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
BAIN, JOHN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BALDIZZI, ADOLF, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BARNES, WILLIAM H., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
BECK, CHARLES, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
BENTLEY, GLENN, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
BIANCHI, FELIX, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
BIDDLECOMB, ERNEST, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
BJORK, ALBERT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BLAIR, FRANCIS M., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
BLUEMKE, FERDINAND, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BOHN, ROY E., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
BORK, C. M., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
BOWLBY, IRA F., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
BOYLE, JIM, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
BRADLEY, JOHN H., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
BRANCHEAU, FRED, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
BRANDT, FRED, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
BREAZEALE, J. V., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
BRENNER, FRED, L. U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio
BROWN, ROY, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
BROWN, W. B., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
BURBAUGH, WALTER, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
BURRINGTON, WILLIAM J., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CARLSON, RAY L., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CASS, E. B., L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
CASTELLANI, ERSILIO, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
CHACON, GENARO, L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, N. M.
CLARK, E. J., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
COOPER, G. S., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CROSBY, CARL J., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CROSTON, T. C., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
DAHL, LUDWIG, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
DANIELSON, JOHN L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
DAVIS, RUDOLPH, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
DAY, J. W., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
DEAN, PARISH, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
DEL TUFO, LOUIS, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
DEUSCHER, JOSEPH, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
DONAKOWSKI, ANTHONY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
DROUILLARD, EDWARD, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ECKMAN, ALGOT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
EGGAN, OLE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
EHEART, A. J., L. U. 338, Richmond, Va.
ELLIOTT, C. H., L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
ENGLEBERT, MAX, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ERICSON, OSCAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FIBIGER, FRED, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FILLAFER, EDWARD, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
FLODIN, H., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FORWARD, ERNEST, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GARZIERI, JOSEPH, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. Y.
GATZKE, EDWARD, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GOETZ, WILLIAM A., L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
GOGGANS, CHARLES C., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
GOOD, A. B., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GORE, WILLIAM, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
GRAVEN, AMUND, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GRINSELL, NORMAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GROPPENBOCKER, FRANK, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
GROTTING, OLAF, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HALL, CHARLES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
HANSON, A. L., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HARKEY, J. W., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HAUFF, AL, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
HAZELETT, CHILTON, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
HEGLUND, S. J., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HEISS, LOUIS, L. U. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.
HEWITT, ROY, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
HISCOCK, ALEXANDER R., L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
HOLMES, GROVER, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
HORTON, CHESTER, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
HUBBARD, W. O., L. U. 1570, Marysville, Cal.
HUDSON, ARCHIE, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
HUDSON, GEORGE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
IZZO, FRED, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
JASMOND, ADOLPH, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, CHARLES F., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHNSON, C. O., L. U. 545, Kane, Pa.
JOHNSON, C. SIMON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHNSON, GERALD, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHNSON, JOHN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHNSON, OLIVER E., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

In Memoriam

JOHNSON, THEODORE R., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JUREK, IGNATZ, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
KAMBESTAD, OLAV, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
KELLY, WILLIAM M., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
KENT, EDWIN, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
KESTNER, MATHIAS, L. U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio
KING, GEORGE A., L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
KING, HARRY, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
KNOWLES, C. E., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
KNOWLES, JOHN A., L. U. 2154, Portland, Ore.
KNOX, JOHN T., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
KRAEMER, OSCAR, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
KRANZ, D. J., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LAWSON, AARON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LEECH, J. T., L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
LEWIS, S. M., L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
LIND, SETH N., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LINDAHL, AXEL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LINDBERG, JOHN, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
LINDVALL, MARTIN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LINZEL, LOUIS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LITLE, HERBERT, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
LONG, JOHN M., L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
LONN, OSCAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LOVOLD, BERT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
LOWELL, JACK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LUND, HANS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MADISON, WILLIAM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MAGEE, COLEMAN H., L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
MAHNKE, JOHN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
MALONEY, RUSSELL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MARKOWSKI, CHARLES, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.
MARSHALL, RONALD J., L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
MARTINEZ, MARTIN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
MATTER, WILLIAM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
McAULEY, DANIEL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
McCAFFREE, O. M., L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
McHALE, RICHARD, L. U. 2287, New York, N. Y.
McLACHLIN, W. D., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
McLEAN, ROBERT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
McVANNELL, LAWRENCE, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
MEHUS, NELS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
METEVIA, WILLIAM, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
MOREUS, CARL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MORIN, AMOS, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
NEACE, R. L., L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
NEELY, CASSER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
NELSON, HENRY, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NESS, LOUIS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NEVA, WAYNE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NEZNICK, STANLEY, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NICHOLAS, HARRY JOSEPH, L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
NIMKE, JULIUS, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
NYBERG, OSCAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
OLSON, SANDER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ORTH, CRESENT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
OSACHOFF, PETE, L. U. 2300, Castlegar, B. C.
O'SELL, JOHN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
OSTROM, LOUIS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
OSTROWSKI, ANTHONY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
OVERBY, CHRIST, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
OVERBY, HANS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PARSLEY, C. E., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
PAVLUSHIK, ALEXANDER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PEARSON, CARL A., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PEINECKE, WILLIAM, L. U. 2287, New York, N. Y.
PERRY, JAMES H., L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PETERSON, CHRIS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PETERSON, EMIL G., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
PETERSON, JOHN S., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
POINDEXTER, GEORGE E., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas.
RAKOW, J. E., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
RITZLER, KARL, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.
RODIA. JOHN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
ROGERS, FRED, L. U. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.
ROHAN, A. F., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
RUSHFORD, WILBUR, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
RUSSEL, CARL, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
SACARAIS, JOHN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SALVATI, ANTONIO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
SATHER, FRED, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SAUVAGE, JOHN B., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SCAGGS, LUTHER, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
SCHNECK, GEORGE Jr., L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
SCHNEIDER, EDWARD R., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SMALL, A. H., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
SMITH, CLARENCE O., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SMITH, ERVIN G., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SMITH, JOHN T., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SPARACIN, PETER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
SPAUGY, EDGAR A., L. U. 639, Akron, Ohio
STACKO, FLORIAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
STAHL, FRANK, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
STEJSKOL, EVON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
STENQUIST, JULIUS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
STEVENS, WARREN B., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
STRAUB, EUGENE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
STREID, CARL, L. U. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.
SWANSON, EINAR, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SWEENEY, JAMES, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
THOMPSON, KNUTE, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
TRACY, A. P., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
VASILAUSKAS, ALBERT, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
WALLIN, JOHN G., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WALTER, H. D. (Red), L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
WANDRIE, OTTO, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WATSON, WALTER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

In Memoriam

WEESTRAND, WALFRED, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WEISS, WILLIAM E., L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
WETZ, L. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WHITTLEMAN, R. A., L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILLIAMS, IDWALL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH L., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILLIAMSON, GEORGE H., L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
WILSON, DAVID, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILSON, EARL S., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILSON, WILLIAM R., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WOLMUTT, GEORGE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WYNN, WILLIAM S., L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
YAILLEN, MORRIS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
ZAHER, JOHN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ZERM, JOHN, L. U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio.

BROTHER INTRODUCES NEW, RETRACTABLE PLUMB BOB



Roy E. Reed, a Columbus brother, has come up with an entirely new concept in plumb bobs. His new "Auto-Bob" is the only one on the market which automatically rewinds the cord into the brass case. Since it locks at any level, it eliminates the need for tying knots or using other gimmicks for adjusting the length of the cord.

Sturdily constructed, the Auto-Bob is designed to give many years of trouble-free service, according to Brother Reed.

Carpenters, plate glass installers, surveyors and others who use transits on the job, all should find this new tool a time and temper saving instrument. Those interested in further particulars can write to Reed & Knaus, Inc., 49 Rosslyn Ave., Columbus 14, Ohio.

JOBLESS TO INCREASE IN 1961, SAYS PROFESSOR

Unemployment will increase next year, despite a modest upturn in economic activity.

This forecast was made at The University of Michigan's eighth annual conference on the Economic Outlook by Professor Daniel B. Suits of the U-M Department of Economics.

Using a mathematical model of the economy, Suits said the gross national product, which measures total production of goods and services, will rise about two per cent in 1961, totaling $515 billion in present prices.

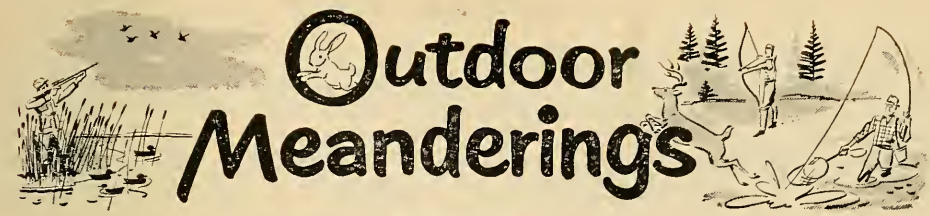
Despite this slightly higher level of economic activity, however, many of the nation's new workers will be unable to find jobs. Suits estimates the labor force will increase to a total of 71.4 million. But unemployment will rise by 500,000 to a total of 4.3 million, or six per cent of the total labor force.

The U-M expert said total car sales probably will decline 300,000 units, from 6.5 million to 6.2 million, including both U. S. and foreign makes. Last year he correctly forecast 1960 sales at 6.5 million.

Thanks largely to lower interest rates, Suits said non-farm housing starts will increase by 200,000, rising from 1.2 million to 1.4 million.

"The nation is now in a modest recession," Suits declared. "The outlook for 1961 certainly is not healthy, but no calamity is in view.

"Our economy needs to grow much faster than two per cent to absorb an increasing number of new workers. At present, its underlying strength derives largely from government expenditures and defense orders, plus a relatively easy monetary policy."—PAI



By Fred Goetz

Upland game bird hunters will agree that the pheasant—big, colorful winger that it is—has an uncanny capacity for being where it should not, and not being where it should. Therefore you'll ofttimes find the ringneck in the most unlikely of haunts. On the other hand they will, to the exasperation of the hunter, be found in likely haunts, so the only thing to do is hunt both places—the logical and illogical.

Logical pheasant spots will be in the broad fields and woodland fringes and in the blackberry (or like) bushes. Give 'em a try there. Try too, the illogical haunts such as the hillock-furrows of plowed fields; in meager cover bordering the fence rows; cover the short stubble of the harvested hayfield where they will hunch down in the depressions, hoping to escape detection.

The edges of swamps, sloughs and marshes are also familiar hideouts, unless there is snow or ice on the ground. If that is the case, they will take to the surrounding fields and seek some sort of cover.

Once the guns get to booming, the wary cocks—like the big game animals—become spooked and hard to hunt.

Here's hoping you'll get your share of the wingers this year . . . good luck.

* * *

We've been asked the question on several occasions: Is there some way of distinguishing between doe and buck tracks?

To that query we say: No, not definitely.

Some say that the track of the doe will be pointed outward. That is not always true. Others say that the buck's tracks will be larger than the female; this is questionable.

Okeh, so maybe the track of a small doe and large buck will be different, but trying to tell the difference between a large doe and small buck track is pure guesswork.

* * *

I've always found it a good idea to keep a weather-eye peeled on rod guides and tiptop. I check them often (at least before every fishing trip) for any surface breaks or abrasions. A slightly nicked guide or tiptop can ruin a new line in minutes and lose you that lunker of yours.

Fred Payne of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a member of Local 783, is 73 years of age. He's done a lot of hunting in his day but says he's never had it so good as his trip to the northwestern part of the state for antelope.



He sent in this photo (Fred's on the extreme left) depicting himself and his four hunting partners who downed five of the pronghorn in less than two hours of gunning.

Fred said it was the hunt-thrill of a lifetime.

* * *

A letter in our files from C. Wambold, business representative of Local 532, Elmira, N. Y. has a recipe for bannock or camp bread, call it what you like:

"Mix dough at home for later use in camp as follows:

Mix two cups of flour, one-half tsp. salt, then work in one tbs. shortening. Add about three-quarters of a cup of water to make a stiff batter. Place in a plastic bag until ready to cook.

Put bread in a greased skillet and prop in front of fire to bake."

Brother Wambold says this recipe was inspired by the memory of his great grandmother who could whip out this recipe (she called it pan bread) in nothing flat. "Those were the days," recalls Wambold, "when this bread was a matter of necessity, rather than choice, 'cause they lived in them-th-r'-hills, way-to-heck-and-gone, where you couldn't run down to the corner grocery store, and had to do the next best thing."

The following question from Carl Maxim may be of interest to other readers: When angling for game fish, I frequently catch some of the undesirable species such as squawfish, carp and sucker. What is the best way to dispose of them? Should they be returned to the water, or killed and thrown back in the water or on the bank?

Answer: I would recommend that you kill the unwanted specie and throw it back in the water. The dead scrap fish, if not too large, might provide a welcome fare for a large trout. Fingerlings will peck away at the dead carcass for nourishment. Crawfish, choice trout food, obtain sustenance from the remains. Fish, game and non-game, die in the stream and lake every day, providing a necessary element in the balance of nature.

* * *

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, American hunters and fishermen invest, in pursuit of their favorite sport, seven times the amount of money spent on jewelry and three times the amount of cash laid out for liquor.

* * *

Nicholas Pellicciotti, Pennsylvania turkey-shooter, lauds his state as providing the best of gobbler hunting.



He sends in a photo of himself and a bird he nailed on an overhead shot in Tioga County. He used 3 & 3/4 dr., No. 4 shot. The winger weighed in at 20 pounds. Nick says he's seen flocks of between 30 to 40 birds come over in this area.

Brother Pellicciotti, a member of Local 491 in Reading, lives in a town that just has to have good wing shooting—Birdsboro, Pennsylvania!

* * *

D'dja know that: Bison, for all their great bulk, are speedy runners. An adult may weigh half a ton or more, but may be capable of running across the plains at speeds up to 40 miles an hour . . . In contrast with the sharp, shrill whistle of the bugling bull elk, the call of the bull moose is a horse bellow or grunt . . . During hot weather, black bears like to lie in damp places where they sometimes remain semi-dormant for as long as several days . . . Despite popular belief, weasels don't suck the blood of their prey. They do sometimes kill more than they can eat at once, but this surplus food is usually stored for future use.

* * *

Brother Eric Gudat of Washingtonville, Ohio, offers the following tip to outdoorsmen:

"The slickest item I carry with me during all my outdoor meandering is the plastic, lightweight cover that I get over my overcoat when it comes from the cleaner. After cutting a large hole in the top and sufficient armholes, I slip it over me and let-it-rain. It folds up to carry in most any pocket and the weight is nil.

* * *

Lewis Banes of Monticello, Indiana, a member of Local 3154, has an unusual tale to relate and he says he'll tell it standing on a stack of the "good books" as high as the Empire State Building if necessary.

He recalls: "I was fishing over a bank and hooked a nice fish. As I was reeling it up the bank, a mink jumped out from a ditch and grabbed it. I let the line go, and mink and fish went tumbling into the ditch which was full of water. The mink let go of the fish when it hit the water, so I started reeling it back. Then the mink charged again and grabbed the fish, so I let the line go and back into the watery ditch they fell. The mink let go of the fish again and this time scurried off downstream.

Lew claims to be the only angler that has caught a fish and a mink—on the same line!

Anybody want to challenge his claim?

* * *

Seems like steelhead are developing strange appetites these days. One caught recently was found to have 40 sinkers and one bridge rivet in its stomach—total weight two pounds!

This undigestible glob had worn a hole in the steelie's stomach walls and was found lying alongside a cluster of eggs.

The eggs had been damaged and a small hole had started to develop in the outside cavity from the load.

Conservation officer, Don McPherson, said that a wax paper package was found caught in the steelie's throat, and concluded that the sinkers must have been enclosed in this package and were dropped in the river by some fisherman.

Could it be that the steelhead thought it was a salami sandwich all wrapped up in wax paper?

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL UNION 1772 HONORS ONE OF ITS OFFICERS

Last summer, Local Union No. 1772, Hicksville, New York, took time out from its routine business to pay tribute to one of its outstanding officials.

The honored guest was Oscar T. Olsen, business representative and financial secretary, whose hard work and enthusiasm over the years has enabled the union to make the progress it has.



Shown in the picture taken at Local Union 1772's testimonial dinner are, from left to right: Robert Beard, dinner chairman; Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board member; John Rogers, East Coast organizer; Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary; Oscar T. Olsen, the honored guest who is also business representative and financial secretary of the Local; O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice President; Silas Valantine, chairman of the Reception Committee; Abe Saul, East Coast organizer; and Pat Campbell, East Coast organizer.

The testimonial dinner was held at the Garden City Hotel. Some 650 guests were present to pay their respects to one of the truly great labor men in the area. Brother Olsen was given a wide variety of gifts by admirers and friends.

Special guests included General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier, and General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. Brother Johnson acted as master of ceremonies and did his usual fine job of introducing speakers and keeping the affair both lively and interesting.

SANTA ROSA ERECTING BOYS CLUB

Thanks to the public spiritedness of building tradesmen of the area, Santa Rosa, California, is erecting one of the finest boys club buildings in the nation.

The community is raising funds for materials and incidental expenses, but members of the Building Trades Union are volunteering skill and know-how required to get the job done.

At a recent luncheon meeting, Mr. E. L. McKenzie, regional director for Boys Clubs of America, told the guests: "It is a pleasure to be here with you. Labor has done more for our movement than any group in the country. You've done a wonderful job here. That building is going to be one of the finest in the country."

Labor Section of the building campaign was headed by Brother E. A. (Al) Brown.

Through the campaign citizens of the area are learning that unions are not the selfish, self-centered organizations the enemies of labor proclaim them to be.

LOS ANGELES MILLWRIGHTS HONOR CHARTER MEMBERS



Shown is picture taken at a dinner held the evening of May 27, 1960, honoring the charter members of Millwrights Local Union 1607 of Los Angeles, California, as well as those members having over 25 years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

Charter members present were, standing left to right: William Sidell, John Borgland, Robert Bigelow, John McDonald, Lawrence Robertson, and Pat Pattison. Seated, left to right: Herman Barbaglia, John Sundquist, Lem Merritt, and Lou Bettinger.

Unable to attend were J. Mason Noble, Carl Kelly, Andrew Nelson, and Harry Person.

Adding up the accumulated years of membership, together with that of Brothers Leo Herold and B. M. Norvelle, amounted to 405 years, or an average of 28.9 years!

The membership honors went to Brother John McDonald with 44 years to his credit. His is certainly a noteworthy achievement.

All members with 25 years of membership were presented 25-year lapel pins by Brother William Sidell, secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters.

Guests, also, were Brother Pat Pattison of the District Council, and members of the Executive Board of Local No. 1607.

LOCAL UNION No. 957 HONORS OLD TIMER



Recently Local Union 957, Stillwater, Minnesota, sponsored a banquet to pay tribute to Brother Axel Brosell, who joined the United Brotherhood in St. Paul in the year 1910. In 1919 he moved to Stillwater and cleared into Local Union 957.

Over the years he has been a hard-working and dedicated member of that union. He has held virtually every office within the gift of the local union to bestow.

In the accompanying picture Mrs. Brosell is pinning the 50-year pin on her husband's lapel as President Myron Melstrom looks on.

HOMESTEAD LOCAL REACHES 73rd YEAR OF EXISTENCE

Homestead, Pennsylvania, is a name that occupies a very firm niche in labor history. The steel strike of 1892 rocketed it into prominence that has never faded out completely.



In the photo, taken at Homestead Local No. 288's 73rd Annual Banquet, appear in front row, from left to right: Secretary-Treasurer Carl T. Westland of the Pittsburgh District Council; William J. Kelly, ex-Board member of the United Brotherhood and retired business manager of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity; O. William Blaier, Second General Vice President; Raleigh Rajoppi, Board member, Second District.

Back row, standing, from left to right: Patric Cosgrove, vice president, Pittsburgh District Council; Edward Vansickle, president of Local Union 288; Robert H. Gray, secretary, Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia; John T. Garvey, Deputy Secretary of Labor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and Charles M. Slinker, president of the State Council and general representative of the United Brotherhood.

When the steel strike of 1892 was on, Homestead Local Union No. 288 was already five years old. Recently, the local held its 73rd Annual Banquet at the Vogue Terrace, McKeesport, Pennsylvania. The affair was attended by some 800 people, both members and guests.

For a few happy hours the old timers and younger members had fine food together, reminisced about other times, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The main speaker of the evening was Second General Vice President O. William Blaier, who gave a history of our Brotherhood relative to the steel strike in Homestead in 1892.

Another featured speaker was Brother Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District Board Member, who suggested the establishment of a class for business representatives at Rutgers University to enhance their knowledge of labor relations, collective bargaining, etc.

John T. Garvey, Deputy Secretary of Labor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, gave a very complete address as to the workings of his department.

Brother Carl T. Westland, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburgh District Council and also financial secretary of Local Union 288, acted as toastmaster and gave a masterly performance.

A floor show and dancing wound up the evening, and the parting guests were unanimous in their praise of the event.

CANTON, OHIO, LOCAL HONORS OLD TIMER

Local Union No. 143, Canton, Ohio, is proud of one of its great old timers. His name is Thomas William Smith and he has been a member of the Union for over 53 years. But even before that time he held membership in the Amalgamated Society.

Sixty-one years ago, he began as an apprentice in the old country. After serving six years of apprenticeship he became eligible to join the union and immediately became an Amalgamated member.

After serving nearly four years in the British Army in France he moved to Canton and deposited his book with Local Union No. 143. Since that time, he has served in several official capacities as well as delegate to the Central Labor Union. Several years ago he was awarded his 50-year pin.



The camera records Brother Smith in a moment of relaxation.

POCATELLO AUXILIARY No. 593 PRESENTS EMBLEM IN NEEDLEWORK

At Pocatello, when Idaho's Tenth Annual Apprenticeship Completion Ceremonies was held, September 16th, needlework replicas of the apprenticeship emblem, "Apprenticeship —The Nucleus of Craftsmanship," were presented as Special Appreciation Awards to two officials of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training for their "untiring efforts in promoting and maintaining bona fide apprenticeship."

This needlework was done by members of the Brotherhood's Pocatello Auxiliary No. 593. A framed citation accompanied each needlework replica.

The recipients of the awards were Edward E. Goshen, Executive Director of the Apprenticeship Service, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Washington, D. C., and Warren I. Cassidy, Idaho State Supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training from Boise, Idaho. Goshen was the Department of Labor speaker at the Completion Ceremonies and Mr. Cassidy attended as honored guest.



Picture shows Mrs. Al Vail, secretary of the Pocatello Auxiliary No. 593, as she displays the beautiful needlework replica of apprenticeship emblem which was presented to Edward E. Goshen, executive director of Apprenticeship Service, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and Warren I. Cassidy, Idaho state supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. The presentation was made jointly by Auxiliary 593 and Pocatello Area Joint Apprenticeship Council.

The others shown are, from left to right: Warren I. Cassity; Edward E. Goshen; James R. Allen, chairman of the Pocatello Area Joint Apprenticeship Council; and Reed Tripp, secretary of the Council.

Mrs. Al Vail, secretary of Pocatello Auxiliary No. 593, in making the presentation speech gave a woman's viewpoint of apprenticeship when she said, "In the past, management's and labor's stake in the apprentice system has been emphasized and re-emphasized, but I feel that women also have a tremendous interest in the apprentice system. As wives of craftsmen who are masters of their trade, we can be secure in the knowledge that the services of the head of the household will be in demand. We can feel secure with the knowledge that our husbands' skills will supply us with a decent standard of living. A decent standard of living of course means, not just enough to get by on, but the little additional conveniences that make life easier, an education for our children, etc. Yes, the apprentice system means a great deal to wives and mothers as well as management and labor."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Vail's speech, James R. Allen, chairman of the Council, presented the awards, and Reed Tripp, secretary of the Council, congratulated the recipients.

Among the twenty young journeymen who received Certificates of Completion of Apprenticeship at the ceremonies, there were five Carpenter members of Local No. 1258, Pocatello. They were: Aaron L. Davidson, Gary E. Henson, Jack E. Lambert, Robert Victor Pickens, and James Spillet.

Darrel H. Dorman, member of Boise Local 635 and president of the Idaho State AFL-CIO, gave the Response in Behalf of Labor at the Completion Ceremonies. Response in Behalf of Management was given by Gerald R. Winkler, executive vice president, Idaho Sheet Metal Contractors Association, Pocatello.

CAN THIS RECORD BE TOPPED?

Is 47 years of continuous service as recording secretary a record in our Brotherhood? Members in and around Cincinnati are wondering.

Recently Brother C. H. Poppe retired as recording secretary of Local Union 224 after completing 47 years of continuous service.

Brother Poppe started his apprenticeship in 1906 and joined Local Union No. 628 very shortly thereafter. In 1913 he was elected recording secretary and continued in that capacity through several consolidations which integrated several local unions. A few months ago, he found it necessary to retire, but he leaves behind him a record of service that will be hard to match.

LOCAL UNION 242 AWARDS 50-YEAR PINS

At a special party held on the night of October 3, Local Union 242, Chicago, awarded 50-year pins to a group of its veteran members.



In the above picture, Brother Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council (far right), pins an award on the lapel of Brother George Gruendl.

Other members in the picture (left to right, seated): Paul Braun, George Nuebert, William Kruspe, and Alfred Lorenz.

Left to right, rear: Fred A. Mock, business representative; Henry J. Mock, business representative emeritus, and President Thomas C. Murphy.

Frank Frieden, manager of the Chicago District Council Welfare and Pension Plan, gave a talk on the Welfare and Pension Plan.

All who attended voted the evening a great success.

NIAGARA FALLS LOCAL CELEBRATES 61st ANNIVERSARY

Local No. 322 of Niagara Falls, New York, celebrated its 61st Anniversary by honoring its 25 and 50-year members.

Five members were presented 50-year pins and eighty-four members were presented 25-year pins. A surprise and pleasant gift of a gold stick-pin was given to each honored member from General President M. A. Hutcheson and the General Officers.



About 1000 members and their guests attended this affair, which was held at the Town Casino, Buffalo, New York, August 20, 1960. The members enjoyed a prime rib-of-beef dinner, floor show, and dancing. Business Representative Bob Sprague introduced General Representative Patrick J. Campbell, who was toastmaster for the evening. General Secretary Richard E. Livingston gave the keynote speech honoring those brothers who had done so much to advance the Brotherhood.

Several guests were invited to this affair, including Abe Saul, District Director of East Coast Organizing Office; General Representative Robert Laing; Sam Ruggiano, organizer from the East Coast Office; and John McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

The Very Reverend Monsignor James A. Healy, Chaplain, Niagara County AFL-CIO, gave the invocation and Reverend Cuthbert MacLean gave the benediction.

19 RETIRED CARPENTERS GET PENSIONS AT NEWBURGH

Nineteen members of Local 301, Newburgh, New York, last month began receiving pension checks under an agreement made two years ago between the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters and various building associations.

The checks, except for a retired member now residing in California, were delivered personally by Bernard Murray, business agent of Local 301, who said the local agreement was made with the General Contractors and Builders Association of Newburgh.



George DeHart, 68-year member of Local Union 301, casts an appreciative eye over a pension check received from Bernard Murray (left), business agent. Mr. DeHart's check is the first to stem from agreement between Carpenters and builders made two years ago.

The fund was set up in June of 1958 following a collective bargaining agreement with the association.

At that time one per cent of each contractor's payroll was deposited in the fund. In June of this year the percentage went to two per cent and, on December 1, increases again to three per cent.

Each of the recipients of the new pension was given a letter from George E. Yerry, Jr., president and general agent of the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters, which stated, in part:

"It was decided that those eligible for pensions and who had retired prior to June 1, 1959 would be the first ones to receive them in recognition of the faithful performance of our old time members who made it possible for our unions to function as they are doing today."

The first member to receive his pension check was George DeHart of 35 Fullerton, Newburgh, who is 90 years old. Mr. DeHart was initiated in Local 301 on September 26, 1892. His membership of 68 years is the longest of any, and additionally, he is the oldest member of the local.

He said he thought the pension plan was a "wonderful thing," and added, "But I could still go out and do a day's work today!"

MEMBER'S TWO SONS APPOINTED TO ARMED FORCES ACADEMIES

Recently we ran a story telling about two members of Local No. 854, Cincinnati, providing sons to the U. S. Naval Academy.

From Brainerd, Minnesota, comes a challenging story:

In June of this year Larry D. Struck was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Air Force.

Meanwhile, his brother, Allan P. Struck, was entering the U. S. Naval Academy.

Both are sons of Aaron C. Struck, a member of Local Union No. 951 at Brainerd.

The younger Struck was appointed to both the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He selected the Navy as his first choice.

So here we have one example of one Brotherhood family supplying a future general as well as a future admiral.



OREGON STATE COUNCIL AUXILIARIES ELECT OFFICERS

To the Editor:

The Oregon State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries held their Fifth Annual Convention in Coos Bay, Oregon, on April 21, 22, and 23. Mrs. Maxine Adams, vice president of the Washington State Auxiliary visited us and installed our new officers.

Our main project is donating a Campship Easter Seal for a crippled child. We also stress the use of the Union Label and urge our members to always be looking for it.

Shown in the picture are officers for the coming year as well as the conductress. They are, left to right:

Esther Bork, conductress, of Baker; Ellen Burns, treasurer, of Hermiston; Pearl Levander, secretary, Ontario; Jane Fraser, president, Portland; and Fern Anderson, vice president, Ontario.



Fraternally, Jean Potucek, Past Secretary
Oregon State Council
of Carpenters' Auxiliaries.

SALT LAKE CITY AUXILIARY HAS 31st BIRTHDAY

To the Editor:

We, the Ladies of Carpenters Auxiliary No. 218 of Salt Lake City, Utah, would like to show off a tiny bit. We celebrated our thirty-first birthday on April 10th of this year with a banquet, and at the same time honored our charter members, Mrs. Chrissie Wilson, Mrs. Adalade Daughters, and Mrs. Lillian Johnson.

We held our election of officers in June. Those that will now hold our wonderful group together are:

Eddie Fisher, president; Carrie Clement, vice president; Vee Gehring, recording secretary; Martha Larson, financial secretary; Minnie Young, Erma Wilden, and Emma Johnson, trustees; Cora Jenson, conductor, and Marjorie Bonner, warden.

August found us hard at work. The AFL-CIO Convention of Utah was held at our beautiful Carpenters Hall, located at 120 W. 13th St., Salt Lake City. Here we cooked and served lunch to the ladies and men for the three-day convention. Of course we came out winners to the tune of quite a little do-re-mi for our treasury. Again a little bragging —we took first prize for our poster in the Union Label Contest.

It is very nice to hear about activities of other Auxiliaries, and we wish all of them the best of luck.

Sincerely yours,
Larae Lipsey, Publicity Editor
340 S. 1200, East Sandy, Utah

PRESENTING TWO AWARD WINNERS

To the Editor:

The Bellingham (Washington) Auxiliary No. 198 is extremely proud this year on two counts: one of our members, Betty Deeter, won two awards in archery contests, and the daughter of a member won the title of "Miss Washington" and will represent the state at Atlantic City in the contest for Miss America. She is Connie Hughs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chet Hughs.



Connie is shown in the accompanying picture presenting Betty Deeter her trophy for winning top place in archery.

Fraternally,
Frances Hilliard, Rec. Sec.
1106 High St.
Bellingham, Wash.

HOUSTON LADIES CELEBRATE 45th ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Auxiliary members of No. 6 of Houston, Texas, send our greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Our members have enjoyed THE CARPENTER for many years.

We will celebrate our 45th Anniversary with a luncheon in July for members and their families. We have many members with 30 years' membership in our Auxiliary, for which we are very proud. Our election of officers was held in June and we had our installation with Local 213. The officers recently elected are: President Mrs. H. P. Bonham, (re-elected); Vice-Pres. Mrs. S. C. Hendrix; Treasurer Mrs. Joe Williams; Secretary Mrs. M. B. Menefee; Conductor Mrs. R. K. Bayman; Warden Mrs. George Stein; Trustees Janie Bryant, J. H. Burkhalter, Jess Porter; Chaplain Mrs. J. W. Holland; Musician Mrs. Clyde Ballanger; Flag Bearer Mrs. W. H. Lange and Reporter Mrs. Jack Walrod.

Our Auxiliary has been very active this past year. We have given the Arabian Crippled Children's Clinic $25 to help carry on the wonderful work they are doing. The United Fund is also one of our charities. We have a member living in the Baptist Haven, a home for our aged citizens. She is Anna Baldwin, who has been a member of the Auxiliary for many years. On Mother's Day, birthdays and holidays, we visit those in the home with flowers, gifts, and home-made cookies and cakes—which they enjoy so much.

We meet twice a month in a room reserved for us by Local 213. The room is well equipped for our dinners and functions.

We celebrated the 90th birthday of Mr. Ed Wickes with Open House recently. He was presented a box of his favorite cigars from our Auxiliary, and many old friends wished him a great number of additional years of abundant life.

Our sponsoring Local presented us with two new, large silk flags for our Hall.

Two of our members just returned home from the State Convention: Mrs. H. P. Bonham, president, and Mrs. M. B. Menefee, secretary. They reported a good convention, well attended.

We enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Louise Walrod, Reporter.

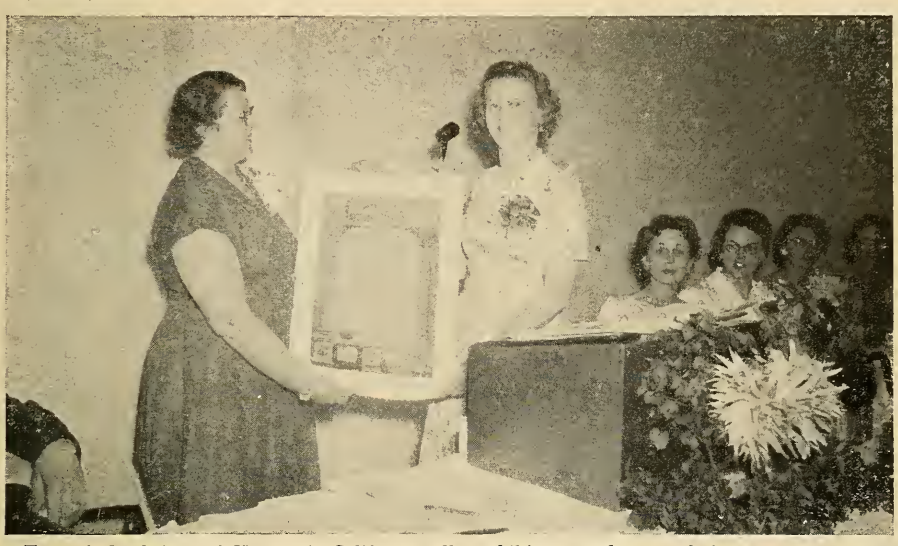
NEWLY-CHARTERED AUXILIARY TAKES ITS BOW

To the Editor:

The Charter Dinner and Installation of Officers of the newly-organized Millwrights Ladies Auxiliary 801 (sponsored by Millwrights Local Union 102 of Oakland, California) was held July 9th at Trader Bob's in Hayward.

General Representatives Clarence E. Briggs and James W. Curry were speakers for the occasion. Installing Officer was Mrs. Gladys Hindmarsh, president of the Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary No. 465 of Hayward, assisted by Mrs. Freta Toensing, treasurer, and Mrs. Evelyn Babcock, recording secretary, of the same Auxiliary.

Officers installed are: President Mrs. Carl (Erma) Bremer; Vice President Mrs. Douglas (Naomi) Wilson; Recording Sec'y Mrs. Albert W. (Zoe) Matthews; Fin. Sec'y-Treas. Mrs. Douglas (Nita) Rochelle; Warden Mrs. Edwin (Pearl) Cresser; Conductress Mrs. Hershel E. (Helen) Conn.



Two of the ladies of Hayward, Calif., proudly exhibit new charter of Auxiliary No. 801.

Trustees: 3-year term—Mrs. Charles (Nell) Harwood; 2-year term—Mrs. Jim (Jo) Green; 1-year term—Mrs. William (Garnet) Hill.

Ray Green, business agent of Millwrights Local Union 102, and Gus Toensing, president of Carpenters Local Union 1622, were in attendance, as well as husbands of other members of the new auxiliary.

There are presently 28 charter members; however, the charter will be held open until July 23rd, so it is anticipated more will be added by that time. Other charter members in addition to the officers listed above are: Eunice Pollack, Mabel Smith, Isabell Billa, Carlene Bynum, Irma Coester, Alice Curry, Jennie Curry, Marina Hedlund, Jane House, Stella Winford, Evelyn Zierman, Helen Kilgore, Lois Malchus, Mildred Preszler, Edith Roach, Edna Shaw, Dorothy Shepard, and Olive Stitt.

Meetings are held bi-monthly, the second Friday evening in San Francisco, and the fourth Friday in Oakland.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Albert W. Matthews, Rec. Sec'y
22017 Betlen Way
Hayward, Calif.

GLUE MAY REPLACE A STITCH IN TIME

Clothing without stitches, houses without nails, and airplanes without rivets—these are among the possibilities foreseen by a University of Michigan expert on adhesives. Alan A. Marra, professor of wood technology at the U-M, says strong, new adhesives will be increasingly substituted for nails, screws, rivets and other fasteners now in common use.

Marra recently was elected to a two-year term as chairman of the Committee on Adhesives, American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM).

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 385

Sawhorses.—A story is told about Abraham Lincoln that runs something like this:

In the days when Lincoln was running for the Legislature and was making stump speeches, a horse trader came into the crowd that had gathered to hear Lincoln, and announced his business by shouting: "Any one here wanting to trade horses?" The time had not yet arrived for the speech, so Lincoln got up and said: "Yes, I'll trade horses with you—what do you say—shall we

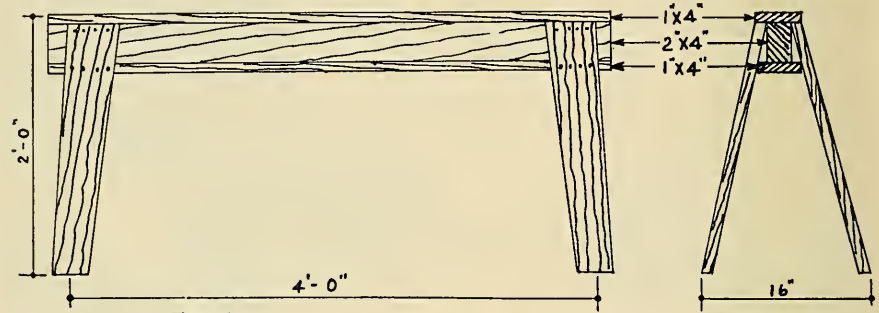


Fig. 1

trade 'sight-unseen'?" The horse trader agreed, and went after his horse. In the meantime Lincoln took an old sawhorse that was used to support one corner of the platform from which he was to speak, and set it before the crowd, supporting the platform with a better one. When the horse trader appeared, leading an old plug that could hardly walk, Lincoln handed him the old sawhorse, and to the crowd said:

"Gentlemen, this is the first time I've ever been beaten in a horse trade."

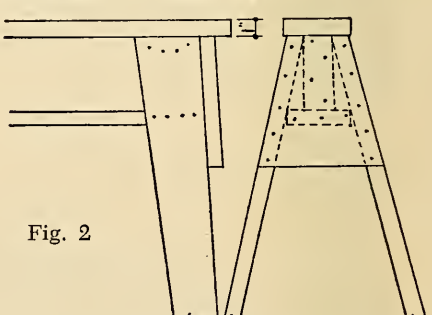


Fig. 2

Different Kinds of Sawhorses.—Fig. 1 shows two views of a substantial sawhorse. The beam is made of a 2"x4" with a 1"x4" nailed to each edge. The legs are slightly tapered and are fastened to the beam, spreading outwardly a little, as shown

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by the view to the left. To the right is shown a cross section of the horse. Here the legs are spread 16 inches at the bottom. Fig. 2 shows two views of a different end construction of the same layout. Here the ends of the bottom 1″x4″ and the ends of the 2″x4″ are cut off flush with the edges of the legs, and an endboard is nailed over the cut-off ends, as shown by dotted lines on the drawing.

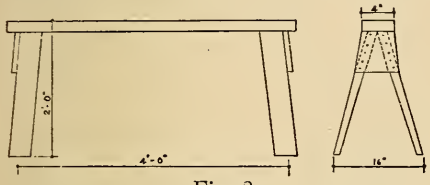


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows a sawhorse with legs that join the beam with direct bearings. This is indicated to the right by dotted lines. How the endboard is fastened is also shown by the drawing to the right. Notice the spread of the legs on both drawings. To the right the legs are shown tapered, from the end-

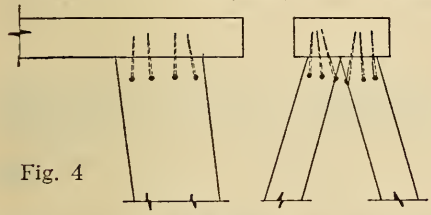


Fig. 4

board down. Fig. 4 shows details of the joint between the beam and the legs. The toe-nails that fasten the legs to the beam are shown by dotted lines. Fig. 5 shows how to mark the legs with the steel square. The figures to use on the square are 23½ on the blade, and 1¾ on the tongue. To the left is shown a leg that is cut, ready to put into place. The dotted line suggests how to taper the leg, if desired, which would lighten the sawhorse and improve its appearance. How to get the edge bevel for cutting the legs is shown by Fig. 6. Here 22½ is used on the blade of the square, and 6⅜ on the tongue. To the left is shown

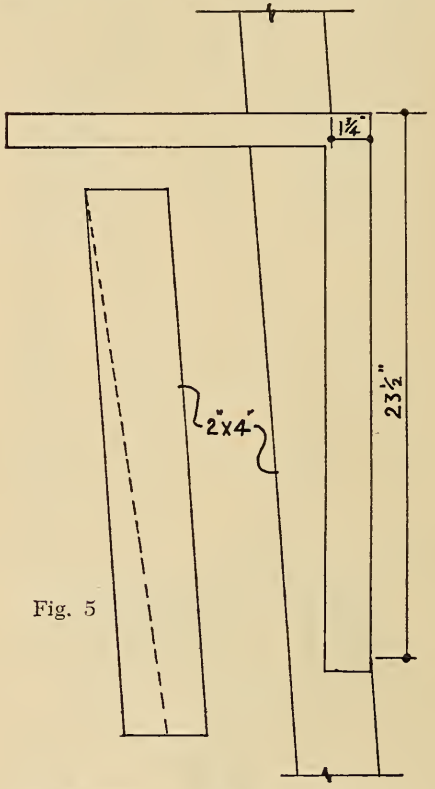


Fig. 5

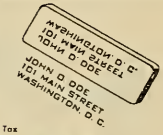
an edge view of a leg cut, ready to put into place. The dotted line suggests a taper for the legs.

A steel square method of getting the length of the legs is shown by Fig. 7. The square is applied to the stock, as shown by Fig. 6. Now proceed by setting one leg of

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the compass at point X, and the other at point O. Then swing this leg to the right, as shown by dotted line, until it lines with the edge of the blade. This shows that the leg must be ⅞-inch longer than 22½, or

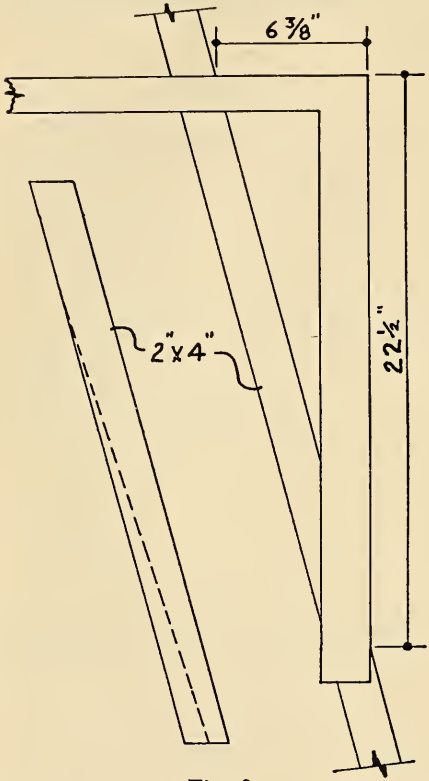


Fig. 6

23⅜ inches. The dotted lines to the left show the positions of the legs when in place.

A heavy-duty sawhorse is shown by Fig. 8. The upper drawing gives a side view, while the bottom drawing is a plan. The beam is made of three 2"x4"s—the legs also are made of 2"x4"s. The bottom drawing shows the beam before the 1"x4" top piece

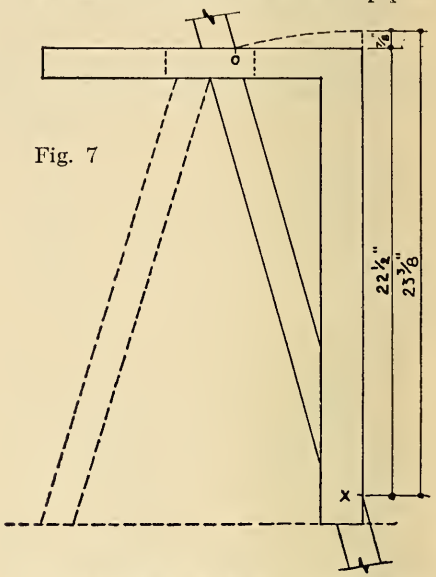


Fig. 7

is in place. Fig. 9 gives two end views of the heavy-duty sawhorse. The one to the left shows the horse with a 1"x4" on top

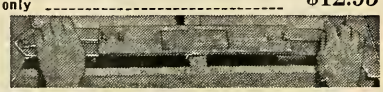
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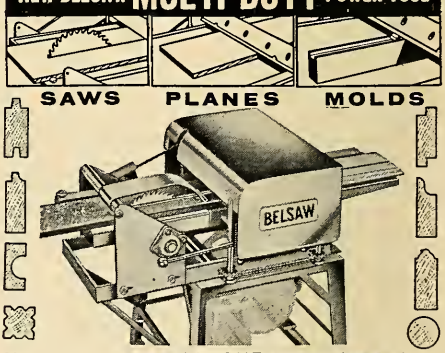
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of the 2"x4"s. To the right we have the same kind of construction with the 1"x4" top piece omitted. In short, the drawing to the left belongs to the upper drawing of Fig. 8, while the drawing to the right goes with the bottom drawing of the same figure.

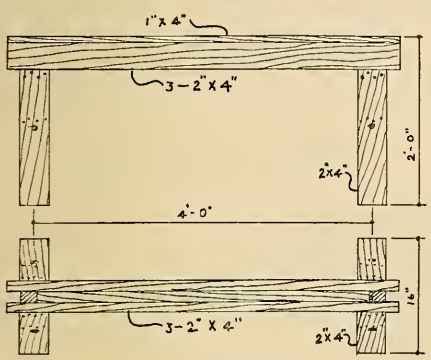


Fig. 8

There is no standard height for sawhorses. Two feet, however, gives most nearly the best all-around service. There is no law against making sawhorses higher or lower than two feet. As to the length of sawhorses: There are two very practical lengths; the first, 4 feet from center to center of the legs, and second, 2 feet 10 inches from center to center of the legs. The purpose in both cases is the same, namely, to make possible setting the horses on joists spaced 16 inches on center. The 4-foot length will

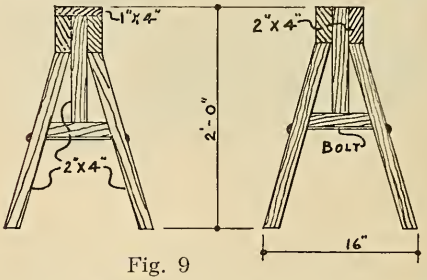


Fig. 9

reach over three 16-inch spaces, while the 32-inch length will reach over two 16-inch spaces. When horses are set on joists in this way, it is important that the legs be tacked to the joists, to prevent them from slipping off.

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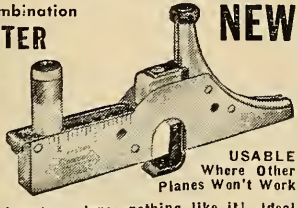
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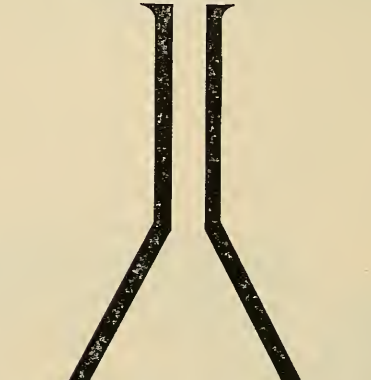
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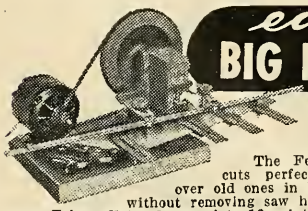
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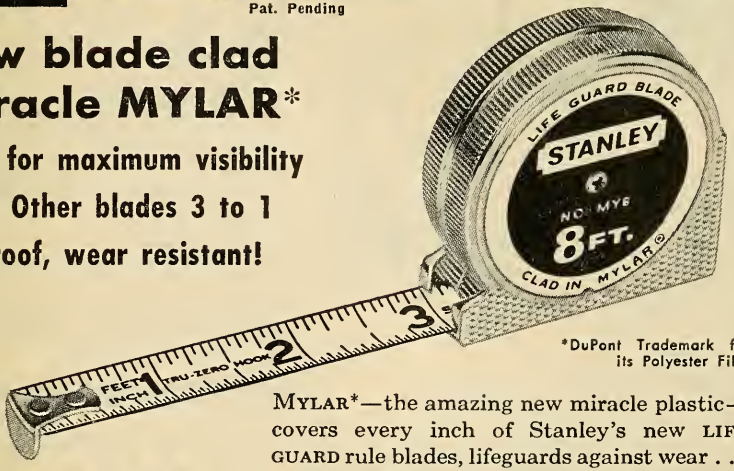
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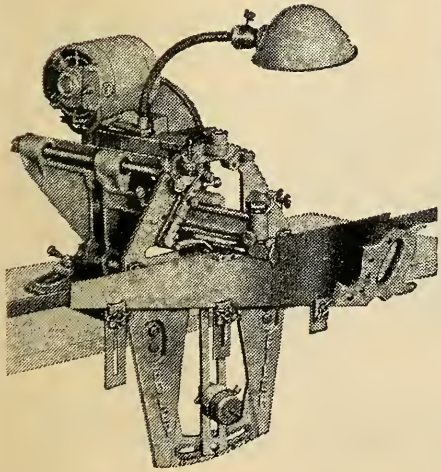
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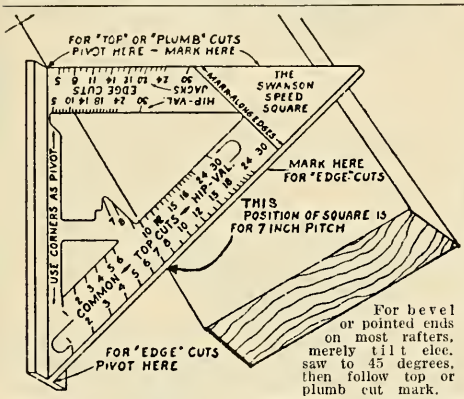
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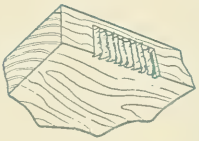
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